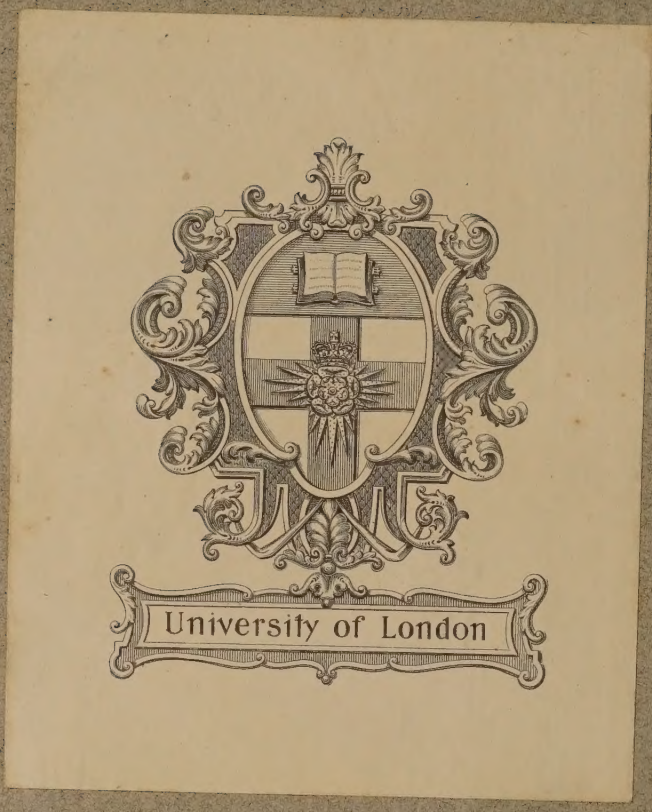
University of London

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

—(5.)—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Session

4 *November* 1852 —— 20 *August* 1853.

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SEVENTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY:

[1559.] REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into the STATE, DISCIPLINE, STUDIES and REVENUES of the UNIVERSITY and COLLEGES of *Cambridge*; together with the EVIDENCE, and an APPENDIX and INDEX - - - - - - - - p. 1

1017. INDEX to the REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS - - - p. 703

N.B.—For 1017—I. (INDEX to OXFORD UNIVERSITY), *See* Vol. XXII. of 1852.

REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 9

CORRESPONDENCE AND EVIDENCE - - - - - 215

INDEX - - - - - - - - - - - 703

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE STATE, DISCIPLINE, STUDIES, AND REVENUES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES OF CAMBRIDGE:

TOGETHER WITH

THE EVIDENCE, AND AN APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1852

	Page
COMMISSION	iii
CONTENTS OF REPORT	v–viii
REPORT	1–203
EVIDENCE—ALPHABETICAL INDEX	ii
CONTENTS OF EVIDENCE	iii–viii
CORRESPONDENCE	2–12
EVIDENCE	13–454
APPENDIX	455–474

COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

L. S.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith: To The Right Reverend Father in God, JOHN Bishop of Chester, Our Trusty and Wellbeloved GEORGE PEACOCK, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of Ely; Sir JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL, Baronet; Sir JOHN ROMILLY, Knight, Our Attorney-General; and ADAM SEDGWICK, Clerk, Master of Arts, Woodwardian Professor of Geology in Our University of Cambridge, Greeting:

WHEREAS, WE have deemed it expedient for divers good causes and considerations that a Commission should forthwith issue for the purpose of enquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of Our University of Cambridge and of all and singular the Colleges in Our said University.

NOW KNOW YE, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, ability, and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said JOHN Bishop of Chester, GEORGE PEACOCK, Sir JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL, Sir JOHN ROMILLY, and ADAM SEDGWICK, to be Our Commissioners for enquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of Our University of Cambridge, and of all and singular the Colleges in Our said University.

And for the better enabling you to carry these Our Royal Intentions into effect, We do by these Presents authorize and empower you or any three or more of you, to call before you, or any three or more of you, such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the matters herein submitted for your consideration; also to call for and examine all such Books, Documents, Papers, and Records, as you shall judge likely to afford you the fullest information on the subject of this Our Commission, and to enquire of and concerning the Premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And it is Our further Will and Pleasure that you, or any three or more of you, do report to Us in Writing, under your Hands and Seals, within the space of two years from the date of these Presents, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, your several proceedings by virtue of this Our Commission, together with your opinions touching the several matters hereby referred for your consideration.

And We will and command, and by these Presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said

Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And for your further assistance in the execution of these Presents, We do hereby authorize, and empower you to appoint a Secretary to this Our Commission, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James', the thirty-first day of August, 1850, in the fourteenth year of Our Reign,

By Her Majesty's Command,

G. GREY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS TO THE REPORT.

	Page
Course pursued by the Commissioners	1
FOUNDATION AND CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY	2
Changes in the Statutes necessary	3
THE CHANCELLOR	3
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR	4
Mode of Election—Functions of the office—Jurisdiction—University Court	4
Court of the Commissary—Relations between the University and the Town	5
Oaths taken by the Mayor of Cambridge and others before the Chancellor of the University—The Aldermen's Oath—The Oath for the four Burgesses—The Oath of two of every Parish—The Great Assembly	6
Oaths recommended to be abolished—Wine and Ale Licenses	7
Recommendation respecting Alehouse Licenses—Theatrical and other Entertainments—Discommuning	8
THE HIGH STEWARD	9
THE PROCTORS—Appointment—Duties—Recommendation as to Persons to be appointed	10
Pro-Proctors	10
THE TAXORS.—Office recommended to be discontinued	
THE SCRUTATORS—THE ORATOR—THE LIBRARIAN—THE REGISTRARY	11
THE ESQUIRE BEDELLS—Recommendation as to their Number, and as to certain customary Duties	12
THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY	13
The Caput Senatus—Subjects requiring the Votes of the Senate—Recommendations of the Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes	14
Approval of those recommendations	15
UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINE—Restraints on Expense	16
Supervision of Lodging-houses	18
Hostels in connexion with Colleges recommended	19
DEGREES	20
BACHELOR OF ARTS—Course of Study prescribed by Statute—Present practice	20
Subjects of Examination for those who are *not* Candidates for Mathematical Honours	21
Examination of those who are Candidates for Honours	21
Board of Mathematical Studies—Classical Tripos	22
Other Boards of Studies recommended	23
Mathematical and Classical Prizes	23
Great importance of Mathematical and Classical Learning	23
Recent extension of the course of Study	24
Moral Sciences Tripos	25
Natural Sciences Tripos	25
Additional courses of Study required—Civil Engineering—Modern Languages	26
Voluntary Theological Examination	26
Re-arrangement of the course of Study for the B.A. Degree recommended	27
Students to be allowed to select the courses of study best suited to their aptitudes and destinations	27
Benefit which would result from such a change	28
MASTER OF ARTS	29
Recommendations—Surrender of privilege by King's College	29
DEGREE OF B.D.	29
DEGREE OF D.D.—Proposal of the Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes—Recommendation	30
D.D. *per saltum*—Ten-year men—Licentiates in Theology	31
Restrictive condition objectionable—Recommendation	32
Board of Theological Studies—Theological Prizes	32
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.—Statutes—Present Practice	33
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.—Statutes—Present Practice	34
Proposal of the Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes—Board of Legal Studies	34
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PHYSIC.—Statutes—Present Practice	35
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHYSIC.—Statutes—Present Practice—Suggestions of the Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes	36
Board of Medical Studies	37
DEGREES IN MUSIC	37
Cautions for Exercises not performed	37

Page

DECLARATIONS AND OATHS AT MATRICULATION AND DEGREES.
Historical Account 38–43
Proposed Relaxation of the form of Subscription 43
Admission of Dissenters from the Church of England 44
Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy 44

PROFESSORSHIPS.—Historical Account 46
Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity 46
The Four Lectores Ordinarii 48
Linacre Professorship of Medicine 48
The Five Regius Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Law, and Physic . . 48
Sir Thomas Adams' and the Lord Almoner's Professors of Arabic 56
The Lucasian Professor of Mathematics 57
The Professor of Moral Philosophy 57
The Professor of Chemistry 58
The Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy . . . 58
The Professor of Anatomy 60
The Regius Professor of Modern History 61
The Professor of Botany 62
The Woodwardian Professor of Geology 63
The Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry 63
The Norrisian Professor of Divinity 64
The Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry . 65
The Downing Professor of the Laws of England 65
The Downing Professor of Medicine 66
The Professor of Mineralogy 66
The Professor of Political Economy 67
The Disney Professor of Archæology 67
The Professor of Music 68
The Sadlerian Lectureships 68
Mr. Hulse's Foundations 69
General Remarks 69

PRESENT STIPENDS OF PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS 71

TUITION.—Analysis of Evidence 74–79
Prohibition of Private Tuition unsatisfactory—Difficulties—The Smaller Colleges—College Tuition in general 80
Conditions requisite in any satisfactory plan of University Instruction . . . 80
A new body of Public Lecturers recommended 81
Separation of College from University Instruction 81
Fees for College Tuition—Recommendation 82
Public Lecturers, how to be paid—how to be appointed 82
A code of Bye-Laws 82
Beneficial results of such a body of Teachers 83

ADDITIONAL STIPENDS FOR PROFESSORS AND PUBLIC LECTURERS . 85
Each College to contribute Funds 85
Opinions of Members of the University 85
Scale of Contribution 86
Certain special sources of Income available 87
Classification of existing Professorships for the formation of the several Boards of Studies 88

BOARD OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES 89
Present Professorships inadequate—Consequences of this inadequacy . . . 89
Provision made by the University for Theological Study—Voluntary Theological Examination 89
Recommendations 90

BOARD OF LEGAL STUDIES.—The Faculty should have a wider basis—The foundations of professional Education should be laid at the University 91

BOARD OF MEDICAL STUDIES.—Changes in the course of Medical Studies—Cambridge as a Medical School—Scheme of revised Statutes 92
Suggestions and Recommendation 93
Encouragement of the lay element in the Constitution of the University—Means to encourage the resort of Medical Students to the University 94
Exercises for the Medical Degrees—No marks of Honour for Medical Students—Want of provision to assist Medical Students—Inefficiency of Medical Fellowships . 95
Medical Scholarships recommended 96

BOARD OF MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.—Beneficial influence of the present Board—Proposed enlargement of its powers—Neglect of the Science of Civil Engineering . 97
Cambridge well suited for a School of Civil Engineering—Recommendations . . 98

BOARD OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.—A Professorship of Latin should be created—Advantages of a Board of Classical Studies 98
Powers of such a Board 99
Provinces of University and Collegiate Instruction should be strictly defined . . 99

BOARD OF MORAL SCIENCE STUDIES.—Recommendation as to the separation of Legal Studies from the present Moral Sciences' Tripos Examination—Professorship of Modern History—Mr. Worts' Foundation 100
Recommendations 101

Page

BOARD OF NATURAL SCIENCE STUDIES.—Recommendation as to the separation of Medical Studies from the present Natural Sciences' Tripos Examination . 101
Study of Chemistry—Recommendations—Ten new Professorships proposed—Endowment of new, and additional Endowment for existing Professorships, where necessary 102
Remarks on the amount of Income requisite—Mode of Appointment—Conditions of tenure—Composition of the Boards of Study: their functions . . . 103

GENERAL COUNCIL OF STUDIES.—Its constitution and functions . . 104

MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.
Present state of these Studies—Their importance 105
Heads of inquiry—Selection of subjects of Study 106
Reports of the Board of Mathematical Studies 107
Possible improvements in the mode of Instruction 108
College Lectures defective—Improvement of Examinations—Outline of changes which have taken place 108
Recommendations—Evils of cramming—Oral Examination 110
Recommendation—Present system of Mathematical Training as a discipline of the Mind 111
Recommendation 112
Comparison of Analytical and Geometrical Methods 113
Mathematical Prizes—Smith's Prizes 114

LECTURE-ROOMS.—Inadequacy of present provision—Remarks and Recommendations 115

LABORATORIES AND APPARATUS.—Deficiency of practical and manipulative Instruction—Opinions of various persons 116
Plumian Professorship—The Observatory 117
Answer to objections to an extensive encouragement of Experimental Science . 118

MUSEUMS.
Anatomical Museum.—Lecture-Room 119
Lectures—Zoology 120
Expenses incurred by the University—Labours of the present Professor . . 121
Botanic Garden.—Purchase of a new Garden 121
Efforts made by the University 122
Woodwardian Museum of Geology 122
Recommendations 123
Mineralogical Museum.—Description—Recommendation—General Recommendations as to Museums 123
Fitzwilliam Museum—Historical Account 124, 125
Terms of Admission 126
Remarks 127

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Historical Account 127
Privilege under Copyright Act—Value of Privilege 128
Recommendation 129
Administration 130
Objectionable constitution of the Syndicate—Library Tax 131
New Library—Reading-room wanted 132
Fitzwilliam Library 132
The College Libraries 133, 134

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.—Description—Prices of Bibles and Prayer-books . . 135
Causes of the reduction of Price—Business of the Press—Recommendation . . 136
Payment by Government 137

REVENUES OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Annual Income for *general* and *special* purposes—Description of Income 138
Fees on Degrees and Matriculations—Compounders 139
Taxes paid by Members of the University to Government—Distribution of Parliamentary Grant 140
Grants of Money for Non-Academical objects—Publication of Accounts to Members of the University—Custody of University Money and Audit of Accounts—Vice-Chancellor's Allowance 141
Clerk of Accounts recommended—Recommendations as to the power of the University to tax its Members 142

THE COLLEGES.
Their origin—Hostels superseded—Admission of Students not attached to any College considered—University extension 143
Lodgings in the Town—Regulations—Recommendation 144
Numerical condition of the several Colleges 145
College Discipline and Expenses 145
Chapel Services—Hall Dinner—College Gates—Lectures—Punishments—Remarks 146
Parents and Guardians—Public Schools 147
Actual Expenses of Students—Remarks and Recommendations 148, 149

Page

College Charters and Statutes 150
Revision of College Statutes necessary—The office of Tutor 151
Non-residence of the Fellows—Alteration in the value of Money—Oaths to observe Statutes 152

Elections of Heads of Colleges.
Recommendations as to St. Peter's and Caius Colleges 153

Emoluments of Heads of Colleges.
Recommendations 156

Fellowships.
Restrictions on Foundation Fellowships. 157–164
Remarks and Recommendations 165, 166
Emoluments of Foundation Fellows 167

Bye-Fellowships.
Their incorporation recommended 168

Peculiarities of Election.
Recommendation as to their removal 168

Conditions of Election and Tenure 169
Academical standing—Legal and Medical Fellowships—Time during which Fellowships may be kept vacant—Theological Degrees 170
Holy Orders—Private Property—Residence 171
Celibacy 172

KING'S COLLEGE.
Oath of the Provost and Scholars 173
Objects of the Foundation Ecclesiastical—Statutable requirements—Holy Orders—Clerical Duty—Numbers immutable 174
Residence—Instruction—Poverty—Present practice 175
Visitor's authority to dispense with Statutes—Numerical condition—Succession of Scholars to Fellowships—Recommendations 176
Deed of Composition between the College and the University 177

TRINITY HALL.
Origin of the College—Letters of Foundation—Royal Letters Patent—Objects of the Foundation 178
Statutable requirements—Act of Parliament—Connexion between the College and the Diocese of Norwich 179
Legistæ and Canonistæ—Studies—Residence—Allowances 180
Scholarships—Other Students—Prohibition against practice in the Courts of Law—Holy Orders 181
Revision of the Statutes—Recommendations 182, 183

APPROPRIATIONS TO SCHOOLS.
All claims of Schools recommended to be commuted for Exhibitions, so as to provide for the removal of all restrictions on Fellowships and Scholarships . . . 184

SCHOLARSHIPS.
Enumeration of such Foundations at the several Colleges 185–195

SIZARSHIPS.
Advantages—Origin—Foundations 195

COLLEGE REVENUES.
Gross Incomes of twelve Colleges 196
Probable gross Income of all the Colleges 197
Beneficial Leases 197, 198
Recommendation 199

VISITORS OF COLLEGES.
Periodical Visitations recommended—Practical means by which the Recommendations of this Report may be carried out 199
Vested Interests 200
Conclusion 201

REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE, your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to inquire into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, humbly beg to submit to Your Majesty the result of the inquiries made by us in obedience to Your Majesty's command.

The first step we took was to address His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, presenting to His Royal Highness a Copy of Your Majesty's Commission, and expressing a hope that in the performance of the duty entrusted to us we should be encouraged by His Royal Highness's countenance and favour.

His Royal Highness was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"MY DEAR LORD, *Windsor Castle, November* 6, 1850.

"I HAVE had the pleasure of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 4th "instant, enclosing a copy of the Commission which has been issued by Her "Majesty for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the "University of Cambridge, and of which your Lordship is at the head.

"From the high character and well-known abilities of your Lordship and "those who are associated with you in this inquiry, I cannot doubt that it will "be conducted in the manner best calculated to attain the object for which it has "been instituted and to promote the true interests of the University.

"I have lost no time in forwarding the Copy of the Commission to the Vice-"Chancellor, to be by him submitted to the University Authorities; and they "will, I feel confident, meet you in the performance of your important duties "with that ready co-operation, which the deference due to Her Majesty's Com-"mission, and their respect for the personal characters of the Commissioners, "would alike prompt them to afford.

I remain,
My dear Lord,
Yours, very truly,
ALBERT C.

"*The Right Reverend the Bishop of Chester,*"
&c. &c.

We proceeded to address inquiries to the Vice-Chancellor and other officers of the University; to the Heads and the Societies of the several Colleges; to the Professors of the University, and to others of its Members distinguished by their station, character, and experience.

What degree of success we have had in the performance of our duty, the subjoined Report and Evidence will explain. It has been our desire to conduct our inquiries in a manner respectful to the University; to express praise where praise is justly due, and to describe such measures of improvement and reform as the extent of our information has enabled us to suggest.

REPORT.

The University of Cambridge is a lay corporation, possessing various privileges under Charters of the Crown and Acts of Parliament or by prescription. The earliest Royal Letters Patent, which can now be traced as authentic, are of the reign of King Henry the Third. These, however, do not found the University, but recognise it as already existing with an organized constitution and regular form. Other Letters and Charters were granted from time to time by subsequent monarchs, of which the most ample and the most important is the Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in the third year of her reign, confirming former and conferring new privileges. In the thirteenth year of the same reign an Act of Parliament was passed whereby it was enacted that "the Chancellor, Masters, and "Scholars of the University of Cambridge" should be incorporated with perpetual succession under that title; and that the Letters Patent of the Queen, made in the third year of her reign, and also all other Letters Patent by any of Her Majesty's progenitors or predecessors, should be good in law to all intents.

The more important of the privileges granted to the University by these Royal Letters, and confirmed by Parliament, will be noticed in the course of the present Report.

Colleges.

In the early state of the University the Students lodged in hostels or houses hired in the town; but in process of time Colleges were founded and endowed by various benefactors for the promotion of piety and learning under a well-ordered system of internal discipline, and for affording assistance towards the maintenance of the inmates. As the number of Colleges increased, the hostels declined, and were either merged in the Colleges or disused. In the Statutes for the government of the University, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it is implied that every Student of the University was then a member of some College. The University now contains in itself seventeen Colleges, or Halls which possess equal privileges with the Colleges, differing only in name. In many of the Colleges the buildings have been recently greatly enlarged, and much praise is due for the liberality and spirit which has been so beneficially exerted in these improvements. But the accommodation within the Colleges generally is still inadequate to the number of Students, many of whom reside at lodgings in the town, with the license and under the supervision of the authorities of the University. In order, however, to be a member of the University, it is necessary for every person to be a member of some College, whether he be a resident within its walls or not, the only exception being a small class, entitled Commorantes in Villa. These are Graduates residing in the town, either Masters of Arts or of a superior degree, who, having formerly been members of some College, have been permitted to withdraw their names from it, and register themselves, with certain formalities, under the before-mentioned title, so as to retain the privilege of being still members of the University itself.

Statutes.

The University, in its earlier stages, was regulated, as to its internal administration, by Statutes or Ordinances framed and passed by its own Legislative Senate. But in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, some Injunctions of a general nature were issued to the University by the Royal authority; and in the following reign, certain Commissioners, appointed by King Edward the Sixth, drew up a formal code of Statutes for its government, to which were added, by like authority, some supplemental injunctions and interpretations. The great work of the reformation of religion had then commenced, and all the vicissitudes of that momentous struggle affected the condition of the University. Queen Mary, on her accession to the throne, set aside the new code, and in its stead certain ordinances were substituted by the authority of Cardinal Pole, as Legate to this kingdom from the Pope. These were in turn displaced by Queen Elizabeth, who gave to the University two successive codes. The former of them was issued in the first year of her reign, and was superseded in the twelfth year of the same by the second code, which still remains in force.

In the following year the Act of Parliament was passed, which has been already mentioned as confirming the Charter or Letters Patent granted by the Queen in the third year of her reign, and all other Charters and Letters Patent of Her Majesty's predecessors. These Charters and Letters conferred privileges which affected parties extraneous to the University itself. The code of Statutes affected only the internal administration of the University, and neither received nor required the like Parliamentary confirmation. Nor was it accepted by any formal Act of the University, but became obligatory by the joint effect of the authority from which it emanated, and of its actual adoption by the University in practice.

The code of the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth repealed all such antecedent laws and customs as were contradictory to itself, leaving the rest in their former validity and force. It also gave to the Chancellor of the University, with the consent of the whole body, authority to frame and establish from time to time new Statutes for the advancement of learning and the maintenance of order, provided they were not obstructive to, or derogatory from, its own contents. In the event of any doubt arising as to the meaning of any part of it, the point is to be interpreted by the Chancellor of the University, and a majority of the Heads of Colleges.

In accordance with these principles the whole system of laws by which the University is now regulated, may be divided into two distinct classes.

The one comprises the code of Queen Elizabeth, such earlier Royal Ordinances as that code left still in force, and such subsequent Royal Ordinances as the Sovereigns of the Realm from time to time have given, and the University has accepted, either by some formal expression of assent, or by actual adoption in practice. As respects this class of laws it is not properly competent to the University by its own act to abrogate or alter them without the sanction of the Crown. The Royal authority by which they were originally established, is, in like manner, necessary to any change in them.

The second class consists of Ordinances and Regulations made by the University itself, whether ancient Statutes, prior to the Elizabethan code, or bye-laws of a later date. These are (in general) revocable by the same authority of the University Senate by which they were at first made. There is also another collection of Ordinances, called Decrees of the Heads of Colleges, being either interpretations of the Elizabethan Statutes, or regulations affecting the general system of collegiate discipline.

This whole mass of laws, the growth of such a long course of years, comprehends a miscellaneous variety of details. That part which consists of Ordinances of the University Senate, so far as it is applicable to present practice, might be advantageously reduced into a more convenient and coherent form by re-arrangement and consolidation. Moreover the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, though possessing a permanent authority, contain many directions which have become obsolete, as being no longer suited to the present course of study. The members of the University have shown that they are sensible of the evil of this incongruity, and desirous of obtaining a remedy for it. As a preliminary measure to this end they appointed, on the 7th of March, 1849, a Syndicate or Committee to revise the Statutes, and indicate the particulars in which alteration is required or improvement may be made. The Syndics, after having been engaged in their task for upwards of two years, prepared a Draft of such an amended Code as should bring the law and the practice of the University into more exact conformity, and give, in many respects, increased efficiency and utility to the academical system. No opinion of the Senate has yet been expressed upon the Draft thus prepared, which, if approved by the University, will, after that, depend for its validity upon the sanction of the Crown. But the preliminary proceeding, so far as it has advanced, is a gratifying proof of the desire prevailing in the University itself for its own improvement. Many of the more important of the suggested changes will be noticed in the course of the present Report.

Changes in the Statutes necessary.

We have caused the Statuta Antiqua of the University and the Code of the 12th year of Queen Elizabeth to be printed in a separate form.

We now proceed to mention the principal executive authorities of the University.

The Chancellor.

The highest academical office is that of Chancellor. For many years past it has been successively filled by individuals of exalted rank and honourable name, in the selection of whom the University has sought to render a graceful homage to eminence in public and private virtue.

The election is made by poll of the members of the Senate, and determined by the majority of votes. Stat. Eliz., c. 33.

It is only on rare occasions of extraordinary interest that the Chancellor is present in the University. Provision is made for the performance of his duties in his absence by the appointment of a

Stat. Eliz., c. 34. Mode of Election.

This latter officer is elected annually. On the third day of November in each year, the day on which the office becomes vacant, the Heads of the several Colleges or, in the absence of any of them, their official representatives, assemble in the Senate House and nominate two Graduates of a degree not inferior to that of Master of Arts. The nomination, as soon as made, is openly announced, and, on the following day, the members of the Senate elect one of the two to be the Vice-Chancellor of the ensuing year.

It has long been the general custom to nominate two Heads of Colleges, according to a certain rotation. This practice, in whatever point of view it may be regarded, tends to prevent contests of ambitious rivalry. It also precludes the anomaly that would arise if the Head of a College, who within it possesses the paramount authority, should yet in another respect be subordinate to one of its resident members, who, by holding the office of Vice-Chancellor, would possess the superior authority in the University at large. Still it should be borne in mind that this arrangement is merely matter of practice, and that the nomination is not thus limited by the requirements of the Statutes themselves, nor is any such limitation proposed in the Draft of the revised Statutes.

The Vice-Chancellor, as will be perceived from the foregoing description, does not derive his authority by delegation from the Chancellor, but by election from the Senate. Whatever functions are assigned by the Statutes to the Chancellor of the University are, by the same Statutes, directed to be exercised, in his absence, by the Vice-Chancellor.

Stat. Eliz., c. 42. Functions of the Office.

The functions of the office are of great importance. The Chancellor or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, superintends the whole administration of the affairs of the University. By the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth it is his office to hear and decide all controversies of members of the University and their servants in a summary manner, according to the rules of the Civil Law, and the privileges and customs of the University; to call Congregations of the Senate, and to fine those members who depart before the end of the Congregation without leave, or who, being resident within the precincts of the University and having been summoned, are absent from the Congregation; to confer Degrees on fit persons who have fulfilled the statutable requirements, and to reject the unfit; to punish transgressors of the Statutes or of good order and discipline, either by his sole authority or with the concurrence of a majority of the Heads of Colleges, according to the extent of the punishment and the academical degree and official rank of the offender; to see that the officers of the University do their duty; and to make, with the consent of the University, new Statutes for the advancement of learning and the maintenance of order, provided the same be not obstructive to, or derogatory from, Her Majesty's Statutes.

It should be added that the Vice-Chancellor is by Act of Parliament a magistrate, both for the county and the town of Cambridge, during the continuance of his office.

Jurisdiction.

One particular in the preceding enumeration appears to require especial notice; namely, the jurisdiction which the Chancellor is empowered to exercise on behalf of the University. Its extent is more amply stated in the Charter or Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth. That Charter gave to the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University the exclusive cognizance of all personal pleas as well of debts, accounts, contracts, and wrongs, as of breaches of the peace committed within the precincts of the University (maim and felony only excepted) in all cases where a Master or Scholar, or Scholar's servant, or public officer (*minister*) of the University, is one of the parties. All which causes, whether promoted *ex-officio* or at the suit of a party, are to be heard and finally determined in the University Court, and judgment thereupon is to be carried into execution according to the laws and customs of the University, or according to the Statutes of the realm. And the Court is made a Court of Record.

In this Court the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, presides as Judge, the Heads of Colleges being his Assessors in such cases as may involve a sentence requiring their concurrence. The exclusive jurisdiction of the Court, however, has been materially affected by the indirect operation of an Act of Parliament passed in the ninth year of the reign of King George IV., which gives to magistrates a summary power of punishing for common assaults. As this Act does not contain any express reservation of the privileges of the University, the

effect is understood to be that it is now competent to the magistrates of the borough to hear and decide charges of assault, even in cases where one of the parties is a Member of the University.

We may be allowed also to observe, that, so far as the exclusive jurisdiction of the University remains unimpaired, the assertion of the privilege is attended with considerable difficulty, in consequence of the formalities required for establishing the claim of cognizance when the complaining party, instead of bringing his case before the University Court, has applied to the municipal magistrates or to the superior Courts of Law. It may not be an unfit subject for consideration, whether some greater facility might not be reasonably afforded to the University in this respect.

Commissary.

Besides the Court of the Chancellor, there is also a subordinate Court, called the Court of the Commissary; an officer who is appointed by the Chancellor, and has jurisdiction in all causes belonging to the cognizance of the University, excepting cases wherein one of the parties is a Proctor or Taxor of the University, or a Master of Arts, or Graduate of superior degree.

From the sentence of the Commissary an appeal lies to the Vice-Chancellor, by the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, c. xlviii. From the Vice-Chancellor, whether the cause may have been originally commenced in his Court or carried before him by appeal from the Commissary, there lies in either case an appeal to the University Senate, by whom the examination of the cause is committed to delegates chosen from their own body; not fewer than three or more than five; and the sentence of the delegates is final.

Evidence, p. 35.

Relations between the University and the Town.

In the course of our inquiries we received a Memorial from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, calling our attention to such of the privileges of the University as affect the mutual relation between the University and the Town. Amongst other points, the Memorialists submit to our consideration whether the time has not arrived when the right to exclusive judicial power on the part of the University may be beneficially abolished. "We believe," they say, "it will be found upon examination that the proceedings "in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges are very inconsistent "with the spirit of our free constitution. The proceedings are secret. There is "no jury. The accused has no adequate previous notice of the charge. He is "denied professional assistance; and is cross-examined by the Judges, who are his "accusers also; and from their decision there is no appeal."

We thought it right to communicate the before mentioned Memorial to the authorities of the University, that they might have the opportunity of offering any remarks upon it in the way of explanation. With respect to the University jurisdiction, they state in their reply, "It is not thought necessary to enter into any "general justification of the proceedings in the Chancellor's Court; but it may "be remarked that they are conducted according to the rules of the Civil Law, "which do not require a jury. Neither is there one at Petty Sessions. 'The "accused,' it is said, 'has no adequate previous notice of the charge.' The "answer to which is, that the charge is always stated in the summons. He "thus has at least a longer notice than if he were brought up before the magis-"trates of the town: and as to the statement that the offender 'is cross-examined "'by the Judges, who are his accusers also,' it is no more correct than if the "same had been said of the Judges of the land before prisoners were by a recent "law allowed to have counsel. The Chancellor is the sole Judge, and there are "never wanting among his Assessors those who, by such cross-examination, as "it is termed, carefully elicit all the circumstances favourable to the person "charged."

Evidence, p. 45.

It is stated in the Memorial itself that "excepting in cases of discipline and dis-"communing, the University Courts may be considered as obsolete." The subject of discommuning will be noticed in a subsequent part of our Report. As respects cases of discipline, when a person *in statu pupillari* is charged with some offence against the laws and good order of the University, the form of proceeding in the Vice-Chancellor's Court appears to be well adapted for the purpose both of visiting offenders with temperate punishment, and of preventing offences by the wholesome exercise of academical authority. We have reason to believe that the accused party is never required to state anything that may criminate himself; but is at perfect liberty either voluntarily to acknowledge his fault, or to offer such statements as he may think fit in his defence, and to produce such witnesses as can support his case.

Report.

In the investigation of these cases of internal and domestic discipline, publicity may not be essential to the ends of justice and correction; but in all strictly judicial cases, where the accused party is not a member of the University, it appears to us to be desirable and proper that the Court should be open and the proceedings public.

We proceed to notice some other privileges which are exercised by the Vice-Chancellor either solely or in connexion with the Heads of Colleges, and which are made subjects of remark in the Memorial of the Borough Council.

OATHS TAKEN BY THE MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE AND OTHERS BEFORE THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

On the election of the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Borough, the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors of the University attend at the Guildhall, where the Senior Proctor administers to them an oath, which was formerly expressed in the following terms.

"You shall swear that you will observe and keep, so far forth as in you lieth, "the liberties and customs of this University, as concerning the keeping of the "peace, as also the assize of bread, and ale, and other victuals; and that you shall "not unduly, nor of malice, impugn the other liberties and due customs of the "said University, as far forth as you shall have knowledge thereof."

The authority for this proceeding is derived from the ancient Charters of the University. By an Act of Parliament, 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 37, the then existing modes of regulating the assize and price of bread in the kingdom were abolished. Since that time, the mention of bread in the foregoing form, is stated by the University to have been omitted in tendering the oath, as no longer applicable.

In every year also, on the Friday before the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two inhabitants of each Parish in the town, appear in the Vestry of the Church of Saint Mary the Great, and there before the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and the Mayor, take the following oaths, administered by the Senior Proctor.

The Aldermen's Oath.

"You shall swear that (*if called upon*) you shall diligently assist, and faith-"fully counsel the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Town of Cambridge, for peace both "of the University and the Town to be kept; and to search for evil-doers and "troublers of peace, and vagabonds of the night, and receivers of thieves and "evil-doers. All this you and every of you shall promise to do faithfully."

The Oath for the four Burgesses.

"You shall swear to observe fidelity towards our Sovereign Lady the Queen's "Majesty, and (*if called upon*) to be assisting and counselling to Her Majesty's "Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge for the searching out of malefactors and per-"turbers of Her said Majesty's peace, and vagabonds in the night, and receivers of "thieves and malefactors, all which things you shall diligently observe."

The Oath of two of every Parish.

"You shall swear every fortnight, to make (*if called upon*) diligent and faithful "search for all suspected persons lying within your parish, and to present every "such so tarrying for three nights to the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor."

The qualifying words "if called upon," appear to have been usually, but not uniformly, introduced in tendering the several oaths of late years.

Great Assembly.

This ceremonial, which is called the Great Assembly, is founded on an ancient charter of the University, whereby it is directed that there shall be two Aldermen and four of the more discreet Burgesses associated to them, all of whom shall swear to be assisting and counselling the Mayor and Bailiffs for conservation of the peace and keeping the assize, and to search for evil-doers and troublers of the peace: also two in every parish, who shall swear to make diligent search, every fortnight, in their parish, for all suspected persons; and that they shall answer for any one who had received any such for three nights in his house.

The Memorialists "submit that no adequate reason exists for any of these "oaths; and that the exacting them tends much to impair the solemnity with "which an oath ought ever to be regarded; and engenders or sanctions a notion "that the Town authorities are dependent on the University."

The University in their reply, observe, that "the oath of the Mayor and "Bailiffs is of a comprehensive character, and imposes on the chief officers of the "Town the highest obligation to preserve the privileges of the University. When it "is considered that these privileges materially contribute to the maintenance of "order and discipline among the members of the University, and to the protection "of public morality and decorum, it does not seem unreasonable that they should "be supported and sanctioned by an oath which is administered to those officers "upon their election."

Oaths recommended to be discontinued.

The reply does not enter into any vindication of the proceedings at the Great Assembly. However useful or necessary they may have been in former times, the system has now been practically superseded by the institution of an efficient borough police. It has ceased to be productive of any good effect; it is endured reluctantly by the Town, and may, in our opinion, be advantageously discontinued.

With respect to the oath of the Mayor and Bailiffs, though we cannot regard it as either a grievance or a humiliation to the Town, yet neither does it appear to us to be essential for the security of the University privileges. Those privileges, so far as they are founded in law, are protected by law; and their continued permanence must depend upon a general conviction of their operating usefully and beneficially. Under this impression, and with a strong sense of the importance of removing occasion of jealousy on the part of the Town towards the University, we are of opinion that this oath also might, without any real disadvantage, be discontinued.

WINE AND ALE LICENSES.

The Vice-Chancellor exercises, on behalf of the University, an exclusive right of granting licenses for the sale of wine in the town of Cambridge. This, which is regarded by the University as a prescriptive privilege, was confirmed by an Act of Parliament in the 17th year of the reign of King George the Second. In the exercise of this power, the Vice-Chancellor is authorized by the University to act alone.

He also claims and exercises a prescriptive right, on behalf of the University, to license ale-houses in the town of Cambridge and the adjacent village of Chesterton, acting for this purpose with an assistant, usually some Head of a College whose name is included in the Commission of the Peace for the Borough. The licenses, however, are sealed and signed by the Vice-Chancellor alone.

Subsequently to the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 76, the Magistrates of the Borough have also assumed the power of granting licenses to ale-houses in the Town at Borough Sessions. The inconvenience of such a concurrent power in two different bodies is a point noticed in the before-mentioned Memorial, and in the reply of the University thereto. The Memorialists also quote the following opinion expressed by the late Very Reverend Dr. Lamb, Dean of Bristol, and Master of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge. The passage occurs in the Preface to a collection of University Documents published by him in the year 1838. "It is a matter of no importance to the "University, as it concerns its discipline, whether the Vice-Chancellor or the "Town Magistrates have the power of licensing alehouses; but in times of "political excitement this power may be abused to party purposes; and against "such an abuse there seems to be better security by vesting it in a bench of "magistrates than in an individual. At Oxford, where the authority of the "Vice-Chancellor is kept distinct from that of the Town Magistrates, nothing of "this kind has occurred. The latter have always licensed the ale-houses; and "no complaint has been made that the discipline of the University has in anywise "suffered by such an arrangement." On the other hand, the reasons for which the University attaches importance to its possession of this privilege, are thus stated in the reply: "The Vice-Chancellor, having the power to grant licenses, "has by consequence the power to revoke them; and this has been found to "supply the University with a very salutary influence over publicans in general, "whenever any of the lower class of them have sought to afford facilities for "improper meetings, or any of the higher to afford opportunities for improvident

Evidence, p. 42.

REPORT.

"expenditure: nor is the control over vintners less necessary or less efficacious "for restraining such expenditure than that over innkeepers." We are of opinion that there is much weight in the reasons thus assigned by the University.

Recommendation respecting Ale-House Licenses.

It appears to us to be very important for the purposes of discipline, that the Vice-Chancellor should possess the power of revoking the license of any victualler, who shall have been proved before him to have afforded facilities for the reception of women of improper character in his house, or to have permitted students to resort to it for the practice of games disallowed by the University, or to have infringed such rules as the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges may have passed for controlling the expenses of persons *in statu pupillari*. To be effective, this power of revocation should, in our opinion, be absolute and without appeal. If such a power were legally confirmed to the Vice-Chancellor, we think that it would be a graceful and expedient concession on the part of the University to yield up the right of granting Licenses for Ale Houses to the Magistrates of the Borough; subject, however, to the condition that in any case where a License shall be revoked by the Vice-Chancellor, it shall not be competent to the Borough Magistrates to grant a new one either to the offending party, or to any tenant of the same house, without the formal consent of the Vice-Chancellor to that effect. By such an arrangement between the University and the Borough, each party would be in possession of that particular power which is presumed to be, in a more especial manner, the object of its desire.

THEATRICAL AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

By an Act passed in the Session of the 6th and 7th years of Your Majesty's reign, it is provided that no theatre license shall be in force within the University of Cambridge, or within fourteen miles of the Town of Cambridge, without the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University; and that the rules for the management of any theatre, which shall be licensed with such consent within these limits, shall be subject to the approval of the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor; and that in case of the breach of any of the said rules, or any condition on which the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall have been given, it shall be lawful for such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor to annul the license, and thereupon such license shall become void.

The Memorialists express their belief that "no valid reason exists why theatrical "and other entertainments of the like nature should be subject to other control "at Cambridge than elsewhere."

The University, in that part of their reply which relates to this subject, remark, that "the Vice-Chancellor exercises a discretion as to allowing public enter- "tainments, especially in full Term. It would have seemed that the reason "for the occasional withholding of his permission is as obvious as it is valid, "namely, the hazard of tumult and disturbance, when a large assembly of young "men is collected together at night. The inhabitants of the Town cannot but "be sensible of the evil, and the Council of the Borough might not unreasonably "have been expected to concur in the expediency of preventing it. Nor can any "one fail to perceive how certain and injurious the interruption to the proper "pursuits of the Students would be, were frequent entertainments to take place. "During the vacations the Vice-Chancellor rarely, if ever, interposes to prevent "them."

It appears that the above quoted provision in the Act of Parliament extends to the neighbouring towns of Newmarket, Royston, and St. Ives; which are respectively situated within the prescribed distance of the town of Cambridge. We are not aware that this has been attended with any practical inconvenience, or given occasion to any complaint; but the reasons for preserving to the University the control over theatrical entertainments within the town or suburbs of Cambridge do not appear to apply to the cases of the neighbouring towns above-mentioned.

DISCOMMUNING.

The Vice-Chancellor, in conjunction with the Heads of Colleges, exercises, when occasion requires, the power of discommuning tradesmen and others; that is, of prohibiting persons *in statu pupillari* from having any dealings with any tradesman or inhabitant of the Town, who has violated the privileges or regulations of the University.

REPORT.

One most important duty, to which attention has at all times, but especially of late years, been paid by the University, is that of restraining persons *in statu pupillari* from habits of extravagant expense. With this view the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges have published a series of regulations intended to bring the expenses of the Students, as far as is practicable, under the knowledge and control of the authorities of the several Colleges. Those regulations will be more minutely described in a subsequent part of our Report, with reference to the discipline of the University. The general purpose of them is to require tradesmen to send to the Tutors of the different Colleges notice of the amount of debt, (if exceeding five pounds,) that has been contracted with them by any student *in statu pupillari* and remained unpaid at the end of the preceding quarter of the year. The object is as well to prevent wasteful expense and continued accumulation of debt by Students, as also to secure the regular and prompt discharge of just and reasonable claims of tradesmen. The regulations are accompanied by a public warning that any tradesman, who shall disobey them, shall be liable to be discommuned.

P. 16.

In cases where these regulations have been disobeyed, or where facilities have been afforded for the practice of prohibited games, or where loans of money have been made by inhabitants of the Town to Students *in statu pupillari* at an exorbitant rate of interest, the offending party is called upon to appear before the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges; and if he fails to clear himself by some satisfactory defence or explanation, an order for discommuning him is made; and thereupon an edict is sent to the several Colleges prohibiting all persons *in statu pupillari* from having any dealings with him, and warning them of the academical punishment which they will incur if they shall disobey the edict.

This proceeding is so far of a judicial character that regular evidence is produced in support of the charge, an opportunity of defence is afforded to the accused party, and a formal decision on the case is recorded; but there is not any fine or like penalty inflicted upon the offender. He is reached indirectly, by being excluded from the benefit he might otherwise have derived from the members of the University continuing to employ him. The exercise of this power, in a temperate and judicious manner, is in our opinion well adapted to produce salutary effects by checking improper expenses and preventing mischievous facilities of credit. We observe that the legality and reasonableness of the power appear to have been recognized on a recent occasion by the Judges of the highest of Your Majesty's Courts of Common Law.

THE HIGH STEWARD.

The next office to be mentioned is that of High Steward: an office of great honour and distinction, which has been filled by a succession of men, eminent by their rank and personal merit.

In describing the privileges of the Chancellor's Court within the precincts of the University, we noticed that cases of maim and felony were excepted from its jurisdiction. The trial of these cases, when the accused party is a member of the University, is, by a particular Charter, committed to the High Steward. This, however, may be regarded as having now become, in practice at least, a merely nominal power.

The High Steward's Court.

The High Steward, or his Deputy, has also the privilege of holding a Court Leet. The proceedings of this Court have, of late years, been limited to receiving presentments against persons selling by defective weights and measures not stamped by the University officers, and against persons keeping billiard or other gaming tables disallowed by the University. The presentments have been made by a Jury consisting of thirty persons, two from each parish in the Town and suburbs; who are expected to visit and examine the different shops. Pecuniary fines of small amount, apparently limited by custom, have been imposed upon offending parties. But it appears very doubtful whether the infliction of these small fines had much effect in repressing offences. The mode also of proceeding in the Court, by means of a formal presentment from a Jury, is encumbered with great practical difficulty and inconvenience. If it be thought really important that this ancient privilege of the University should be retained, it would be manifestly expedient that by competent authority the form of proceeding in the Court should be rendered more simple, and a more efficient power be given to the Judge both to summon offenders and to impose and enforce fines of such an amount as might operate to repress illegal practices. Certainly, in its present state, the Court appears to be inefficient for any practical good.

REPORT.

Mode of Electing High Steward.

The mode of appointing the High Steward is by Grace of the Senate, a mode which is found to be attended with inconvenience, in cases where more candidates than one are proposed. To obviate this inconvenience, on the occasion of the last vacancy of the office, a Grace was passed by the Senate to the effect that the election should for that time be made by poll, and determined by the majority of votes, in the same way as the election of Chancellor. The Syndicate for the revision of the University Statutes have very judiciously recommended that the election should be so conducted in all future cases.

His Deputy.

The appointment of the Deputy High Steward is by Letters Patent from the High Steward, subject to confirmation by Grace of the Senate.

THE PROCTORS.

Stat. Eliz., c. 35.

Appointment.

The Proctors are elected annually. There is a certain cycle, according to which two Colleges in every year nominate, each College one person, to be Proctor for the next ensuing academical year; and the persons so nominated are proposed to the Regent House in the Senate for confirmatory election. They must be Masters of Arts of two years standing at least; and if of more than five years standing, they resume their Regency as a matter of course by virtue of their office.

Duties.

It is their duty to be present at all Congregations of the Senate; to recite the Graces proposed in the Regent House; to collect the votes of the Regents for or against any Grace that is opposed; and to announce the result.

A most important part of their office is to act, on behalf of the University, as especial guardians of the public morals. In this respect, it is their duty as well to exercise a vigilant control over the behaviour of persons *in statu pupillari*, as also to protect that younger class from temptation, by preventing the intrusion of women of improper character. The power with which they are armed for this latter purpose, under the authority of the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, is peculiar in itself, and much more extensive than any possessed by the municipal authorities of the place for like objects. We forbear entering into minute details. But observations on this point will be found in the Memorial of the Town Council,

Evidence pp. 36 and 42.

and in the Remarks of the University in reply thereto. Unquestionably, the power granted to the University by the Charter in this respect requires to be exercised with judgment and discretion. We are disposed to think that, with few exceptions, it has been so exercised, and with results no less conducive to the comfort of the respectable inhabitants of the Town than to the decorum and morals of the University.

Especial care, however, should be taken by the Colleges to select fit persons for the office. Not only discreet judgment, but also some experience in the practical administration of the University, is requisite for the successful discharge

Recommendation as to persons to be appointed.

of such important duties. With this view we think it would be advantageous if a regulation were made that no person should be eligible to the office who has discontinued his residence, and been absent from the University for a period of two years immediately antecedent to the time of election.

It is understood that the University are desirous of having the cycle of nomination modified, so far as to admit the comparatively modern foundation of Downing College into the rotation.

Pro-Proctors.

The office of Pro-Proctor was permanently instituted by a Grace of the Senate in the year 1818, in consequence of the increasing number of Students. Two persons, of the degree of Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Divinity, are appointed in each year, to assist the Proctors in the maintenance of good order and discipline.

The Proctors and Pro-Proctors, in the exercise of their office, are constantly brought into contact with the inhabitants of the Town. Cases, though few in number, have yet occurred, in which their authority has been disputed, and they have been summoned before the magistrates of the Town on the charge of having stopped or apprehended persons unlawfully. It is, undoubtedly, right and necessary that they should be amenable for any illegal excess in the exercise of their power. But it is also desirable that the investigation and decision of such charges should be made by a tribunal, exempt from the possible operation of local partialities and influences. With this view, we venture respectfully to suggest, as a point for consideration, whether it might not be expedient to provide, by some legislative measure, that such charges should be cognizable only in the superior Courts of Law, and not before the local magistrates in the way of summary jurisdiction.

Taxors.

Two Taxors are appointed annually in the same manner as the Proctors, each College, in the year after it has nominated a Proctor, nominating a Taxor, and the nomination requiring a confirmatory election by the Regents. Stat. Eliz., c. 37.

The Taxors must be Masters of Arts, and, if of more than five years standing, resume their Regency, as a matter of course, by virtue of their office.

A principal part of their duty has been to inspect weights and measures, and to bring any defects therein under the notice of the University Courts. The exercise of such a power is necessary for the discovery and punishment of fraud, and for the protection of the fair tradesman and the public. But in the present state of things we are of opinion that it would be more conveniently exercised by the municipal authorities than by the University; and that the office of Taxors might be discontinued.

The office of Taxor recommended to be discontinued.

Scrutators.

Two Scrutators are appointed annually in a manner similar to that used in the appointment of Proctors and Taxors, each College, in the second year after it has nominated a Proctor, nominating a Scrutator, and the nomination requiring a confirmatory election by the Non-Regents. Stat. Eliz., c. 36.

The Scrutators must be Non-Regents. Their duty is to attend all Congregations; to recite the Graces in the Non-Regent House; to collect the votes of the members of that House when any Grace is opposed; and to announce the assent or dissent of the House.

The Orator.

An office of great honour and high precedency in the University is that of Orator. On a vacancy, the Heads of Colleges or their official representatives nominate two persons for the office, one of whom is elected on the following day by the votes of the Senate.

The Orator is spokesman of the Senate upon public occasions, presents persons of rank to honorary Degrees with an appropriate speech, and writes letters of thanks or congratulation, in the name of the Senate, to benefactors of the University, or others to whom such mark of respect and honour may be due. He also takes an important part in the examinations for University Scholarships and other classical prizes.

The Librarian.

The Librarian is appointed in the same manner as the Orator, and, as his title indicates, has the principal care and superintendence of the large and valuable library belonging to the University, of which a particular account will be found in the subsequent part of our Report. P. 127.

The Registrary.

The Registrary is appointed in the same manner as the Orator and the Librarian. He is charged with the care of the Records and Muniments of the University. It is also his duty to attend all Congregations, to receive the Graces passed by the Senate, and to register them in the University Records; to attend the University Court, take down the evidence, and record the sentence; to attend at the fixing of the University Seal to any instrument; to take the subscriptions of all Undergraduates at their matriculation; and also the subscriptions of all Candidates for Degrees.

The Esquire Bedells.

The three Esquire Bedells are appointed in the same manner as the Orator. Their duty is to attend the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor on all occasions of public solemnity; to be present at Congregations, and assist in the forms of conducting the business of the Senate; to attend the Acts and Exercises in the Schools of the three Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physic; and, when necessary, to summon to the Chancellor's Court Graduates of a higher degree than that of Bachelor of Arts. Stat. Eliz., c. 38.

We find that in the Draft of the revised Statutes, of which mention was made in a former part of this Report, it is proposed to reduce the number of Esquire

REPORT.

Recommendation as to the reduction of the number,

Bedells from three to two. In the most ancient notice that is found of the office the number appears to have been two, but it was increased to three at a very early date, that being the number specified in the Statutes of King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth. The practical duties now required from these officers would, in our opinion, admit of the proposed reduction of the number without any inconvenience.

And as to the customary duties of the Esquire Bedells.

It is the custom for the Esquire Bedells to precede the Vice-Chancellor through the public streets, carrying their staves of office, whenever he goes from his College to the Senate House or to the University Church, and again on his return. It is also customary for one Esquire Bedell to precede in like manner a Candidate for a Degree in the Faculty of Divinity or Civil Law or Physic, when he goes to the Schools to keep his Act, and afterwards when he returns to his College. We beg to express our opinion that these ancient forms may without any inconvenience be discontinued; and we suggest that in future the Esquire Bedells should not be required to carry their staves in any procession through the public streets, unless when they are in attendance upon the Chancellor of the University himself; or upon the Vice-Chancellor in cases of extraordinary public solemnity. On ordinary occasions, it would still be their duty to receive the Vice-Chancellor with fit honour at the entrance of the Senate House.

The Moderators and other Examiners who conduct the Public Examinations connected with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as also the Auditors of the University accounts, will be more conveniently noticed in subsequent parts of our Report. Other inferior officers of the University do not appear to us to require any special observations. We proceed, therefore, to describe the constitution of

REPORT.

THE SENATE OR LEGISLATIVE BODY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Senate is divided into two Houses, corresponding to the Academical distinction of Regents and Non-Regents.

The Regent House consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, the Taxors, the Moderators, the Esquire Bedells, provided they be Masters of Arts, all Masters of less than five, and Doctors of Divinity, Civil Law, and Physic, of less than two years standing; five years in the former case and two in the latter being the period during which the rules of the University impose a liability to perform the duties of Regency, that is of presiding at the public Disputations or Exercises in the Schools.

The Non-Regent House is composed of Masters of Arts of more than five years' standing, of Bachelors of Divinity who have previously been Masters of Arts, and Doctors of Divinity, Civil Law, and Physic, of more than two years' standing.

Doctors, however, of these three Faculties, of more than two years' standing, and also the Orator, have the privilege of voting in either House at their own option.

No Graduate is permitted to vote in the Senate, unless he has his name on the books of some College, or in the list of Commorantes in Villa. The temporary withdrawal also of the name from the books of a College after the first Degree involves, by the bye-laws of the University, a disqualification for the right of suffrage; and this bar can only be removed by a course of further residence for three Terms.

THE CAPUT SENATUS. Stat. Eliz., c. 41.

From the Members of the two Houses there is formed a Council, called the *Caput Senatus*, or Head of the Senate; consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor in each of the Faculties of Divinity, Civil Law and Physic; one Non-Regent Master of Arts; and one Regent Master of Arts.

The appointment of the five persons, who are associated with the Vice-Chancellor in this Council, is made annually in the following manner:

The Vice-Chancellor proposes the names of five persons, who are qualified to serve in the several capacities. Each of the two Proctors also proposes the names of five other persons so qualified. Out of the fifteen thus proposed, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges (or, in the absence of any of them, their official Representatives), the Doctors of the three Faculties and the two Scrutators elect, by majority of votes, five; who, with the Vice-Chancellor, constitute the Caput for the ensuing year.

In case of the absence of any of the five members of the Caput from a Congregation of the Senate, it is provided that the Senior of his Faculty present shall supply his place for that time.

The ordinary subjects, requiring the votes of the Senate, may be distinguished into two classes; first, Supplicats for Degrees; and secondly, general Graces, under which name are now comprehended all Grants, Orders, and Rules made by the authority of the Senate for the administration of the University affairs.

The Supplicats and Graces are, in the first instance, submitted to the Caput; each member of which has, by the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, the power of rejection by his sole negative voice.

If they pass the Caput, they are then submitted for the sanction of the Senate. There is some little variation in the form of proceeding with Supplicats according to the particular Degree. The mode of proceeding with a general Grace is as follows:

After passing the Caput, it is publicly recited, first by the Scrutators in the Non-Regent House, and next by the Proctors in the Regent House. The Congregation is then suspended for a customary interval of time; and, on its re-assembling, the Grace is again recited in the Non-Regent House, where, in case of any opposition to it, the Scrutators collect the votes. If it be passed there by a majority of votes, it is then forwarded to the Regent House where the Proctors observe a like form in taking the opinion of that House. The Grace, if passed by them, becomes thereby valid, and is registered in the Records of the University.

There are some useful Regulations, limiting the introduction of general Graces; as, for instance, that no such Grace shall be proposed unless there be twenty-five members at least of the Senate present; and, again, that a general Grace, of which there has not been notice given three days previously, shall not be pro-

REPORT.

posed unless there be forty members, at least, present. The object of these Regulations is, very properly, to prevent collusion or surprise.

The element, however, in this legislative system that requires especial consideration is the constitution and power of the Caput. So far as it is the duty of that body to ascertain by careful inquiry whether Candidates for Degrees have complied with the Regulations and fulfilled the requirements of the University, the machinery of the Caput may work conveniently and usefully. The first institution of such a Council probably originated in the necessity there was found to be, at a very early time, for diligent scrutiny in this particular respect, in order to prevent irregularities. Though, even for this especial purpose, it may be doubted whether it is necessary, or expedient, to arm each individual member with an absolute Veto.

But in a more extended view, and with reference to the general legislation of the Senate, we are of opinion that the Caput is at once too limited in the mode of its appointment to be a satisfactory representative of the University, and too absolute in its power to be consistent with that freedom of developement and facility of improvement which the institutions of the University from time to time require. As, moreover, the fundamental constitution and principles of the University are defined and fixed by the Royal Statutes; and as it is only in subordination thereto that the legislative power of the Senate can be exercised; there appears to be no reason for apprehending danger or inconvenience from a greater liberty of action within the limited sphere to which internal legislation is thus confined.

We are happy to perceive that an impression of this kind exists in the University itself. The Syndicate, already mentioned as having been appointed to revise the Statutes, have suggested some important changes in the appointment and functions of the Caput.

Recommendations of the Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes.

They recommend that the appointment should be made in the following manner: "The Doctors in each of the three Faculties shall nominate two Doctors, not "being of one and the same College, of their own Faculty. The College which "nominated the Senior Scrutator the year before, shall nominate two Non-"Regents; and the College which nominated the Junior Scrutator, shall nomi-"nate two Regents . . . . The names of the ten persons thus nominated "shall be forthwith announced, and again at a Congregation the next day, to the "Senate; who shall then elect from them one of each Faculty, one Non-Regent, "and one Regent; and these five, with the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, shall "be the Caput for the next year."

The object of this proposal is to give to the constitution of the Caput something of a more representative character. But the Syndicate have also made another and a far more important recommendation as to the functions of the Caput.

They suggest that the Caput, elected and constituted in the manner just described, should have its power limited to the consideration of Supplicats and Graces for conferring Degrees; and that for the consideration of all other Graces to be offered to the Senate there shall be a Council formed in the following manner:—

"The Heads of Colleges shall appoint three Members.

"The Doctors in the Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physic, not being Heads of "Colleges, shall appoint three members; that is to say: the Doctors in Divinity "one, the Doctors in Law another, and the Doctors in Physic a third.

"The Professors, not being Heads of Colleges or Doctors in any one of the said "three Faculties, shall appoint three Members.

"And, lastly, the Colleges shall appoint three Non-Regents and three Regents.

"One Member of each of the five Classes above mentioned shall go out in rota-"tion every year on a certain day, being, however, re-eligible; and on the same "day, the appointments by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, and Professors, shall "be made in the Senate House; the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, and the Head "of a College, senior in Degree, the two Doctors in each Faculty senior in "Degree, and the two Professors senior in Degree, standing in scrutiny. They "that have most votes in the first scrutiny shall be deemed to be appointed, and "so likewise if it be necessary to resort to a second or third and last scrutiny. "At the same time the names of the Non-Regent and Regent appointed by the "Colleges (the appointment of them resting with those Colleges whose turn it "may be to appoint the Scrutators), shall be certified to the Chancellor or Vice-"Chancellor by the Masters of those Colleges, or their Deputies. The names of all "the persons appointed shall be immediately published to the Senate by the Senior "Proctor.

"The day after (Sunday not being reckoned in either case), all the five persons "so appointed shall be separately proposed to the Senate for election by Grace for "three years, and fifteen persons so elected, shall, with the Chancellor, or Vice-"Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor of the preceding year, constitute the said "Council."

Provision is made for supplying vacancies by death or any other cause; and if any person appointed in the manner before described be not elected by the Senate, then the election is to be made in the same manner as that of Vice-Chancellor.

It is presumed that the appointment of the three Non-Regents and the three Regents at the first formation of the Council is intended to be made by the six Colleges, whose turn it may be at that time to nominate Proctors, Taxors, and Scrutators.

"The duty of the Council shall be to consider and prepare all Graces to be "offered to the Senate, excepting those for conferring Degrees, whether proceed-"ing from individual Members of the Senate, or from Syndicates; nor shall any "Grace, except for conferring a Degree, be offered to the Senate without the pre-"vious sanction of the major part of those voting upon it in the Council.

"No business shall be transacted in the Council, unless five Members at the least "be present, of whom the Chancellor (or Vice-Chancellor) shall always be one; "and he shall have the casting vote when the votes are equally divided. In case "of a difference of opinion between him and a majority of the Members of the "Council present, no act of the Council shall be valid without the approval of a "majority of the whole number of persons constituting the Council.

"Meetings of the Council shall be held at least in every alternate week during "Term time, and also at such other times as to the Chancellor (or Vice-Chancellor) "may seem fit."

Provisions are also made with a view to securing a full attendance of Members of the Council.

Approval of these recommendations.

We cannot hesitate to express our pleasure to find such a proposal emanating from the University itself. It has evidently been framed with careful deliberation, and with an especial view as well to preserve a balance of power among the several Colleges, as also to prevent the excitements and rivalries of a more popular and unlimited mode of appointment. The suggested scheme has received the unanimous approval of the Syndicate; and we hope it may in due time receive the sanction of the Senate.

REPORT.

DISCIPLINE.

We now proceed to remark upon the moral discipline of the University. This is, in a very great measure, sustained by the internal system of the several Colleges. The domestic constitution of a College contains in itself a combination of the most wholesome and beneficial influences for this end. In the first place, all the Members of it are subject to a code of internal laws and rules framed for the maintenance of good order and decorum and moral and religious habits. Again, the Master and the Fellows, if they are true to their duty, stand in the relation of rulers, guardians, advisers, friends, and examples to the Students. As some of the Fellows are but little removed from the Students in point of age, facilities for personal intimacies and friendly companionship between the two classes blend happily with the more grave and paternal authority which the senior Members of the Society exercise in their official functions. Again, the Students exert no small or unimportant influence on each other. Though sprung from different ranks, with different fortunes, different prospects, yet, as Members of the College, they meet, to a certain extent, on a footing of equality. Living under the same domestic rule; many of them lodged within the same walls; all assembling in the same common dining hall; associating in their course of study and in the routine of their daily habits, they are naturally drawn to each other by attractions of mutual kindness. While particular individuals and smaller groups form for themselves their own closer intimacies and friendships, a general spirit of sympathy pervades the whole; and there is one predominant feeling not to do anything that tends to bring discredit on the College, or falls below the tone of good manners and the standard of honourable conduct. In this way social sympathy becomes auxiliary to moral discipline and academical authority.

P. 145. These influences, however, will be again the subject of our notice, when the Collegiate system comes under our more direct consideration. The University, as distinct from the Colleges, is not unmindful of this most important branch of its duties. The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth contain various injunctions for the P. 4. maintenance of moral discipline, and, as has been already stated in our Report, the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, is invested with authority to punish cases of transgression. Again, the Proctors, as we have already mentioned, are especially charged P. 10. with the duty and armed with the power of securing the Students against the intrusion of the grosser class of temptations. They also inflict suitable censures on any person *in statu pupillari* whom they find offending against the rules of discipline; or, if the offence be of a graver character, it is reported by them either to the authorities of his College or to the Vice-Chancellor of the University to be dealt with in a more formal manner and visited with a severer punishment.

Restraints on Extravagance. Again, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges have always taken measures to prevent the resort of Students to such places of amusement as are likely to encourage gaming or idleness or dissipation. They have also endeavoured by various regulations to control and limit the expenses of persons *in statu pupillari*.

The attainment of this latter object, so desirable in itself, is attended with considerable practical difficulties. The Students are at an age, when they cannot be subjected to the minute surveillance and rigid constraint exercised in a school, and when, on the other hand they are not fit to be intrusted with absolute liberty and independence in acting for themselves. They are in a state of transition from the subjection of boyhood to the freedom of manhood; and no system of discipline can be properly suited to such a state unless it contains in itself a mixture of constraint and liberty; so much constraint as may guard the inexperienced against the temptations of youth and the dangers of wasteful extravagance; so much liberty, as may serve to develope the qualities of their moral character, and prepare them gradually for the weightier responsibilities and fuller freedom of Evidence p. 433. after life. Some excellent observations to this effect will be found in the very p. 386. valuable Evidence of the Reverend Dr. Phelps, Master of Sidney College, and the Reverend Dr. Cartmell, Master of Christ's College.

Considerations of this kind may possibly prevent unreasonable expectations, by pointing out a just limit to what is capable of being attained, or even desirable to be attempted, under a system of academical discipline. As respects the particular evil of wasteful expense, the following regulations were made not many years ago by the authority of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, with the object of checking extravagance and preventing the accumulation of debts.

"1. That if any Vintner or Victualler shall be proved before the Vice-Chancellor

"to have permitted any person *in statu pupillari* to contract a debt for wine or "spirituous liquors exceeding the sum of ten pounds, without the knowledge and "consent of the Tutor of such person, he shall be deprived of his license.

"2. That any Vintner or Victualler with whom any person *in statu pupillari* "shall contract any debt for wine or spirituous liquors, shall be required to send "notice of the amount of the same at the end of each quarter to the College Tutor "of the person so indebted, on pain of deprivation of his license.

"3. That any Tradesman or Dealer with whom any person *in statu pupillari* "shall contract a debt exceeding the sum of five pounds, shall be required to send "notice of the amount of the same at the end of every quarter to the College "Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of being punished by discommuning or "otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

"4. That if any Vintner, Victualler, Tradesman, Dealer, or other person, shall "take from a person *in statu pupillari*, without the consent of his College Tutor, "a promissory note, he shall for so doing be punished by deprivation of his license, "by discommuning, or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Col-"leges shall seem fit."

The difficulty of framing any restrictive rules of this kind, so as to give general satisfaction, cannot be more strikingly shown than by the objections to the foregoing Regulations, which have been alleged by the Council of the Borough of Cambridge in their Memorial. They say,

"Whilst we are not unwilling to believe that these decrees were made under an "impression that they would repress extravagance on the part of the Students, we "cannot refrain from observing that they have had no such effect; they have, how-"ever, seriously injured the trade of the town, as a Student who requires credit "can easily evade these decrees by dealing with some person, who, not residing in "the town, cannot therefore be punished by deprivation of his license, by discom-"muning, or otherwise; and the manifest tendency of these decrees is to induce "the Students to trade with such persons rather than with the inhabitants of the "town, and this is so well understood, that, from the time these decrees were "first promulgated, the town has been literally overrun with non-resident traders, "soliciting orders from Undergraduates." Evidence, p. 39.

To this the University, in their remarks on the Memorial, reply— p. 44.

"If Students have been led to deal with tradesmen in London and elsewhere, "it is probably owing to the increased facilities of communication and other causes, "quite irrespective of the edicts complained of.

"If any tradesmen in Cambridge are thwarted in their desire to allow undue "credit, one of the main objects of the edicts is secured; and if the University be "unable to prevent tradesmen elsewhere from granting such credit to the "Students, that would hardly excuse it from not using its best endeavours to pre-"vent tradesmen in Cambridge from doing so, especially when the advantage "which the latter have of ascertaining the family connexions and means of a "Student is considered, as well as his proximity to the temptations which it is in "their power to offer. Neither should it be understood, because the objection "adverts only to the topic of credit, that the edicts alluded to relate to no other "point of discipline, in respect of which the inhabitants of the town may be said "to be controlled. The Students cannot seek at a distance carriages or horses, or "the more perishable luxuries."

In the same remarks of the University it is stated, that in framing and enforcing these and like regulations, "the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges "have no design whatever to interrupt in the slightest degree the business of the "respectable part of the tradesmen in the town, carried on in a fair and open way. "All tradesmen that desire to encourage the system of credit are of course much "opposed to these edicts, and it is not unusual for a tradesman, after first evading "them, to serve a writ upon the Student, who may have been led to contract a debt "with him."

In reference to this latter point, there exists a decree of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges to the following effect: "That if any inhabitant of the "town engaged in any trade or profession shall institute legal proceedings for the "recovery of a debt due to him from any person *in statu pupillari*, without first "giving reasonable notice of his claims to the Tutor of such person, he shall be "punished by discommuning, or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads "of Colleges shall seem fit."

The preamble to this decree states the object with which it was framed, namely,

REPORT.

"that it is expedient, as well for protecting persons *in statu pupillari* against im-
"positions or vexatious proceedings at law, as for securing the regular and prompt
"payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by them, that the expenses in-
"curred by such persons should be brought, as far as is practicable, under the in-
"spection and control of the Tutors of their respective Colleges."

On this, however, the Memorialists observe,

Evidence, p. 38.

"It appears to us that it cannot be right to punish a person for merely availing
"himself of the remedies for the recovery of his debt which are given to him by
"the laws of the land; and we are quite certain that if the decree in question
"were really intended to secure the regular and prompt payment of all just and
"lawful debts contracted by Students, that object has not been in any degree
"obtained. This decree rather tends to encourage amongst the Students an idea
"that, having contracted debts, they cannot be compelled to pay them, and many
"instances might be cited in which Students, when applied to for debts, have set
"their creditors at defiance, and cited this decree in justification of their conduct."

The University state, in reply—

p. 44.

"The very terms of the preamble point out that one main object of the
"University authorities in issuing the edict was to secure the regular and
"prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by persons *in statu*
"*pupillari*, which would in general be effected by application to their parents;
"and it is by no means an object of the edicts, nor the desire of those who make
"them, to hinder any person who does not in this manner obtain payment,
"from availing himself of legal remedies for the recovery of debts, much less to
"punish him for doing so."

To whatever extent these decrees and regulations may be effective in checking the contracting of debts within the Town of Cambridge, it is manifest that the University possesses no available means of extending the like control to tradesmen in London or other places. The general law of the land prevents a tradesman from recovering in Your Majesty's Courts any debt contracted by a minor without the consent of his parents or guardians, unless it be for necessaries. Though parents, in many cases, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection thus afforded, yet it can scarcely be doubted that the law has the effect of restraining, to some extent, facilities of credit. We respectfully suggest, as a point for consideration, whether the law relating to minors might be extended to the case of all Undergraduates in the Universities, who shall obtain from any tradesman articles, not coming under the class of necessaries, without the express consent of their parents or guardians, or of the Tutor of their College; provided it can be shown that the tradesman, furnishing those articles, was aware of the academical condition of the purchasers.

We have great satisfaction in expressing our opinion that the expenses of the great majority of the Students are moderate. The fact reflects credit both on themselves, and on the authorities of the University and the several Colleges. By reference to the Evidence it will be seen that the necessary expense of residence is small; and that the actual average expense does not exceed a reasonable limit.

Supervision of Lodging Houses.

Another mode, by which the University provides for the maintenance of discipline, is the supervision exercised by it over houses in the town, in which those Students are lodged, who cannot have the accommodation of rooms within the walls of the Colleges. The Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors grant lodging-house licenses to householders, who produce satisfactory certificates of their respectability from the Master and Tutor of some College, and engage to observe the rules prescribed by the University for the management of their houses. These rules require that a report should be made to the College of the time at which a Student, belonging to it, returns to his lodgings, if later than a specified hour in the evening. They also prohibit dinner and supper parties in lodgings, without the consent of the Tutor of the College of which the lodger is a member. If a lodging-house keeper is detected in sending a false report to the Colleges, or in any other transgression of the rules, he is liable to have his license revoked or suspended by the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors. The fear of this penalty is, no doubt, a great security for the due observance of the rules; but as there is always some facility for collusion between the keeper of the house and the lodger, the efficacy of the regulations must depend in a great measure on the conscientious care taken by the Masters and Tutors of Colleges to give certificates to none but persons of respectability and probity.

REPORT.

The system itself, if carefully and vigilantly guarded, appears to be capable of securing, to a great extent, the substantial benefit of collegiate superintendence, and, at the same time, of affording free and ample facilities for the admission of any number of Students desirous of the advantages of an University education. An opinion has been expressed in some quarters that it would be more conducive to the ends of discipline if, in connexion with and dependence on the Colleges, there were hostels or public buildings established for the reception of Students under a system of closer inspection and stricter control than can be attained while they are dispersed in private lodgings throughout the town. There does not appear to be any impediment to the execution of such a design, if adequate funds can be provided for the purpose. This subject will be again noticed in a subsequent part of our Report.

Hostels in connexion with Colleges.

P. 144.

REPORT.

DEGREES.

The next subject inviting our attention is the course of Residence, Studies, Exercises and Examinations, required by the University as preliminaries to the various Academical Degrees in Arts, Divinity, Civil Law, and Physic. Of these the Degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

comes first under our consideration.

Stat. Eliz., c. 6. Course of Study prescribed by the Statutes.

The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth prescribe a course of study extending over four years for this Degree: the first year being devoted to Rhetoric; the second and third to Dialectics; and the fourth to Philosophy. At the time when the Statutes were given, there were, besides other Professors, four Ordinary Lecturers; namely, one in Mathematics, and three corresponding to the before-mentioned subjects of study. The Lecturer of Philosophy is directed by the Statutes to give instruction in the Problemata, Ethics and Politics of Aristotle; in Pliny; or in Plato. The Lecturer of Dialectics is to teach the Elenchi of Aristotle or the Topica of Cicero. The Lecturer of Rhetoric is to explain Quintilian, Hermogenes, or some part of the Rhetorical Treatises of Cicero. An undergraduate Student in Arts was to attend this series of Lectures; receiving also in his College instruction in the same subjects; and after passing through certain Scholastic Exercises and customary Examinations as a test of his proficiency, he was admitted, on the completion of the four years, to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The present practice.

The Statutes relative to these points remain unchanged; but the actual practice of the University has undergone considerable modifications. By the present Regulations, a Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is required to have been resident in the University during the major part of each of ten Terms, intermediate between the Term in which he was first admitted a Member of some College and that in which he applies for his Degree. As the Academical year is divided into three Terms, and as, by the present practice, the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is not conferred until the Student's twelfth Term, the requirement of the Statutes for the completion of a course of four years is, by a leniency of interpretation, regarded as fulfilled.

It will be observed that the computation of time necessary for obtaining this Degree is now made from the date of admission into some College. But the Student, on commencing his residence, is also required to be matriculated, or registered in the Books of the University; and if he should neglect this form beyond a period of three Terms, the residence he has kept without being duly matriculated is not allowed to be counted towards the obtaining of a Degree.

The general mode of admission into a College is either by an actual Examination of the applicant before the authorities of the College; or, where personal attendance is dispensed with, by a testimonial to his respectability and qualifications from some Master of Arts or higher Graduate of the University or of Oxford. There is not any Examination when he subsequently offers himself to the University to be matriculated, but he is accepted on the presentation of his College.

The greatest modification, however, has taken place in the Course of Study. This, to a very considerable extent, is necessarily conformed to the character of the Public Examinations which have been instituted as tests of proficiency for the Degree. There are two Examinations for this purpose. One of them takes place, ordinarily, at the end of the fifth Term of residence; the other after the completion of a residence of five Terms more.

The subjects of the first, or "Previous" Examination, as it is called, are the same for all the Students. They are:—

One of the four Gospels in the original Greek;
Paley's Evidences of Christianity;
The Old Testament History;
A portion of the Works of one of the Greek, and one of the Latin Classical Authors;
The First and Second Books of the Elements of Euclid; and
The most common and useful Rules of Arithmetic.

For the Second or Final Examination, the Students are divided into two sets; according as they are, or are not, Candidates for Mathematical Honours.

The subjects of Examination for those who are not Candidates for Mathematical Honours, are:—

The first or the last half of the Acts of the Apostles, and one of the longer, or two or more of the shorter Epistles of the New Testament in the original Greek;
A portion of the works of one of the Greek and one of the Latin Classical authors;
Three of the six Books of Paley's Moral Philosophy;
The History of the Christian Church from its origin to the assembling of the Council of Nice;
The History of the English Reformation;
The General Rules of Arithmetic;
The Rudiments of Algebra;
The Third, and part of the Sixth Book of the Elements of Euclid; and
The Elementary Principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics.

In order to be admitted to this Examination, every Candidate is required to have attended the Lectures delivered during one Term at least by some one or more of the following list of Professors, and to have obtained a Certificate of having passed an Examination satisfactory to one of the Professors whose Lectures he has chosen to attend. The Professors included in the List are:—

The Regius Professor of Law,
The Regius Professor of Physic,
The Professor of Moral Philosophy,
The Professor of Chemistry,
The Professor of Anatomy,
The Professor of Modern History,
The Professor of Botany,
The Woodwardian Professor of Geology,
The Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
The Downing Professor of the Laws of England,
The Downing Professor of Medicine,
The Professor of Mineralogy,
The Professor of Political Economy.

This Final Examination of those who are not Candidates for Mathematical Honours is conducted by six Examiners. As many as pass it satisfactorily are arranged in four classes according to merit; the names in each Class being placed alphabetically.

The Examination of the Candidates for Mathematical Honours occupies eight days, and is divided into two stages. On the first three days, the Candidates are examined in,

The Elements of Euclid,
Arithmetic,
The Elementary parts of Algebra,
Plane Trigonometry,
Conic Sections,
The more Elementary parts of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy.

After this first stage of the examination there is an interval of eight days; before the expiration of which the Moderators and Examiners announce the names of those Candidates who have acquitted themselves in such a satisfactory manner as to deserve some Mathematical Honour.

The examination is then resumed and extended over five additional days; during which the Candidates whose names have been previously announced with approbation, are further examined in the higher parts as well of Abstract Mathematics as of their application to the several branches of Natural Philosophy.

These Candidates are also required to attend the general examination in Paley's Moral Philosophy, the New Testament and Ecclesiastical History.

The object of the preliminary stage in this examination is to ascertain that the Candidates are well-grounded in the principles of Mathematics, and have laid sound foundation before aspiring to the higher ranges of Science. We regard this

REPORT.

as a judicious plan; equally adapted to strengthen the mental powers by wholesome discipline, and to give coherence and solidity, and, consequently, real value to the acquisitions of knowledge.

Board of Mathematical Studies.

With the view of regulating the higher department of this examination, a Board of Mathematical Studies has been, of late years, instituted; consisting of—

The Lucasian Professor of Mathematics,
The Plumian Professor of Astronomy,
The Lowndean Professor of Geometry and Astronomy, and
The Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
Together with the Moderators and Examiners for Mathematical Honours for the year, as also those of the two years immediately preceding.

Their province is to consult together from time to time on all matters relating to the actual state of Mathematical Studies and Examinations, and to present an annual Report thereupon to the Vice Chancellor, to be by him communicated to the University at large. This arrangement is designed as well to direct the Students in their course of preparation, as also to secure a correspondence between the lectures of the Mathematical Professors and the subjects of examination. It is also calculated to exercise a beneficial influence on the nature of the examination itself; by introducing such progressive changes as the advance of Science may suggest, without either disturbing the general system by abrupt transitions, or extending it over too wide and discursive a range to be compatible with precision and solidity of knowledge. We observe with pleasure that the Board has shewn a disposition to confine the range within limits suitable to the severe character of the study and the time allowed for preparation. But the importance of the subject requires a more full and systematic notice, which we reserve for a subsequent part of our Report.

P. 105.

The examination for Mathematical Honours is conducted by four Examiners; two of whom are distinguished by the title of Moderators; a name descriptive of their original duty of presiding at the Scholastic Disputations in Arts. These Disputations, being no longer usefully applicable to the present improved and extended course of study, have been reduced to a mere nominal form, sufficient to carry with it an appearance of conformity to the letter of the Statutes. The duties of the Moderators are now therefore confined to the Public Examinations, according to the existing Regulations of the University. The other two Examiners usually are the persons who filled the office of Moderators in the preceding year; a judicious arrangement, as they carry with them the advantage of previous experience, and preserve, so far as is desirable, uniformity in the actual mode of conducting the Examinations. The Moderators are nominated by the Proctors; subject to confirmation by the Senate.

At the close of the Examination, the names of those Candidates who have given satisfactory proofs of their proficiency are arranged in three Classes of Honour, in the order of their merits individually. This list of Honours is called the Mathematical Tripos.

The course of study, actually pursued by a large class of Undergraduates, is moreover greatly affected by the Public Examination for the

CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

This Examination has been instituted for the purpose of conferring Academical Honours for proficiency in Classical learning. It is voluntary; and follows, at a short interval, the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Persons are admissible to it who have gained a place in the Mathematical Tripos or who having failed in doing so, have subsequently passed such further Examination as entitles them to a Degree; or who have obtained a place in the first of the four Classes in which the names of those are arranged who have not been Candidates for Mathematical Honours.

There are four Examiners; nominated by the several Colleges according to the cycle of Proctors and confirmed by the Senate.

The Examination extends over six days. The Candidates are required to translate into English passages selected from the best Greek and Latin authors, and to give explanatory answers to such questions as arise immediately out of those passages; to translate also passages from English into Greek and Latin both in prose and verse; and to answer questions relating to Ancient History.

The names of those persons who pass the Examination with credit are, by an

arrangement similar to that of the Mathematical Tripos, placed in three Classes; except that the third Class in the Classical Tripos is arranged, not in the order of individual merit, but alphabetically.

Other Boards of Studies recommended.

In describing the Mathematical Examinations, we noticed the institution of a Board, for regulating the course of study and the process of Examination in that particular department. We are of opinion that great advantage might be derived from the establishment of similar Boards for other departments of Academical study, and, with more especial reference to our present subject, for the regulation of Classical studies. By a composition analogous to that of the Mathematical Board, it might consist of the Greek Professor, the Orator, the Examiners for the Classical Tripos, and the persons who held the same office of Examiners in the two years immediately preceding. To these might be added, if it appeared to be expedient, other Members of the Senate, who, from their office or attainments, might be thought suitable for such a charge. The use of this Board would be to regulate the extent and character of the examination, and consequently to direct the Student in his preparation. But in a further point of view, a plan might be traced, marking out a systematic course of historical and philosophical reading, and excepting more expressly out of the wide range of general examination such authors as fall below the standard of pure Classical taste, or such parts of the writers even of the best ages as are open to objection on moral grounds.

But though we offer this suggestion, we beg at the same time to express, even more confidently, our opinion that the institution of such Boards, and the regulation of the course of study and forms of examination for all Academical Honours and Degrees, should be left to the free judgment and discretion of the University Senate. The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth enter into such minutiæ as to prescribe even the particular books for various branches of study; and it is only by tacitly disregarding the letter of the injunction, that the University has been able to give to its system a development corresponding to the advance of learning and science. We observe with satisfaction that, in the draft of the Revised Statutes, it is proposed to allow to the University a considerable latitude of discretion in these respects. The subjects of study enumerated in it for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, are described in the most general terms; and a liberty is reserved to the University of introducing other subjects in addition to those expressly named. The minute details, necessary for filling up the general outline and carrying the system into effect, are properly left to be treated as matters of internal regulation. The University may reasonably sue for such a measure of confidence, and cannot have any temptation to abuse it, if conceded. We should be glad if the same principle were extended to the various forms and exercises prescribed for other Degrees. Such minute details must admit and require frequent modifications; and it is a mistake to stamp them with the same fixed and permanent character that is properly given by the Statutes to the fundamental principles and essential objects of the Academical system.

Mathematical and Classical Prizes.

Great importance of Mathematical and Classical Learning.

The Studies, which, of late years at least, have been carried to the greatest extent in the University, are those of Mathematical and Classical learning. Beyond all question, they rightfully challenge a prominent place in every system of liberal education, both on account of the intrinsic value of the acquirement, and as instruments of mental discipline. It is by the application of mathematical principles and processes to such branches of natural philosophy as admit of this exact mode of treatment, that the noblest triumphs and most useful improvements of modern science have been achieved in mechanics, in optics, in astronomy, in the exposition of the system of the world. While mathematical knowledge is thus of the highest value, considered as an acquirement, the study of it is equally valuable as a discipline of the intellect. It may be regarded as the best and most effectual exercise of the reasoning powers; habituating the mind to clearness of ideas, precision of statements, and coherence of argument. In this manner it has a wholesome influence beyond the bounds of its own immediate province, and serves to check vague and extravagant speculations even in such popular branches of natural or moral science as are not reducible to the rigour of mathematical demonstration. Again, Classical literature possesses high and peculiar recommendations. A knowledge of it is indispensable to the Student in Divinity who seeks an accurate and critical acquaintance with the books of the New Testament

REPORT.

in their original language, and with the early monuments of Christian Theology. In a more general point of view, the spirit of the Classical authors has infused its influence into the whole range of modern literature, and their works are held in universal admiration as the noblest specimens of genius and purest models of taste, in all their varied styles. Moreover, Mathematical and Classical studies are in a peculiar manner fitted for the purposes of Examination. They require a much closer and severer attention, and admit of a much more exact and conclusive test of proficiency than is the case in the more popular branches of speculative or experimental knowledge. Accordingly the University has long afforded peculiar encouragements by its public honours to these particular studies. Prizes, indeed, strictly so called, for mathematical attainments are few in number. Two are awarded annually to the two commencing Bachelors of Arts of the year who are the best proficients in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. A biennial prize has also been recently instituted in honour of Mr. Adams, the distinguished Astronomer of St. John's College: but as it is open to Graduates of any standing it is rather an encouragement to the continued cultivation of mathematical science afterwards, than an incentive to Students in the first stages of their career.

Classical prizes are more numerous. Two Medals are annually given by the Chancellor of the University to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who having obtained a place in the first or second class of Mathematical Honours, are judged to be the best proficients of their year in Classical learning. There are also the following annual prizes for Undergraduates:—

The Camden Medal for original composition in Latin Hexameter Verse;
The Browne's Medals for Greek and Latin Odes and Epigrams; and
The Porson Prize for a Translation from Shakspeare or some other of our early Dramatic writers, into Greek Iambic or Trochaic Metre.

There are also four Prizes given by the Representatives in Parliament for Dissertations in Latin Prose; two being awarded to Undergraduates, and two to Bachelors of Arts.

There are also the following University Scholarships open to Undergraduates, namely:—

Five on the Foundation of Lord Craven; one founded by Dr. Battie; one by Dr. Davies; and one founded in memory of the distinguished Statesman, William Pitt.

To these may be added:—

One founded by Sir W. Browne, but with the condition that the successful candidate, if not already of St. Peter's College, shall become a member of it.

All these Scholarships are rewards for general proficiency in Classical learning.

There are also eight Scholarships founded by Dr. William Bell, but confined to the sons of Clergymen; the Examinations being principally in Classical learning, but combining therewith a certain extent of Elementary Mathematics.

Recently another Classical Scholarship has been founded, in memory of the eminent Critic, Professor Porson; but the foundation does not take effect until the Endowment has accumulated to a specified amount.

There are also in the several Colleges rewards, in the form of Prizes and Scholarships, for proficiency in Mathematical and Classical Studies. But the most effective encouragements and rewards are, beyond all doubt, the Fellowships in the Colleges. These, by their value and their credit, are the great incentive to exertion. They are openly held out as prizes for eminence in Academical attainments, but especially in Mathematics and Classics; they produce a spirit of generous and ardent emulation in the Students; and they are bestowed with an impartiality which, of late years at least, has never left an opening for a breath of suspicion or a murmur of complaint.

RECENT EXTENSION OF THE COURSE OF STUDY.

However deserving Mathematical and Classical studies may be of a prominent place in any well constructed system of liberal education, yet they ought not to be allowed to deprive other studies of a fair share of consideration. The legitimate principle is preference without exclusion. The University has always, to some extent, acted on this principle. In addition to the predominant study of Mathematical and Classical knowledge, it has always afforded facilities for the cultivation

Recent extension of the course of Study.

of other collateral subjects by the institution of Professorships and Lectures. Recently, however, it has given a vastly increased impulse in this direction. While still recognizing the superiority of Mathematical and Classical studies to all others as the basis of general education, the University nevertheless perceived the expediency of affording greater encouragement to the pursuit of various other branches of science and learning, which are rapidly acquiring increased importance and estimation in the world, and for the teaching of which it already possessed, to a great extent, the means, in its present course of Professorial Lectures, and even in its existing apparatus, however imperfect, of Museums. With the view of inducing a more numerous attendance at many of these Lectures, it has been recently required, as we have stated in a former part of our Report, that Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, who do not engage in the competition for Mathematical Honours, shall attend for one Term at least the Lectures of some one or more of a specified list of Professors, and produce a certificate of having passed a satisfactory Examination in the subject of the Lectures before they are admitted to a Degree. But an impulse of still more generous emulation has been given by the institution of Triposes of Honour in the Moral and Natural Sciences, analogous to the Mathematical and Classical Triposes.

A Moral Sciences Tripos

has been established; the places in which are determined by an Examination in the following subjects:—

Moral Philosophy,
Political Economy,
Modern History,
General Jurisprudence,
The Laws of England.

The Examiners are:—

The Regius Professor of Law,
The Professor of Moral Philosophy,
The Professor of Modern History,
The Downing Professor of the Laws of England,
The Professor of Political Economy,
With one additional Examiner, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and appointed by Grace of the Senate.

A provision is made for the appointment, when necessary, of Deputy Examiners.

The Examination extends over four days.

All Students, who have passed the required Examinations and Exercises for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Law, or Medicine, are admissible as Candidates for Honours in this Tripos.

The Candidates whom the Examiners deem worthy of an Honour are arranged in three classes; the places being determined by estimating the aggregate merits of each Candidate in all the subjects of the Examination; and marks of distinction beng affixed to the names of such of the Candidates as have shewn eminent proficiency in particular subjects.

The Reverend Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College and Professor of Moral Philosophy, wishing to promote that study and to enhance the honour of a place in the Moral Sciences Tripos, has instituted three Prizes, two (to be continued during his tenure of the Professorship) of Fifteen Pounds each for the two commencing Bachelors, and one (to be continued for four years) of Twenty Pounds for the Bachelor of the year above, who shall show the greatest proficiency in Moral Philosophy, at the Examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos.

Corresponding to the Tripos which has been just described, another has been established with the title of

The Natural Sciences Tripos.

The places in it are determined by an Examination in the following subjects:—

Anatomy,
Comparative Anatomy,
Physiology,

Chemistry,
Botany,
Geology,
Mineralogy (excluding the Mathematical part of Crystallography.)

The Examiners are:—

The Regius Professor of Physic,
The Professor of Chemistry,
The Professor of Anatomy,
The Professor of Botany,
The Woodwardian Professor of Geology,
The Professor of Mineralogy,
With one additional Examiner, to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and appointed by Grace of the Senate.

The rules, concerning the duration of the Examination, the admission of Candidates and the distribution of Honours, and also the appointment, when necessary, of Deputy Examiners, are the same as those of the Moral Sciences Tripos.

We hail with pleasure these indications of a liberal spirit of progress within the University itself. In a subsequent part of our Report we shall have occasion to remark on the manner in which the several subjects are grouped together in the recently instituted Triposes. At present we would observe, in a more general point of view, that some additions seem to us to be still required to give completeness to the range of general study. We would especially mention the want of a course of instruction for Students in Civil Engineering: such a course would easily ally itself to the study of Theoretical Mathematics, and give to them, in this particular line, a practical application. There can scarcely be a doubt that this extension of the academical system would commend itself by its manifest utility to public approbation.

Additions to the course of Study required:

Civil Engineering

Another addition, still more obviously suggested by considerations of utility, is the study of modern languages. A system of liberal education cannot be regarded otherwise than as defective, if it does not afford facilities and inducements for acquiring a knowledge of the treasures of German, French, and Italian literature. This branch of study is also daily becoming more important in consequence of the great and happy increase in the peaceful intercourse of nations. We confidently indulge the hope that it will, ere long, be recognized by the University as worthy of being fostered by honours and rewards. We shall have occasion to revert to this subject in our remarks on the Professorship of Modern History.

and Modern Languages.

P. 61 and p. 100.

In connexion with the course of study in Arts, it may be convenient to notice here another Examination, which though anterior in its institution to the two Triposes we have just described, is yet itself of recent date; we refer to the

VOLUNTARY THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The subjects for Examination are:—

The New Testament in Greek;
Assigned portions of the writings of the early Fathers,
Ecclesiastical History;
The Articles of Religion and the Liturgy of the Church of England.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius and Margaret Professors of Divinity; or, in case of necessity, by duly appointed deputies.

The Examination is open to all Students who have passed the required Examinations and Exercises for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Law, and who have attended the Lectures delivered, during one Term at least, by two of the three Theological Professors; namely, the Regius, the Margaret, and the Norrisian Professor of Divinity.

The names of the Candidates, who have passed the Examination to the satisfaction of the Examiners, are published and registered in alphabetical order.

Any persons, who have been thus approved and registered, are at liberty to offer themselves to be further examined by the Regius Professor of Hebrew in some previously assigned portion of the Hebrew Scriptures, and the result is registered in the same manner as in the former case.

PROPOSAL FOR A RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

We have experienced sincere gratification in recording the recent improvements which the University has made. It is with no desire to detract, in any measure, from the praise so justly due in this respect, that we now proceed to suggest a further re-arrangement of the Academical system, which would, in our opinion, both give increased effect to the changes already introduced, and be attended with a very beneficial influence on the general course and habits of study.

We have already mentioned that, at the end of the fifth Term of Residence, Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts undergo the "Previous Examination;" which comprises a range of elementary subjects, not otherwise than well suited for the purpose. After the completion of five more Terms, those Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, who do not offer themselves for Mathematical Honours, are again subjected to an Examination, differing but little in its general character from that which they passed in the middle of their time. Mathematics and Greek and Latin, still form a considerable part of it. But these are subjects, in which time had long since shown that most of this class of Students did not possess the desire or the aptitude to excel. If their taste and talents had inclined that way, the majority of them would no doubt have been found in the career of competition for Mathematical and Classical Honours. For five weary Terms they have been compelled to continue a course of reading, which, whatever attractions, whatever benefits, it may have for others, is to them irksome, and, need we hesitate to add, little better than unprofitable. We are willing to think that the changes, already made or contemplated by the University itself in its own system, point the way to an arrangement by which these inconveniences may be removed.

In the first place, our suggestion will be more clearly understood, if we mention that the Syndicate for the Revision of the Statutes have proposed to reduce the number of Terms of necessary residence for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts from ten to nine. We are of opinion that such an abridgment of time may be conveniently made, without any disadvantageous effect on the benefits derived from the general course of study. For as Students now usually commence their residence at a greater age and with greater attainments than in former times, the University would be enabled, under the proposed alteration, still to maintain a high standard of attainment in all the Examinations for Academical Honours. Moreover, by the suggested curtailment of one Term, the rotation of residence would be simplified and facilitated. One set of Students, having completed their course, could be cleared away in time to make room for the influx of the next new comers at the ensuing re-commencement of the Academical cycle. The inconvenience would thus be obviated which is now felt during the Michaelmas Term, when Students in their first and Students in their fourth year are accumulated together upon the care and accommodation of the Colleges, in consequence of the awkward manner in which the present course overlaps itself. But more directly to compensate the curtailment of a Term, the Syndicate recommend that a greater length of residence should be exacted in each Term; namely, two-thirds of the Term, instead of half as at present. This will be a solid advantage; giving greater continuity to the course of study, and longer opportunity of improvement in each several Term with comparatively little corresponding addition to the Terminal expense.

Concurring entirely in these proposals of the Syndicate, we venture to engraft upon them a further suggestion of our own. It has reference, in a considerable measure, to the regulations recently made for encouraging the study of the Moral and Natural Sciences, and also to the Voluntary Theological Examination.

What we suggest, then, is that the Examination of Students in Arts at the end of the fifth Term of residence should take place as at present, and in the same subjects, with the addition of such further parts of Euclid and Algebra as are now introduced at the Final Examination of those who are not candidates for Mathematical Honours. After the general body of Students have passed this Examination collectively, they might, then, in our opinion, be allowed, for the following four Terms, to select freely for themselves, with the sanction of their College Tutor, such lines of recognized Academical study as were best suited to their aptitudes and tastes, and professional destinations. Some would aspire to Honours in the several Triposes. Others would prepare themselves for the first Degree in Law or Physic. The rest, who sought or obtained no Honours, would be finally subjected to some process of examination, in order to make it evident that they had

Recommendation that Students be allowed to select the Studies best suited to their aptitudes and destinations.

REPORT.

attended such a range of lectures in their last four Terms, and acquired such a proficiency, as to qualify them for a first Degree in Arts.

Without entering into minute details, we may indicate, in a general manner, the kind of arrangement which, on the plan now proposed, would be necessary to replace the present Final Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. According to our view, a Student, who had passed the "Previous Examination" satisfactorily, should be allowed, after a further residence of four Terms, to become a candidate for a place in any one or more of the four Triposes; namely, the Mathematical, or the Classical, or the Moral Sciences, or the Natural Sciences. If he succeeded in obtaining an Honour in any one of them, he should thereupon be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, so far as regards Academical proficiency. The same rule should be extended and applied to the case of any new Triposes, which may eventually be instituted; as for instance, a Tripos of Honours for Modern Languages; or for Civil Engineering. Corresponding to the Examination for Honours in each several Tripos, there should be a collateral Examination at the same time and in the same subjects for those Students who had adopted that particular line of study, though not seeking the distinction of an Academical Honour in it. As many as passed this collateral Examination satisfactorily, should also be thereupon entitled, in point of Academical proficiency, to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In like manner those Students should be entitled to it, who, not having adopted the line of any of the Triposes, but having attended the lectures of the Theological Professors for the same course of time, should pass satisfactorily either the Voluntary Theological Examination in its present form, or some Examination of the like kind specially instituted for the purpose.

Some adjustment would be required of the order and intervals of the Examinations for the several Triposes, so as to permit the same Student to be a candidate at more than one. Probably also some change would be expedient in the time at which the Voluntary Theological Examination occurs. It might moreover be attended with further advantage, in the event of this plan being adopted, that the year of Academical residence should be made to commence in the latter part of January instead of the middle of October, as is now the case. By this means the more arduous and protracted Examinations, which involve no slight trial of physical strength and mental anxiety to the Candidates, would be thrown into a season of the year more favourable for the purpose than the heat of the Summer Term.

Benefits that would result from this change.

The change itself of the system, which we have proposed, would in our opinion be attended with great advantages. There would still be, as now, an ardent competition and high standard of attainment preserved both in the Mathematical and Classical Triposes. Eminent distinction gained in them would still continue to be the prelude to a Fellowship in a College. At the same time, the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes would rise into increased importance, in proportion as the Colleges began to recognize superior merit in those departments as forming also a recommendation to a Fellowship. But the positive advantage would probably be the most marked in the case of that numerous class of Students, who are contented with an ordinary Degree, not feeling themselves fitted to embark in the competition for Academical Honours. After passing the First Examination, they might turn their four remaining Terms to really profitable account by preparing themselves for their future professions; or, at least, they might continue to find in Academical pursuits that degree of interest and improvement, which arises from variety and choice of study.

Evidence, p. 111.

We have been confirmed in these views by the very valuable evidence of the Right Honourable Sir James Stephen, the Professor of Modern History, which will be again noticed in a subsequent part of our Report, but to which we here especially beg to direct attention, as it possesses peculiar interest and importance in connexion with the subject now under review.

We are fully sensible that the fame of the University must depend upon the eminence it maintains in science and learning. The standard of attainment must be high to make Academical distinctions really honourable. But we nevertheless think that it would be a mistake to estimate the importance and utility of the University solely by its effect in carrying forward young men of superior talents to high degrees of acquirement in scientific and literary Studies. There has always resorted to the University a very numerous class, who, from the circumstances of their birth and fortune, have no inducement to seek either Collegiate emoluments in the University, or professional income afterwards in the world. Not a few,

indeed, of this class, impelled by the consciousness of intellectual power, have entered into the race of competition and not disdained to adorn a noble lineage with the graceful addition of Academic Honours. But there are many more, belonging to the superior ranks of society, who resort to the University with no other purpose beyond that of obtaining such a creditable measure of liberal knowledge as is expected in a well-educated gentleman. The resort of this particular description of Students is attended with reciprocal advantages to themselves and to the University. They are entrusted to instructors of real knowledge and tried principles; they mix with a number of young men of their own age but from different ranks, and by this freedom of intercourse acquire both larger ideas and kindlier feelings; they are taught to appreciate, and so are led to cherish, the institutions of their country, while yet they claim for themselves, and learn to concede to others, that liberty and latitude of opinion without which neither truth can be elicited nor improvement forwarded. They leave the University, at the termination of their course, carrying with them, it is to be hoped, much benefit from the instruction and discipline they have received, and much grateful attachment to the place where they have passed some of the happiest years of life. We feel the great importance of encouraging the resort of this class of Students to the University. Their training there may fit them for the duties of the high stations which they are to occupy in the world, and, in return, their influence in society may be exerted to give support and strength to the place of their education. With this view, we think that every fair inducement and attraction should be offered to them by variety and choice of useful study, and that it is not desirable to exclude them either from entrance or from an ordinary Degree by a continual increase of difficulty in the Public Examinations beyond that necessary standard which the essential credit of the University requires. For the same reason, we forbear to offer any remarks on the slight anomalies existing in the case of Honorary Degrees.

Similar feelings still accompany and influence us as we proceed to consider the subsequent Degree of

Master of Arts.

This is the Degree which gives the great majority of the Members of the University a permanent connexion with it in its corporate capacity; cementing their attachment and embodying their support by the communication of important rights and privileges. We think that admission to the Degree should not be rendered more difficult than it is at present, nor be made dependent on any further residence or Academical Examination; but that, at the expiration of the customary period, those Bachelors of Arts, whose moral respectability is satisfactorily attested, and who have complied with the general laws and requirements of the University, should, as at present, be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts. It appears to us, however, to be desirable that the present interval of three years between the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts should still be preserved; in order that persons may attain a somewhat maturer age and larger experience before they are intrusted with the exercise of those important powers which the superior Degree confers.

Ancient privilege surrendered by King's College.

In closing this description of Degrees in Arts, we may remark that, by an ancient prescriptive privilege, Students of King's College were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, on being presented to the University by their College, without undergoing any University Examination. We are happy to be able to state that this anomaly in the Academical system has now been removed; the Society of King's College having, by their own spontaneous concession, surrendered this privilege and entered into an engagement with the University that their Students shall be subjected to the same Examinations as the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts from other Colleges. The spirit of this concession is honourable to the College, and will, we hope, prove beneficial to it also. Its Students will feel a greater sense of self-respect and a nobler impulse of emulation when no longer standing aloof under the shelter of an inglorious immunity, but mingling on equal terms in the open career of generous competition.

We proceed now to notice the Degrees in Divinity, Law and Physic.

REPORT.

DEGREE OF B. D.

The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth direct that a Master of Arts proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, shall take part in the Disputations in Philosophy for four years; and that after that he shall take part in the Disputations in Theology, attend the Lectures in Theology and Hebrew, and study the same, so as to complete a period of seven years. But by an Interpretation of the date of 1575, only five years after the Statutes were given, a power was recognized in the University to relax the stringency of these requirements in favour of non-residents.

The Exercises required by the Statutes for this Degree are an Act to be kept after the fourth year from the Degree of Master of Arts, and two Opponencies; but if the Act be kept against a Doctor, the Opponencies are excused. The candidate is also required to preach an English Sermon and a Latin Concio ad Clerum in the University Church. These Exercises and Sermons are still kept up in practice.

There is not any other Examination either prescribed by the Statutes or instituted by the University. The Statutes however direct that every person proceeding to this Degree should promise to preach, within a year thereafter, once at St. Paul's Cross in London. This last mentioned particular has long ago become obsolete.

The foregoing description applies to the case of persons proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity from the antecedent degree of Master of Arts. A particular Statute also concedes the privilege of the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity to persons who repair to the University after having attained the age of twenty-four years, and complete a period of ten years in Tneological study; provided they duly perform the same Exercises for the Degree as are prescribed to those who have previously graduated in Arts. By a Decree of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, these persons are required to reside for three Terms in the course of the last two years of the ten mentioned in the Statutes. They are also required to pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor of Divinity before they are presented for their Degree. This examination was, we believe, first instituted by the present Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Kaye, at the time when he held the Professorship with such distinguished honour to himself and to the University.

Stat. Eliz., c. 9.

DEGREE OF D. D.

The Statutes place an interval of five years between the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity. The Exercises are the same as in the case of the inferior Degree; but if the candidate keep his Act against a Doctor, the English Sermon is excused as well as the Opponencies. After obtaining his Degree, he is required to read a Determination on some Theological question in the schools. This requirement is in practice generally satisfied by the forfeiture of the sum deposited as a caution or pledge for the performance of the Exercise.

By the ancient Interpretation already mentioned, the University is empowered to excuse a non-resident Master of Arts from the Exercises prescribed for any superior Degree, provided that, when presenting himself for such Degree, he be of the requisite standing in point of time, and be known to the University as a person of learning and good character. The dispensing power thus possessed by the University admits of a Master of Arts proceeding to the Degree of Doctor in Divinity *per saltum*; that is, so as to overleap the intermediate Degree of Bachelor in Divinity. Originally the benefit of the Dispensation appears to have been intended for non-residents, as such. In practice it has been applied to the case of persons who, after becoming Masters of Arts, have removed their names from the books of their College and subsequently replaced them.

Proposals of the Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes.

With respect to the Exercises for Degrees in Divinity, the Syndicate for the Revision of the Statutes, dropping those particulars which have become obsolete in practice, propose to retain the existing requirements as to Acts and Opponencies. The Regius Professor of Divinity, in reply to our inquiries, has expressed an opinion that "unless the period required for the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor "in Divinity be abridged, it is not desirable to change, to any considerable extent, "the nature of Exercises which, being in conformity with long established usage, "appear to be well adapted to the age and position of the Candidates." Probably they are sufficient to deter and repel such persons as are conscious of deficiency in the command of the Latin language and in Theological knowledge. But in accordance with a principle, which we advanced in a former part of our Report, we think

it is desirable that the present system of Exercises should not be positively stamped with the permanence of a Statute, but that a power should be left to the University to modify or vary these Forms at any future time, if such a change should be thought conducive to the advancement of Theological learning and the greater credit of the Degrees. REPORT. Recommendation.

The Syndicate do not propose to abridge the periods of time required for the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity. But as respects the transition from the Degree of Master of Arts to that of Doctor in Divinity without taking the intermediate Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, the Syndicate, reverting to the original intent of the ancient Interpretation before-mentioned, have offered to the Senate the following recommendation:— D.D. *per saltum.*

"That the privilege of taking the Degree of Doctor in Divinity *per saltum*, "(that is, without having previously taken the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity,) "shall be conceded only to non-resident Masters of Arts, and of them to such "only as are employed in ecclesiastical or civil affairs creditably to themselves "and usefully to others, who being of the usual standing for the Degree of "Doctor in Divinity, (twelve whole years from their admission to the Degree of "Master of Arts,) and having performed all the Exercises and all other things "required from a Bachelor in Divinity proceeding to the same Degree, shall produce "a Certificate, under the hand and seal of the Master of their College, that six "years have elapsed since they were resident in the University; and shall further "produce another Certificate, under a fixed form to be prescribed by the Senate, "respecting their learning and moral character, signed by the Chancellor and "major part of the Heads of Colleges; and lastly that it shall neither be neces-"sary nor of any avail for Masters of Arts to erase their names from the Boards "of their College in order to the obtaining of this privilege."

The Syndicate further propose to abolish the peculiar privilege by which the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity has hitherto been accessible, without a previous Degree in Arts, to that class of persons before described who enter the University after attaining the age of twenty-four years, and complete a period of ten years, with a residence of three Terms in the last two years of the ten. We believe that this class of persons has never been a very numerous one. In order to comply with the requirements for the Degree, they must be in Holy Orders. Their motive for repairing to the University is to obtain, by the acquisition of this Degree, some additional importance in public estimation, either as Clergymen or as Masters of Schools. The privilege itself may be regarded as an anomaly in the Academical system; but as it afforded the means of gratifying a class of respectable men and attaching them to the University, we look upon the proposal to abolish it with some feelings of regret. Ten-year men.

As a compensation however for the suppression of this privilege, the Syndicate suggest the institution of an entirely new class of Theological Students. They propose Licentiates in Theology.

"That, under regulations to be laid down by the Senate, and after making the "same subscription as Bachelors of Arts, Students in Theology may obtain the "title of Licentiates in Theology: provided that, when any one has obtained this "title, no residence kept by him for the purpose of obtaining it shall avail for the "obtaining of any Degree."

We do not hesitate to express our general approbation of this proposal. Of late years, happily, great efforts have been and continue to be made to meet the spiritual wants of the country by the building of new Churches. Societies also have been instituted for the purpose of promoting the employment of additional Curates and affording Pastoral aid in populous parishes. Corresponding to these benevolent movements, there is a demand for an additional supply of persons properly qualified to undertake the duties of the Ministerial office. We are aware that a course of education, with the especial purpose of contributing to furnish such a supply, has been established in the University of Durham; in King's College, London; and in other Institutions under a more or less authorized form. But we think it highly important that the University of Cambridge should take a part, and a leading part, in meeting this peculiar exigency of the times. The endowments of many of the new Churches and the stipends of Assistant Curates are so small, that in many cases they come into the hands of men who have not been able to afford the time or expense requisite for obtaining an Academical Degree. It is in the power of the University to render an important service by providing for

REPORT.

this class a course of clerical education limited to such a moderate period of time as may suffice for ensuring a competent measure of proficiency. The University has always exercised, and, we hope, will long continue to exercise, an extensive influence on the education of the Clergy; and, by the adoption of such a plan as has been suggested, it would, in our opinion, equally consult the interests of the Church and its own.

Restrictive condition objectionable.

The Syndicate have, however, attached a condition to this plan, namely, "that "when any one has attained the title of Licentiate in Theology, no residence kept "by him for the purpose of obtaining it shall avail for the obtaining of any "Degree." We confess that we do not perceive the expediency of such an unfavourable condition. It is quite reasonable that a person who has obtained the title should not be admitted to any Academical Degree without passing through all the Examinations and criteria of proficiency which are required from other Candidates for the same. But as regards the point of residence, we are not aware of any inconvenience that would arise from allowing the Terms which he kept for his License to be reckoned in the computation of time for a Degree in Arts. On the contrary, such a permission would, we venture to think, be attended with positive advantage, as it would supply a connecting link between this particular class and the general body of Students.

Recommendation.

If, however, the restrictive condition should be retained, we would suggest another mode by which an appropriate indulgence might be extended to this new class of Students. The Syndicate, as has been stated, propose to abolish entirely the privilege whereby persons, entering the University at the age of twenty-four years or more, are admissible after a period of ten years, to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, without previously graduating in Arts. It appears to us that an exception might properly be made in favour of the proposed Licentiates in Theology. We think that a person who had obtained the title of Licentiate, and subsequently been received into Holy Orders in the Church of England, might be permitted to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, after a period of ten years from the date of his Priest's Orders, provided he have complied with the existing requirements of the University as to Residence, Exercises, and Examination. Such an arrangement seems to be peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of this case.

Board of Theological Studies.

With respect, however, to the general administration of the Faculty of Theology, we are of opinion that great advantages would result from the institution of a Board of Theological Studies, analogous to that which already exists for Mathematical, and to that which has been suggested for Classical Studies. It might be composed of the Professors of Divinity and the Regius Professor of Hebrew, with the addition of a certain number of other Members of the Senate, who should consult on all points relating to the Voluntary and other Theological Examinations; to the granting of the proposed Licenses in Theology; and to the Academical qualifications for Theological Degrees; with the power of reporting their opinions on these subjects from time to time through the Vice Chancellor to the Senate.

THEOLOGICAL PRIZES.

There are various inducements to graduate in Theology. The Statutes of several Colleges require the Fellows to make Theology their study and to proceed to Degrees in that Faculty. The Heads of many of the Colleges are also required to be Graduates in it. In a more general point of view, there are also several University Prizes for the encouragement of Theological Study.

The Norrisian Prize, annually given for an English Prose Essay on a sacred subject to persons who either are or have been Students of the University and are between the ages of twenty and thirty years.

The Hulse Prize, annually given for an English Dissertation on a Theological subject to a Member of the University under the Degree of Master of Arts.

In connexion with these may be mentioned the Burney Prize, annually given to a Bachelor of Arts of the First Year for an English Essay "on some "Moral or Metaphysical Subject, on the Existence, Nature, and Attributes "of God, or on the Truth and Evidence of the Christian Religion."

There are also

Three Crosse Theological Scholarships for Bachelors of Arts of the First

Year; the succession being so arranged as to produce one vacancy every year. REPORT.

Six Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships, in which there are two vacancies every year, open, with some slight limitations, to Bachelors and Inceptors in Arts, and Examined Students in Law and Physic.

There are also Prizes for the encouragement of Theological Learning in most of the Colleges.

Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The Statutes require that a Student in Civil Law, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor in that Faculty, shall pursue his Studies in the University six entire years. They direct him to study within his College during the first year; and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Civil Law for the remaining five years. They enjoin no other Examination or Exercise for his Degree but one Act. Statutes.

The course marked out by the Statutes, has, however, been greatly modified in practice. According to the existing regulations of the University, the Student is not obliged to be actually resident for six years; but only to be a member of some College for that period, and to reside nine Terms, which are equivalent to three years. He is required to pass the general "Previous Examination" already mentioned in the description of the proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the course of study peculiar to his Faculty, he is required to attend the lectures of the Professor of Civil Law, for three Terms. The course of study and the lectures are adapted to each other. The present Professor, Dr. Maine, states that "for some years past the character of the course has remained substan- "tially the same; and its subject may be described as General Jurisprudence, "illustrated by the Roman and English Law. Large portions of Moral Philo- "sophy and of Legal History have been naturally comprised in it; and in the "studies of some years International Law has formed an important element." Present practice.

In addition to attendance on the lectures of the Professor, the Student is required to pass a series of Terminal Examinations in the subject of them. These Examinations were first instituted by the Reverend Dr. James William Geldart, who, by this judicious measure, greatly increased both the efficiency of this department of study and the credit of the Law Degrees. Dr. Geldart resigned the Professorship in the year 1847; but a similar plan is pursued by the present Professor. As the result of the Examination, the names of the Candidates are arranged in three classes, in the order of merit. Occasionally, when a Candidate is judged to have done sufficient to escape rejection, but not to deserve a positive mark of credit, he is allowed to proceed to his Degree, but without being classed.

The Student is further required to keep an Act in the Schools. If he has not succeeded in obtaining a place in the first Class of his own Faculty, he must, before keeping the Act, produce a Certificate of having attended during one Term at least the lectures of some one or more of the following Professors:

The Regius Professor of Physic,
The Professor of Moral Philosophy,
The Professor of Chemistry,
The Professor of Anatomy,
The Professor of Modern History,
The Professor of Botany,
The Woodwardian Professor of Geology,
The Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
The Downing Professor of the Laws of England,
The Downing Professor of Medicine,
The Professor of Mineralogy,
The Professor of Political Economy.

The Certificate must further express that he has passed an Examination satisfactory to the Professor whose lectures he has chosen to attend.

It will be observed that some of the subjects of lectures included in the foregoing enumeration, as Moral Philosophy and Modern History, have a certain connexion with the principles of Jurisprudence, or may be illustrative of the influence of the Roman Law on the civilization of Modern Europe. Attendance at the lectures on other subjects of a more extraneous character may be accepted as at least a proof of time diligently employed.

A Student in Law is at liberty to compete with Students in Arts for most of the

REPORT.

University Classical Scholarships and Prizes; for Honours in the Moral Sciences' and the Natural Sciences' Triposes; for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships; and for some Theological Prizes.

A Bachelor of Arts may proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws; but, in doing so, he must comply with all the requirements for the Law Degree that are additional to those affecting the Degree in Arts.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Statutes.

The Statutes require that a Bachelor of Laws proceeding to the Degree of Doctor shall continue to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Civil Law for five years more. But this obligation is relaxed in practice; partly under the ancient Interpretation of the year 1575, already mentioned in a former part of our Report.

Present practice.

The Exercises required are two Acts and one Opponency; but, under the same Interpretation, it is usual to give a dispensation to clergymen from one Act and the Opponency, to laymen from the Opponency only. Cautions, however, that is deposits as pledges for the performance of the omitted Exercises, are taken, and in case of non-performance within a certain time are forfeited.

No other Examination is required either by the Statutes or by the regulations of the University.

A Master of Arts of seven years' standing, having at the proper time declared his intention of proceeding in Law, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws, provided he has performed the Exercises required from a candidate who had been previously Bachelor of Laws.

Proposals of the Syndicate for the Revision of the Statutes.

The Syndicate for the Revision of the Statutes have proposed that the Faculty of Civil Law shall in future be denominated the Faculty of Law. The formal adoption of this title will indicate a larger and more comprehensive subject, and recognize more authoritatively that combination of the study of English with Roman Law, which has already been carried out to some extent in the lectures of the Professor. A further advantage would be gained, if the opportunity were taken, which is thus afforded, for bringing the lectures of the Downing Professor of the Laws of England into more direct and necessary connexion with Degrees in the Faculty of Law.

The Syndicate also propose—

That a Student in Law may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Law after five instead of six years;

That a Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Law after two instead of four years standing from the actual Degree in Arts;

That, upon the Senate being satisfied that a Bachelor of Law is seeking the Degree of Doctor for the purpose of actual practice in the Courts, he may be admitted to it after four instead of five years.

These appear to us to be reasonable and desirable changes, and would enter properly as parts of a new code of Statutes.

The Syndicate further propose that one Act shall in future suffice for the Degree of Doctor of Law instead of two. With respect also to the Act still to be kept, they recommend that "the reading of the Dissertation being re- "tained, the Act may be conducted by the Regius Professor, if he think fit, either "wholly or in part after the manner of a *vivâ voce* Examination, the same being "restricted to the subjects proposed; and that the Professor himself shall per- "form the part of Opponent or Disputant as well as Examiner, and no one else "shall be required to do so."

Entirely concurring in this last mentioned proposal and recommendation of the Syndicate, we beg leave to repeat the opinion we have expressed in former parts of our Report, namely, that the regulations for these minute forms and Exercises should not be tied up with the stringency of a Statute, but be left, as they may be safely and conveniently, to the discretionary power of the University itself.

Evidence, p. 77.

Having offered these remarks, we beg leave to invite attention to the very valuable evidence of Dr. Maine, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, upon the whole subject of his Faculty. He has made one important suggestion that is in harmony with recommendations offered by ourselves in relation to other departments of study. As a means of giving greater definiteness to the study of Law,

Board of Legal Studies.

he suggests "the establishment of a *Board of Legal Studies*, analogous to the "*Board of Mathematical Studies*, which has been lately invested with a measure

" of control over the Mathematical Examinations of the University." He adds that " it might be deemed expedient to reduce the period of attendance at the " Civil Law Professor's Lectures to one Term, attendance being demanded at the " Lectures of the Professor of English Law during a second Term, and at " those of the Professor of Moral Philosophy during a third. Lastly, one or " two Examiners, appointed by the Senate, might be associated with the Civil " Law Professor in the conduct of the Law Examinations. The appointment " of such Examiners would be an important improvement, since it would re- " lieve the Professor from the invidious responsibility of his present functions, and " would gradually diminish that ignorance of the system pursued in the Law " Schools which is common in the University, and which has defeated the efforts " of successive Professors to enhance the reputation of the Faculty confided to their " direction." Report.

We think these suggestions deserving of attention. It is manifestly most desirable to elevate by well-timed improvements this important Faculty, which forms so direct a bond of connexion between the University and the Members of the English Bar.

Bachelor of Physic.

The Statutes regulating Degrees in Physic, bear a considerable analogy to those we have had under review, relating to Degrees in Law. They require that a Student, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Physic, shall study Physic six years, be a constant attendant at the lectures of the Professor in Hippocrates or Galen, and witness two dissections. The exercises required by them are two Acts and one Opponency. They prescribe no other Examination.

The course, marked out by the Statutes, has however, as in the case of the Faculty of Law, been greatly modified in practice.

The prescribed period of study is six years. That is also the period for the Degree of Bachelor of Law. But in the case of Law, the years are expressly required to be entire and complete; *annum integrum*; *quinquennium totum*. There not being any such stringent epithet in the case of Physic; the direction as to time has, by a leniency of construction, been so understood as to admit a Student to the Degree of Bachelor of Physic at any time after he has completed his fifth year. He is not absolutely obliged to be actually resident five years; but only to be a member of some College for that period, and to reside nine Terms, which are equivalent to three years. During the two other years he may either reside in the University and attend the lectures there in the course of his Faculty; or, on applying for his Degree, he must produce a Certificate of his having, throughout the period of his absence, attended Medical lectures and the Practice of a Hospital in some accredited and acknowledged School of Medicine. Present practice.

He is required to pass the general " Previous Examination " already mentioned in the description of the proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the course of study peculiar to his Faculty, he is obliged to attend the lectures of the Regius Professor of Physic, which are no longer confined to the authors mentioned in the Statute, but embrace an extended range of subjects corresponding to the advanced state of medical science. The Student is further required to attend the lectures of the Professor of Anatomy, of the Professors of Chemistry and Botany, and of the Downing Professor of Medicine. He must also pass an Examination to the satisfaction of these several Professors before he is admissible to the Degree of Bachelor of Physic.

With respect to the Exercises prescribed by the Statutes, namely two Acts and one Opponency, the Student is still obliged to keep one of the Acts and the Opponency; the other Act having been dispensed with by a Royal letter of the year 1681.

A Student in Physic, like a Student in Law, has the liberty of competing with Students in Arts for various Classical and other Scholarships and Prizes, and may be a Candidate for the Honours of the Moral Sciences', and Natural Sciences' Triposes.

An actual Bachelor of Arts, being then reckoned to be of four years standing as a member of the University, may, after the completion of one year more, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Physic. But he is obliged to comply with the same regulations which affect other Students proceeding to that Degree without having previously graduated in Arts.

REPORT.

DOCTOR OF PHYSIC.

Statutes.

The Statutes require a Bachelor of Physic proceeding to the Degree of Doctor, to be of five years standing; to have kept two Acts and one Opponency, and to have witnessed two dissections. No other Examination is prescribed.

Present practice.

In practice one Act at least is always kept; a Dispensation, if desired, being granted for the other Exercises, under the antient Interpretation of the year 1575, referred to already in former parts of our Report. Caution money, however, for the performance of the omitted Exercise within a limited period of time is deposited, and in case of non-performance, forfeited.

The Candidate must produce Certificates of his having attended on Hospital Practice, either in or out of the University for three years, exclusive of the nine Terms which he kept for the Degree of Bachelor of Physic, and of his having attended lectures on the following subjects; namely:

Practice of Physic and Pathology,
Anatomy and Physiology,
Chemistry,
Botany,
Medical Jurisprudence,
Materia Medica and Pharmacy,
Principles of Surgery,
Principles of Midwifery,
Practical Anatomy for two seasons.

He must also pass an Examination to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor of Medicine, and a Doctor of Physic to be nominated annually by the Vice-Chancellor and approved by the Senate.

A Master of Arts of seven years standing, having at the proper time declared his intention of proceeding in Physic, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Physic, provided that he shall produce Certificates of having been employed in the study of Physic for five years after his admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and of having attended on Hospital Practice for three of those five years, and also of having attended lectures in the subjects above enumerated; and that he shall moreover have passed an Examination to the satisfaction of the Examiners above mentioned.

The University, in some cases, grants a Licence *ad practicandum in Medicina* to Bachelors of Physic or Masters of Arts who are not of complete standing for the Degree of Doctor of Physic; but the same Certificates must be produced and the same Examination passed as for that Degree.

The foregoing description, however brief, will shew how much has been done to extend the course of medical education and raise the standard of proficiency, so as to be worthy of the present state of science and the character of the University. For these great improvements Cambridge is mainly indebted to the intelligence and zeal of Dr. Haviland, the late Regius Professor. The important services which he rendered to the University entitle him to a place in the grateful remembrance of all its Members and to this tribute of our willing praise.

The measures, however, of improvement adopted by the Senate on his suggestion, were necessarily limited by the unyielding fixity of the Statutes. The great length of time required by those Statutes for the Degree of Doctor of Physic compared with the corresponding period in most other Universities, and possibly the very increase introduced by himself into the range of Study and Examination, have prevented Cambridge becoming a great resort of Medical Students. The credit of the Medical School was raised, but without a corresponding increase of its numbers.

Suggestions of the Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes.

The Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes have made some suggestions with the view of counteracting this disadvantage. They propose that "whereas "at present a Bachelor of Physic must be of five years standing as such, and a "Master of Arts of seven years standing as such, before he can be admitted to the "Degree of Doctor of Physic, in future a Bachelor of Physic of three years stand-"ing as such, and a Master of Arts of four years standing as such, may respec-"tively be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Physic." This would be an advantageous change, and enable Cambridge to compete with other Schools of Medicine on less unequal terms.

The Syndicate have also proposed a modification of the Statutes in respect of the Exercises for the Degree of Doctor of Physic; namely, that instead of two

Acts as now required, in future one shall suffice. Moreover, as to the forms in keeping an Act, they make the same recommendation in the case of the Faculty of Physic that they did before in the Faculty of Law; namely, that "the reading of "the Dissertation being retained, Acts may be conducted by the Regius Professor, "if he think fit, either wholly or in part after the manner of a *vivâ voce* Examina- "tion, the same being restricted to the subjects proposed; and that the Professor "himself shall perform the part of Opponent or Disputant as well as Examiner, "and no one else be required to do so." On these suggestions we can only repeat the remark made by us on the like points in the case of the Faculty of Law; that in our opinion the regulations affecting these minute forms and modes of Examination should not be stamped with the permanent character of a Statute, but be left to the discretion of the University itself.

Evidence, p. 80. p. 82. Board of Medical Studies.

The evidence of Dr. Haviland, the late respected Regius Professor of this Faculty, and of his able successor, Dr. Bond, will be found full of interest. The present Professor expresses an opinion that "it might perhaps be considered as "consistent with the position of the Professor of Physic, that he should preside "over a Medical Educational Board, formed in conjunction with Professors of the "allied branches of study, so as to ensure more effectually an uniform system of "instruction, facilitate its adaptation to the requirements of the Profession as "they might arise, and also exercise a combined and more influential control "over the Class of Medical Students as a body, on the termination of their more "immediate connexion with the tuition and discipline of their respective Colleges."

This suggestion meets with our entire approbation. It is in unison with an opinion expressed to the like effect by the Professor of Law in relation to that Faculty, and with suggestions offered in our own Report in relation to other departments of study.

Degrees in Music.

The University confers the Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music. The conditions for either Degree are the same; namely, that the Candidate be a Member of some College; and that he satisfy the Professor of Music as to his proficiency in the Art, more particularly by composing a solemn piece of Music to be performed, at the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, before the University.

Cautions for Exercises.

In describing the proceedings for Degrees in Law and Physic, it has been mentioned that in certain cases deposits of money are required as cautions, or securities for the future performance of omitted exercises; and that in the event of these exercises not being performed within the time allowed the cautions are forfeited. The same practice prevails also in the case of the Degree of Doctor in Divinity being conferred *per saltum*; that is, without the previous Degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

This practice of allowing Academical exercises to be commuted for a payment in money is evidently objectionable. The exercises ought not to be more numerous than is suitable for the intended end, and should be really performed. The Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes very properly propose that, in the event of the revised Code receiving the requisite sanction, Cautions for Exercises shall not in future be accepted.

Report.

DECLARATIONS AND OATHS REQUIRED AT MATRICULATION AND ADMISSION TO DEGREES.

It appears from the most ancient ordinances of the University that an oath was required from Students at their Matriculation; containing an engagement to obey the Chancellor and authorities of the University; to maintain the peace and honour of the University; and to defend it against adversaries and wrongs.

The form of the Oath was established by an Ordinance of the Senate in the year 1545, as follows:—

"*Concepta verba jurisjurandi.*

"Cancellario, Procancellarioque Academiæ Cantabrigiensis, quatenus jus fasque "est et pro ordine in quo fuerim, quamdiu in hac republica degam comiter obtem- "perabo; leges, statuta, mores approbatos et privilegia Cantabrigiensis Academiæ "quantum in me est observabo; pietatis et bonarum literarum progressum et "hujus Academiæ statum, honorem, dignitatem tuebor quoad vivam, meoque "suffragio atque consilio rogatus ac non rogatus defendam: ita me Deus adjuvet "et sancta Dei Evangelia."

Rather more than a century later, namely, in the year 1647, the following Grace was passed by the Senate, to the effect that, for the security and relief of those who should take the foregoing and other like Academical oaths, the Senate decreed and declared that, if persons, who might offend against the laws and customs of the University, should humbly submit themselves to the corresponding penalties and censures, they should not be, nor be held to be, guilty of perjury.

"Placet vobis ut in majorem in posterum cautelam jurantium et levamen hæc "verba sint annexa juramentis Academiæ matriculationis, admissionis, creationis.

"Senatus Cantabrigiensis decrevit et declaravit eos omnes qui monitionibus, "correctionibus, mulctis et pœnis statutorum, legum, decretorum, ordinationum, "injunctionum et laudabilium consuetudinum hujus Academiæ transgressoribus "quovis modo incumbentibus humiliter se submiserint, nec esse nec habendos "esse perjurii reos.

The intent of the Senate was most commendable, but the expedient to which they resorted is extraordinary and singular. It is however not necessary to discuss any question of moral casuistry which this Declaratory Grace might suggest, inasmuch as a different course has since been taken by the University. In conformity with the Act of Parliament of the 5th and 6th William IV., c. 62, the oath at Matriculation has been converted by a Grace of the Senate into an equivalent Affirmation or Promise.

No other engagement or test is required at Matriculation.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Academical Oath, formerly taken before admission to this Degree, has also, since the passing of the Act of Parliament just mentioned, been converted into an equivalent Affirmation and Promise.

The form of it is as follows:—

"Affirmabis quod nihil ex iis omnibus sciens, volens, prætermisisti quæ per "leges aut probatas consuetudines hujus Academiæ ad hunc Gradum quem ambis "adipiscendum aut peragenda aut persolvenda requiruntur; nisi quatenus per "Gratiam ab Academia concessam tecum dispensatum fuerit.

"Dabis fidem quod Cancellario et Procancellario nostro comiter obtemperabis, "et quod statuta nostra, ordinationes et consuetudines approbatas observabis.

"*Respondet admittendus.*

"Ita affirmo et ita do fidem."

Admission to higher Degrees.

The Academical Oath to be taken on admission to any higher Degree is in the following form:—

"Jurabis quod nihil ex iis omnibus sciens, volens, prætermisisti quæ per leges "aut probatas consuetudines hujus Academiæ ad hunc Gradum quem ambis adi- "piscendum aut peragenda aut persolvenda requiruntur; nisi quatenus per "Gratiam ab Academia concessam tecum dispensatum fuerit.

" Jurabis etiam quod Cancellario et Procancellario nostro comiter obtemperabis; " et quod statuta nostra, ordinationes et consuetudines approbatas observabis.

" Denique jurabis quod compositionem inter Academiam et Collegium Regale " factam sciens, volens, non violabis; et quod in Bibliothecam Publicam et Mu- " seum Honoratissimi Domini Vice-Comitis Fitzwilliam admissus jure isto tuo ita " uteris, ut, quantum in te est, nihil inde detrimenti capiat vel Bibliotheca vel " Museum prædictum.

" In hæc autem virba jurabis secundum tenorem Senatus consulti in cautelam " jurantium facti."

Any observations which we might have intended to offer on this point have been superseded by a recommendation of the Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes to the following effect:—

" That no Academical Oath shall in future be required of any person upon " admission to a Degree; nor any affirmation of his having performed what the " Statutes require him to have done, of which the University receives sufficient " testimony from others; but that a solemn promise shall be required of obedience " to the laws and executive authority of the University, and also of using the " privileges granted to him upon admission without abusing them."

CREATION.

The Degrees of Master of Arts and of Doctor in the several Faculties require, after admission by the Vice-Chancellor, a further ceremony for their completion, which is technically called creation. At this ceremony the following oath is administered to a Master of Arts:—

" Jurabis de continuatione Regiminis tui in biennium. Jurabis etiam quod extra " hanc Universitatem nusquam, præterquam Oxoniis, in illa Facultate incipies aut " lectiones tuas solenniter resumes, nec consenties ut aliquis alibi in Anglia incipiens " hic pro Magistro in illa Facultate habeatur."

An Oath substantially the same is administered to Doctors in the several Faculties; the word biennium being substituted for quinquennium, and Doctore for Magistro.

We are happy to find that the Syndicate for the revision of the Statutes recommend the discontinuance of this Oath, both in the case of Masters of Arts and of Doctors; and we earnestly hope that the University will be freed from restrictions which are so uncongenial to the liberal spirit of the age, and would be so embarrassing in their practical operation were they not, in many instances, treated as obsolete, and consequently disregarded.

SUBSCRIPTION BEFORE ADMISSION TO A DEGREE.

The remarks which we propose to offer on this subject will be rendered clearer by prefixing the 36th Canon of the Church of England.

" *Subscription required of such as are to be made Ministers.*

" No person shall hereafter be received into the Ministry, nor either by insti- " tution or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach, " to catechise, or to be a Lecturer or Reader of Divinity in either University, or " in any cathedral or collegiate church, city or market town, parish church, chapel, " or in any other place within this realm, except he be licensed either by the " Archbishop or by the Bishop of the Diocese, where he is to be placed, under " their hands and seals, or by one of the two Universities under their seal likewise; " and except he shall first subscribe to these three Articles following in such " manner and sort as we have here appointed:

" 1. That the King's Majesty, under God, is the only supreme Governor of " this realm and of all other his Highness's dominions and countries, as well in all " spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal: and that no foreign prince, " person, prelate, state or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, " superiority, preeminence or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within his Ma- " jesty's said realms, dominions and countries.

" 2. That the Book of Common Prayer, and of Ordering of Bishops, Priests, " and Deacons containeth in it nothing contrary to the word of God, and that it may " lawfully so be used; and that he himself will use the form in the said Book pre- " scribed, in public Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and none other.

" 3. That he alloweth the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the

REPORT.

"Archbishops and Bishops of both Provinces and the whole Clergy in the "Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God one thousand five "hundred sixty and two; and that he acknowledgeth all and every the Articles "therein contained, being in number nine and thirty besides the Ratification, to "be agreeable to the word of God.

"To these three Articles whosoever will subscribe, he shall, for the avoiding of "all ambiguities, subscribe in this order and form of words, setting down both "his christian and surname, viz.: *I, N. N., willingly and ex animo subscribe to these "three Articles above mentioned, and to all things that are contained in them.* And "if any Bishop shall ordain, admit or license any, as is aforesaid, except he first "have subscribed in manner and form as here we have appointed, he shall be sus-"pended from giving of Orders and Licenses to preach for the space of twelve "months. But if either of the Universities shall offend therein, we leave them to "the danger of the law and his Majesty's censure."

The Canons were made in the year 1603 at the commencement of the reign of King James the First. Ten years later, the King sent a letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, requiring that the University should pass an Ordinance to prevent any person having the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity or of Doctor in Divinity, Law, or Physic, without first subscribing to the three Articles in the 36th Canon. The letter is interesting and important.

"JAMES R.

"Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Upon signification to you not "long since, of our dislike of the Degree of a Doctor of Physick granted in "that our University of Cambridge without subscription to the three Articles "mentioned in the six and thirtieth Canon of the Book of Ecclesiastical Con-"stitutions and Canons made and published in the year of our Lord God one "thousand six hundred and three, and one thousand six hundred and four, and in "the first and second years of our reign of this our realm of England, to "Mr. Burgesse, who, upon a humour or spirit of faction or schism apostating "from his orders and ministry, hath betaken himself to the profession of physick, "understanding by your private answer at that time made unto our challenge to "you for the same that there was no established decree or ordinance in that our "University for the denial of Degrees to such as should refuse to subscribe as "aforesaid, and duly considering with ourselves to how little effect our care and "endeavour of preserving as well uniformity in order as unity of truth in this our "Church will tend, if we should not carefully provide for the deriving of both out "of the nurseries and fountains of our church and commonwealth (our uni-"versities), we have thought good by these our letters to signify unto you both "our apprehension of the necessity of the establishing of such an ordinance or "decree and also our pleasure for the performance thereof presently in that our "University of Cambridge, to wit that by a publick ordinance and decree of the "body of that our University passed by a Grace with you it may be decreed and "ordained that from henceforth no man shall have granted unto him the "Degree either of Bachelor in Divinity or of Doctor in any Faculty, Divinity, "Law or Physick, unless he shall first and before the propounding of his said "Grace to the body of the University in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, or "his deputy for the time being, subscribe to the aforesaid three Articles contained "in the aforesaid six and thirtieth Canon in such manner and form as in the said "Canon is expressed and required. Hereof we thought it the more necessary "to admonish you, and hereunto require you by these our letters partly for that "in the foresaid six and thirtieth Canon the neglect of the doing thereof in either "of our Universities is provisionally left to our censure, and partly for that we "understand our University of Oxford hath long since made a public ordinance "and constitution in this behalf in so much that they grant not so much as the "Degree of a Bachelor of Arts without subscription first had; whereas with you "there hath not hitherto so much care been had in that our University of "Cambridge as to require this subscription of such as receive the Degree of Bache-"lor or Doctor in Divinity with you.

"Our pleasure therefore is that you publish these our letters to the body of "the University at the next Congregation that shall be had there with you "after the receipt of these our letters; which being done, either at the same "Congregation or at the next that shall ensue it, we require you to propound and

" endeavour to pass a Grace to the effect aforesaid, and in due time to certify us of " your performing hereof, and the effect of the same.

" Given under our signet at our palace of Westminster the thirtieth day of June, " in the eleventh year of our reign of England, France and Ireland, and of Scot- " land the six and fortieth."

It will be observed that the first paragraph of the Canon specifies Lecturers or Readers of Divinity in either University. Under this description all Doctors of Divinity, being on their Creation bound to a course of Regency for two years, might possibly be supposed to be included by implication. But the direction in the King's Letter to the University extended to Bachelors of Divinity and Doctors in Law and Physic, and was to be rendered operative by an Ordinance of the Senate, passed in conformity with the Royal Injunction. Accordingly the following Grace was passed by the Senate in obedience to the King's pleasure:—

" Julii 7, 1613. Placet vobis ut juxta tenorem literarum a serenissimo rege " Jacobo missarum hoc in senatu decernatur ut nullus in posterum sibi concessam " habeat gratiam pro gradu baccalaureatus in theologia vel doctoratus in aliqua " facultate adipiscendo qui non prius coram domino procancellario aut ejus " deputato tribus articulis, nimirum regii primatus, liturgiæ Anglicanæ, et " articulorum religionis de quibus convenerunt archiepiscopi et episcopi anno " domini millesimo quingentesimo sexagesimo secundo, propria manu sua sub- " scripserit, et ut hæc concessio vestra loco statuti habeatur et in libris procura- " torum infra decem dies inscribatur."

About three years after the passing of this Grace, the King being at Newmarket, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and some other Heads of Colleges, repaired thither and received from His Majesty certain oral instructions, which were afterwards reduced to writing and sent to the Vice-Chancellor with the King's signature, and the date 12th December, 1616.

The first Article of these Instructions is,—" His Majesty signified his pleasure " that he would have all that take any Degree in the Schools to subscribe to the " three Articles."

There is not, as in the former Letter of the King, any direction that an Ordinance of the Senate should be passed in conformity with the Instructions. Neither is there, we believe, any trace of a Grace having been passed. But the King's Injunction was certainly obeyed in practice; as appears from the following remarkable Petition presented to the King by the Registrary of the University:—

" To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

" The humble Petition of James Tabor, Register of the University of Cam- " bridge, sheweth,

" That whereas your Majesty did about ten (sic) years past command the " Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges in your said University, that all persons " to be admitted to any Degree there should first subscribe to the Articles of Su- " premacy, Liturgy of the Church of England, and the Articles of Religion " agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops and whole clergy in the year " 1562, for the religious observation of which your Majesty's command, your " supplicant hath always been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to attend that " service to his great trouble and hindrance, the profits of his place being very " small, and having no allowance given him for any such public service:

" May it therefore please your most sacred Majesty to give order that the " Vice-Chancellor and Heads aforesaid, or the greater part of them (for the con- " tinuance and due performance of your Majesty's pleasure herein), shall decree " as well for the manner and time of every Graduate's subscription, as for " such reasonable allowance as they think fit every person hereafter admitted to " any Degree in the said University shall pay to the Register there for his diligent " and faithful keeping the book of the said subscriptions and attendance of that " service."

To this Petition the King was pleased to return the following answer:—

" At the Court at Hampton, 27° Februarii, 1623.

" His Majesty, in his princely care for the good government of the said " University, and for the better observance of his Highness's directions heretofore " signified concerning subscription, is graciously pleased that the Vice-Chancellor

REPORT.

" and the greater part of the Heads of Colleges of the said University shall take " such order and make such decrees concerning the matters desired in this " petition as they shall think fit, and cause the same to be entered amongst " the other decrees of the said University, and to be duly observed hereafter.

" SYDNEY MONTAGUE."

In obedience to this intimation, the Vice-Chancellor and eleven other Heads of Colleges, made the following Decree:

" We, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, whose names are hereunder " written, by virtue of the reference and order above written made and directed to " us by the King's most Excellent Majesty, do order and decree as followeth:—

" First, that the Register of the University shall, from time to time, provide " and safely keep the book of subscriptions fairly bound and clasped or tied up.

" Secondly, that two days at the least before the general admissions of Inceptors " in Arts and Questionists, the said Register shall procure a bill to be set up " upon the School-gates, subscribed by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, " or his deputy, therein signifying the day, time, and place appointed for the said " Graduates' subscription. And after they have all subscribed, he shall truly " compare the same with the names which the Proctor hath of those which " are to be admitted at the next Congregation.

" Thirdly, that the said Register shall yearly enter into the said book at the " beginning of every year all the Articles which every Graduate is to subscribe " unto, and the names of every College in that order as they are placed in the " University Statutes, leaving several distances for those which are to subscribe to " underwrite their names, and shall also, under the name of every College, write " these words,

" *We, whose names are here underwritten, do willingly and ex animo subscribe " to the Three Articles above mentioned, and to all things in them con- " tained.*

" Fourthly, because heretofore there hath been great disorder at the times of " subscription by the unruly crowding and striving of those which were to sub- " scribe, whereby the Register attending that service hath been discouraged " and wronged by some unruly persons that were to subscribe, for the better " ordering such persons hereafter, and for the more exact and perfect keeping " of the said book and the names of all persons admitted to any Degree in " this University, we do also order and decree that the Register shall call the " Questionists and Inceptors into the Consistory, upon the days appointed, by " their several Colleges in order as they are placed in the University Statutes; " and when the commencers of one or two Colleges are within the Consistory- " door, he shall suffer no other to enter or stay within the said Consistory, but " shall shut the door, and then distinctly read over all the Articles they are to " subscribe unto, calling them one by one until they have all subscribed, and then " to let those out and to call in those of one or two other Colleges, and to do as " before, and so to observe the same order for those of all the other Colleges " in this University until they have all subscribed. And if any be absent when " their College was called, they shall stay until the last Colleges have done, and " then they are to subscribe their names under the rest of their several Colleges " that attended at the hours appointed.

" Lastly we do Order and Decree, that all persons hereafter to be admitted to " any Degree in this University shall, according to the tenor of His Majesty's " Letters and Directions, subscribe to the Articles of Supremacy and Liturgy of " the Church of England, and the Articles of Religion agreed upon by the " Archbishops and Bishops and whole Clergy in the year 1562, before their " admissions.

" And by virtue of His Majesty's reference and authority, made and given unto " us the Twenty-seventh day of February, Anno Domini 1623, We do order and " decree that all Baccalaurs and Inceptors in Arts, and all Baccalaurs and " Inceptors in Law, Physick and Musick, hereafter to be admitted, at the time " of their several subscriptions, shall pay to the University Register for the time " being, the sum of sixpence for his faithful keeping of the aforesaid book of " subscriptions, and for his daily attendance and labour in that service. And we " also Order that this our Decree shall be entered into the Vice-Chancellor's book " amongst the other Decrees of the said University, and that the same be " duly observed hereafter according to the true intent of His Majesty's order " and direction made unto us."

REPORT.

The practice of Subscription appears to have continued until the end of the year 1640: when a resolution was passed by the House of Commons, (19 January, 164⅛) to the effect, "That the Statute made about Twenty-seven years since, "in the University of Cambridge, imposing upon young scholars a subscription "according to the 36th Article of the Canons made in the year 1603, is against "the law and liberty of the subject, and ought not to be pressed upon any Student "or Graduate whatsoever."

By this measure, the practice of Subscription was interrupted; but it was resumed on the Restoration of King Charles the Second. That Monarch addressed a letter to the University, (6 February, 166⅛,) renewing generally the authority of the directions and orders of his Father and Grandfather.

"CHARLES R.

"*Instructions for the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of our University at Cambridge.*

"First, that all the directions and orders of our Father or Grandfather of "blessed memory, which at any time were sent to our University of Cambridge, "be duly observed and put in execution, especially such as concern obedience and "due respect to be given by all persons of that body to their superiors and "governors, the officers of that our University.

"Also such as concern the restraint of those that hold Lectures or preach "in any parish church in the town of Cambridge without due order therein "which is appointed by the aforesaid directions.

"Furthermore that there be a review made of all the Licenses for University "Preachers which have been granted in these disorderly times, since the beginning "of the year 1645, and that all such Licenses be called in by the Vice-Chancellor, "and the persons so licensed put again to be approved by the vote of the present "University assembled in Congregation, or if rejected, then others to be chosen in "their places.

"Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 6th day of February, in the 13th year "of our reign, 1660.

"By His Majesty's Command,

"EDW. NICHOLAS."

The practice of Subscription, having been renewed, was continued without further change until the year 1772; when the following Grace was passed by the Senate:

Feb. 28, 1772.—"Cum quæstio dudum orta sit utrum Academiæ (si e re "sua visum fuerit) jus competit legem abrogandi qua singuli qui gradum aliquem "scholasticum petunt nomine subscripto articulos fidei comprobare tenentur; "Placeat vobis ut Dominus Procancellarius, Dr. Elliston, Dr. Waring, Mr. "Hughes, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Whisson, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Postlethwayte, et "Mr. Arnald, vel eorum quinque, quorum semper unus sit dominus procan "cellarius, syndici vestri ad hanc quæstionem eruendam constituantur; ut proinde "omnimodas chartas vestras et acta publica inspiciendi, juris consultos adeundi, "expensasque congruas e cista vestra communi erogandi liberam habeant "potestatem; ita ut vos demum certiores facti quid de hac re compererint publicis "vestris suffragiis id quod melius expedire videbitur statuatis."

This was followed, on the 23rd of June in the same year, by a Grace in these words:

"Placeat vobis ut ii qui gradum baccalaureatus in artibus ambierint pro usitata "subscriptione tribus articulis in canone tricesimo sexto comprehensis in hanc "formam apud registrarium vestrum in posterum subscribant:

"I A. B., do declare that I am *bonâ fide* a Member of the Church of England "as by law established."

A Grace to the like effect was passed by the Senate, on the 26th of March, 1779, for the relief of Bachelors in Civil Law, or in Medicine, and of Bachelors or Doctors in Music.

The Senate appear to have assumed that it was within their own competence to make these relaxations in the law relating to Subscription. Even if there should be thought to be any room for doubt as to the extent of their power, there can be none as to the liberality of their motive. Influenced by a like liberal spirit, the Syndicate for the Revision of the Statutes have recommended "that the subscription "required of persons admitted to Degrees in Theology remaining as at present,

Proposed relaxation of the form of Subscription.

REPORT.

"the subscription required of persons admitted to other Degrees shall be the "same as that required of persons admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts." It will be observed that, as respects Degrees in Theology, which are only conferred on Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, the Subscription required by the existing law of the University amounts in fact to no more than a repetition of that required for Ordination.

We hail with sincere pleasure the proposal now made for a relaxation of the form of Subscription in the case of all other Degrees. Many persons, who are fully prepared to testify their cordial attachment to the Church of England as Members of its communion, may yet feel a conscientious hesitation in expressing their positive assent to every particular contained in its Articles and Formularies. The case of such persons deserves candid consideration, and happily admits of easy relief.

Admission of Dissenters from the Church of England.

Beyond this line there lies another and a larger question on which we do not enter; namely, the expediency of admitting persons to Degrees in Arts and Law and Physic, who are not Members of the Church of England. The subject would present comparatively few difficulties, if it involved only the conferring of a certificate and title of Academical proficiency. But the real difficulty lies in another point; whether the internal system of Collegiate discipline and the course of Academical administration could be so adjusted as to comprehend persons of different religious opinions without the neglect of religious ordinances, the compromise of religious consistency, or the disturbance of religious peace.

Not seeking to disguise our impression of the greatness of the difficulty, we yet desire to express our sense of the importance of the question itself.

The University is a great national institution; invested with important privileges by the favour of the Crown or the authority of the Legislature. It exercises a most extensive influence on the education of the higher and middle classes of the community, and consequently on the intellectual, moral, and social character of the nation. But its capacity of exercising this high prerogative fully and completely must depend on its keeping pace with the progress of enlightened opinion and moving in sympathy and unison with the spirit of the age. It is one of the noblest characteristics of our times that the barriers, which long excluded so many of our fellow subjects from the equal enjoyment of civil rights on account of differences in religious opinion, have happily been removed by the prevalence of a generous and wise policy. The University will be placed, more or less, in a false position, if it estranges itself from this great movement of liberal progress. There is a manifest and intelligible challenge to it to throw open the advantages of its system of education, under proper securities, as widely as the State has thrown open the avenues to civil rights and honours. Undoubtedly, many of the endowments of its Colleges are connected with the Church by links which it would be an injustice to sever. Its school of Theology is identified with the Church, and incapable of a separate existence. But, as a great school of liberal education for the lay professions, for the pursuits of general literature and science, for the business and offices of active and public life, it should seem to be capable of a freer range and a more extended usefulness without any compromise of duty or apostacy of principle. Were it to enter on this more open course in a spirit of generous magnanimity, it might draw to itself a yet larger measure of public sympathy and even find increased safety in thus identifying itself with the liberal policy of the age.

What securities should accompany such a concession to public opinion; what guarantees for internal peace can be provided either by regulations of the University or enactments of the Legislature; how much can be made matter of compact, and how much must be left to mutual confidence between the University and any new classes of Students whom it may eventually be induced to admit; these are questions on which we do not presume to express an opinion. We humbly leave them to the effect of time, to the wisdom of the Legislature, to the gracious consideration of Your Majesty.

Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

In concluding this review of the Academical law relating to Subscription, we should add, that all candidates for Degrees are obliged by Act of Parliament to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, before their admission thereto. The acknowledgment therefore of the Royal Supremacy is required, independently of subscription to the 36th Canon.

We cannot close this part of our Report without expressing our obligations to the Reverend Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, for his kindness and promptitude in furnishing us with information, which we had sought in vain from

another quarter, on the subject of Academical Studies and Degrees. To his Evidence we beg to refer as containing a most full and accurate account of the proceedings and qualifications for Degrees, with many valuable and judicious remarks upon the more important points of interest. We have also derived material assistance from an Account printed by him some years ago of the Oaths and Subscriptions required for Degrees in Arts. It contains a very careful chronological statement of the successive changes introduced into this part of the University system.

We also beg in connexion with this branch of our subject to refer to the Evidence and to the several Publications of the Reverend Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, on the Studies of the University His opinions are entitled to the most attentive consideration; as well on account of his Academical experience and distinguished name, as of the large and comprehensive views which he takes of the whole subject of liberal education.

REPORT.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

We addressed queries to all the Professors of the University respecting the provisions contained in the deeds of foundation of their Professorships, the statutes or regulations to which they are subject, the various sources of their income, the duties performed by them, the condition of the branches of study with which they are severally connected, and the means which are, in their opinion, best calculated to make them more generally useful. The answers which we have received (and only three of their number have declined or omitted to send them), are, for the most part, very full and satisfactory, and contain, in many instances, suggestions for alterations in the constitution of the Professorial System generally, as well as in their own particular departments, which are entitled, from the character and position of those who make them, to the most respectful consideration. We propose, in this section of our Report, to pass in review the more important facts and observations which are contained in these replies, or derived from other sources, and then to proceed to some general suggestions on the means of giving to the public teaching of the University, as conducted by the Professors, a greater degree of efficiency. We shall take them in the order of their foundation.

THE LADY MARGARET'S READER IN DIVINITY.

Of all the Professorships in the University, the most ancient and the best endowed is the Professorship of Divinity founded by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in 1502.

Endowment.

The original endowment was 20 marks per annum, chargeable upon the revenues of the Abbey of Westminster, but now payable, after deducting official and other fees, by the Treasury: to this was added by James the First the impropriated great tithes of Terrington St. John's and Terrington St. Clement's in the county of Norfolk, which have been commuted for a rent-charge of 2,402*l.* together with a small glebe let for 26*l.* per annum. There are also some premises in Cambridge, devised to this Professorship, which are let for 18*l.* per annum. No return has been made to us of the amount of the reduction of the rent-charge for rates, taxes, expenses of collection, and other outgoings.

Duties according to Statute;

The terms of the foundation require the Professor to read such works in Divinity (*leget talia opera in divinis*) as to the Chancellor and Doctors may seem fit: he is to begin his readings in the Michaelmas Term, and to continue them on every "*dies* "*legibilis accustumatus*" (four days in every week) in that and every succeeding Term, unless excused by license, ill health, or other reasonable cause: he is not to be absent more than 14 days in one Term, even with license: he is not to suspend his lectures more than four days in a Term, except during the season of Lent, when he may do so, with proper license, for the purpose of preparing sermons: he is further required to read during the Long Vacation, until the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (September 8). At the beginning and end of every Term he is to declare his Foundation, and to say the Psalms and Collects for the Dead; and once a year, in the middle of a Term, he is to read publicly his foundation deed, and in his *missa* say a collect for the Foundress. If he contravenes any of these regulations he is to be admonished for a first offence; for a second he loses his stipend; for a third he is to be removed from his office.

The great changes which have taken place in the habits of society and in the condition of the University have modified the practices prescribed and required by the ordinances of this, as well as of other foundations of ancient date, more especially of those which preceded the reformation of religion. Even without reference to such portions of those regulations as are repealed by the statute against superstitious uses, the remainder will be found to contain much that is either impracticable or inexpedient.

Thus, the *Lector*, whose general duty was to read the MSS. copies of classical or other authors, with or without occasional observations, became a *Lecturer* when the invention of printing had placed the originals in the hands of his hearers. If before that period the *Lector* ceased to read, the student generally also ceased to learn; if he left the University, the Students, who had no other means of instruction, must leave it likewise. Thence the necessity of the apparent severity of the conditions imposed upon such readers in ancient times. They were required to read upon every day to which other duties, more especially public disputations,

were not assigned—to reside as long as the students resided, including the greater part, or the whole, of the Long Vacation, at least in seasons when the plague or pestilence had not emptied the University. The performance, however, of these duties required generally little previous preparation, as even when comments were added to their readings they were probably only such explanations of the text as were required to make it intelligible to their hearers; but when the general possession of books had opened to students other means of acquiring knowledge, there were required increased preparation and higher acquirements in their teachers; and whilst a daily reading would impose upon a Professor, even with occasional comments, a very slight amount of labour, a daily lecture, addressed to more advanced students, who had free access to books, might become an intolerable burden.

It is necessary to keep these circumstances in mind when comparing the provisions of ancient Statutes with modern practice.

According to present practice.

Professor Blunt, the present learned occupier of this Chair, is accustomed to give two lectures weekly during the greater part of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms. On some occasions, when the number of his auditors is greater than the room in which he lectures can conveniently accommodate, he repeats his lecture to successive audiences on successive days. The subjects of his lectures have usually been one or other of the Ante-Nicene Fathers, the use of the study of the Fathers, Liturgies, more especially that of the Church of England, and Pastoral Theology, or the requirements and duties of the Parish Priest.

At the beginning of the October Term he is required, in connection with the Regius Professor of Divinity, to conduct what is now not very correctly called the Voluntary Theological Examination; for though no student is called upon by any academical regulation to undergo it, yet nearly all the Bishops require from candidates for Holy Orders, who are Graduates of Cambridge, a Certificate of having passed it to the satisfaction of the Examiners. The examination is conducted by printed questions, embracing the Greek Testament, some portion of the early Fathers assigned from year to year, Ecclesiastical History, and the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England; and as the number of candidates usually exceeds 200, the inspection of the vast mass of papers which they produce is sufficient to occupy the almost undivided attention of the Examiners for a considerable portion of the Term. The same Examiners are also required to take a principal part in the examination of the Crosse Theological Scholarship.

By a Grace of the Senate, which was passed on the 31st October 1848, all candidates for the Theological Examination are required to attend, during one Term, the lectures of two, at least, of the three Theological Professors. This regulation, combined with the natural and very proper presumption that the views of the Professors in their lectures will not be lost sight of in the subsequent examination which is conducted by them, has tended greatly to increase the numbers of their auditors; so much so, in fact, that there is no lecture-room in the University which is sufficiently large to afford them convenient accommodation, increased as they have always been by the voluntary attendance of many superior Graduates, as well as other members of the University who are not candidates for Holy Orders.

The duties now discharged by Professor Blunt are exceedingly laborious, requiring, as we have seen, the careful preparation of lectures upon a great variety of subjects; and as long as the existing arrangements of the University with respect to Theological Students continue unaltered, there is probably no form which they could assume which would render them more generally useful. In a subsequent part of this Report we shall venture to suggest the appointment of a larger number of Theological Professors. In the event of the adoption of this proposal, the duties of Professor Blunt, as well as those of his present colleagues, might be materially modified by a more precise distribution amongst them of the various departments of this great department of learning. Without reference however to the adoption of these measures, we think it expedient that the ancient foundation deed of this professorship should be altered, by competent authority, so as not only to sanction the practice which prevails, but also to make provision for such future changes, within reasonable limitations, as the University might be disposed from time to time to make. The history of ancient Statutes sufficiently shows that however carefully they may be framed they will sooner or later become partly or wholly inapplicable: and it is only by reserving and exercising a power of revision and amendment that they can be made permanently operative and efficient.

REPORT.

Lady Margaret's Preacher.

The same illustrious Foundress assigned a stipend of 10*l.* per annum to a University Preacher, who was to be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges from the Doctors, or in default of duly qualified candidates amongst them, from the Inceptors or Bachelors of Divinity. Though the office is filled up, no duties are performed.

THE FOUR LECTORES ORDINARII.

Three Readerships of Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Logic were founded in 1524 by Sir Thomas Rede, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; in addition to these, a fourth Readership in Mathematics was shortly afterwards endowed by the University. The three first receive stipends of 3*l.* 4*s.* each, derived from a fixed money rent-charge, which are paid by the Bursar of Jesus College. The stipend of 4*l.*, assigned to the last, continues to be paid by the University. These Readers or Professors were formerly called the *Lectores Ordinarii*; but are now better known by the name of Barnaby Lecturers, in consequence of their annual appointment on the Feast of St. Barnabas. They were formerly Officers of great importance in the University, but they have now degenerated into merely nominal appointments; for though statutable duties are assigned to them, and enforced by penalties, they are not attempted to be performed. It would not be possible to make these ancient foundations useful to the University, unless adequate stipends were assigned to them, and new Statutes made for defining their duties and securing their performance.

Only nominal appointments.

LINACRE PROFESSORSHIP OF MEDICINE.

The celebrated Linacre, the Founder of the College of Physicians, established, in the early part of the 16th century, a Professorship of Physic, assigned it a stipend of 12*l.*, and vested the appointment in the Master and Senior Fellows of St. John's College. This endowment, though considerable when first made, is now not adequate to secure the performance of any effective services; but Dr. Paget, who now holds the appointment, has given it a useful application, by delivering a course of Clinical Lectures to Medical Students at Addenbrooke's Hospital.

THE FIVE REGIUS PROFESSORS OF DIVINITY, HEBREW, GREEK, LAW, AND PHYSIC.

Original Endowment.

The five Royal Professorships of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Law, and Physic were founded by Henry VIII., in 1540. They were severally endowed with stipends of 40*l.* per annum; the three first were subsequently made payable out of the revenues of Trinity College, when founded by him in 1546; the two last continue to be paid by the Treasury. The former were also, in some degree, attached by the King to the foundation of his new College, where chambers and other contingent privileges were secured to them, including the right of claiming a Fellowship when prevented by age or infirmity from performing the duties of their office. The Statute also which prescribed their duties was made a common Statute of the College and the University, but to the Master and Seniors of the former, in some cases, and to the Vice-Chancellor and Master in others, was reserved the right of enforcing its provisions, and of judging of the circumstances under which they were allowed to be relaxed. To the College was also given a great influence in choosing these Professors, the Master and two senior Fellows being made electors, in conjunction with the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's, and the Masters of St. John's and Christ's Colleges; if any of these was Vice-Chancellor, the President of Queens' became, *pro hac vice*, an official elector also.

The stipend, however, of 40*l.* per annum, which was considered ample when scholars were poorly paid (it was more than four times as much as was assigned by the same Founder to a Fellow of Trinity College, including all his allowances), became insufficient for the proper support of an office of dignity and importance in the following century, when the value of money was greatly depreciated, and when the incomes of Fellowships and benefices derived from lands and tithes had increased greatly.*

* In the letter of Charles II., on the subject of these Professorships, which we have caused to be printed, the depreciation of the value of money, as well as the increased labour of giving lectures, when simple readings were discontinued, are thus spoken of: —"Jam vero ex diversorum et fide dignorum,

REPORT.

Additional Endowment of three of these Professorships.

King James I., at the same time that he augmented the endowment of the Lady Margaret's Professor, assigned the rectory of Somersham to the Regius Professor of Divinity. It is a rectory with cure of souls attached, with a gross income from land and tithes of 2,121*l.* per annum, but reduced by the salaries of three curates, taxes, poor rates, and other outgoings to about 1,300*l.* per annum. Charles II., also, by a Royal Letter, in 1662, gave to the Professors of Hebrew and Greek the privilege of continuing to hold their Fellowships in conjunction with their Professorships, both in Trinity College and elsewhere: a more ample provision was, however, made for the Professors last named by the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, 3rd and 4th Vict., c. 113, which gave them the reversion of stalls in the Cathedral church of Ely, of which they are now in possession.

Original Statutable Duties.

The duties prescribed by the original Statute, when interpreted with reference to modern customs, are impracticably severe: the Professors are to read, which now means to lecture, four days in every week of every Term, and also during the whole of the Long Vacation, unless the Students of three of the principal colleges, King's, Trinity, St. John's, and Christ's, should be sent away from the University on account of the plague or pestilence; for every lecture which they omit, they are to forfeit 10*s.* of their stipend; if prevented by illness or any other *gravis causa*, to be approved by the Master and Seniors of Trinity College, from performing their duties, they are to appoint a substitute, subject to the same approval, within three days: in no other case are they to appoint a deputy, on pain of deprivation; each lecture is to continue for one hour, and the authors to be read and the course of reading to be followed are to be determined by the Vice-Chancellor and the Master and Seniors of Trinity College.

Letters of Charles II.

The Royal Letters of Charles II., which have been before referred to, reduced, however, the four weekly lectures to two, authorized their discontinuance during the Long Vacation, and relaxed in some cases the penalties.

Effects of the new Statutes granted to Trinity College.

In the year 1844 your Majesty gave a new body of Statutes to Trinity College, by which all former statutes, ordinances, and decrees were repealed, including therefore, by implication, the Royal Letters of your predecessors, in favour of which no special reservation is made. The 41st Statute, however, of the ancient code *De officio trium lectorum, qui in Scholis Academiæ prælegunt, quorum unus Theologiam, alter linguam Hebraicam, tertius Græcam docet,* was left unaltered, being a common Statute of the College and the University, which could only be altered by the Crown, upon their joint petition, or by their joint acceptance of an amended Statute when offered to them.

The following questions are naturally suggested by the preceding statement:—

What is the present state of the law, as affecting the three Professors, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, and the University? If the authority of the Royal Letter of the 13th Charles II. is annulled as far as it affects the College, is it also annulled as it affects the University, one body having formally accepted the new code of Statutes, whilst the other has done no public act by which their consent to it could be implied? Would the College, if called upon to enforce the provisions of the original Statute be authorized in recognizing the authority of a Royal Letter, to whose recal they have assented, upon the ground that no similar assent has been given by the University which has a co-ordinate interest with their own? Again, can all the three Professors claim the benefit of the relaxation of the Statute, or is it limited to the Greek Professor only, who alone of the three was appointed before the promulgation of the new Statutes of the College?

New Statutes required.

Difficulties of this nature, as well as other considerations, suggest the expediency of framing a new Statute which would prescribe to these Professors such duties as they might be reasonably expected to perform, and reserving to the official electors or others the power of making, with the sanction of the Senate, such changes in its provisions from time to time as circumstances might appear to require. We should not be disposed to recommend the reservation of a controlling power to the Master and Seniors of Trinity College, as their influence seems to be sufficiently secured by their representatives amongst the Electors, and it seems

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" quibus dicti Collegii et Academiæ Status satis perspectus et lectionum in scholis habendarum ratio
" probe cognita est, relatione accepimus, dictum stipendium amplum licet et magnificum in primâ fun-
" datione quam sit exile prout nunc dierum fert nummorum æstimatio, labor verò quam sit gravis e
" onus vix ferendum, prout nunc obtinet legendi modus in scholis usitatus, &c."

REPORT.

just and reasonable that the regulation of the duties of these as well as of other Professors should belong to the University, and not to one of the corporations of which it is composed. The large augmentations also, which have been granted to these Professors from the funds of the Church, have materially altered the nature of the claim which Trinity College might formerly have advanced for the possession of this authority from their being attached to the College, and paid entirely from its funds.

In addition to the duties imposed upon these Professors by the Statute, many others, and some of them of a very onerous nature, have been added by other Statutes and Graces of the Senate, as well as by the conditions of some special foundations.

Duties of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

The Regius Professor of Divinity is expected, though not absolutely required, to preside on every alternate Thursday in each academical Term, at the exercises in the Theological Schools, and to deliver a Latin Determination upon one of the subjects of disputation proposed: he presents to all Theological Degrees and takes the chair and makes the requisite addresses at all Creations of Doctors of his Faculty: he is united with the Lady Margaret's Professor in conducting the Voluntary Theological Examinations, with the Hebrew Professor and others in the examination for the Crosse Scholarship, and with all the other Regius Professors, the Vice-Chancellor and Public Orator in the examination of Lord Craven's, Battie's, and Davies's University Scholarships: he is also expected, from the high position he holds in the University, to act as a member of various Syndicates, and to take a leading part in many public transactions. These employments materially interfere with the time at his disposal for the preparation of the Lectures, which even the relaxed provisions of the Statute require, but which no Professor in later times has been able to fulfil. The present learned Bishop of Lincoln, who held this professorship for several years, resumed the lectures which had long been discontinued, and some of them are embodied in his well known publications on Justin Martyr, Clement of Alexandria and Tertullian. The present Professor, also, and his immediate predecessor, the present Bishop of Llandaff, have been accustomed to give a course of Lectures during one or both of the Lent and Michaelmas Terms.

Of the Professor of Greek.

The Professor of Greek is an official Examiner for the Craven, Porson, Pitt, Browne, and Crosse Scholarships, and also for the Chancellor's Classical Medals: his assistance is required in the adjudication of the Porson and some other prizes. We believe that no Lectures had been given during the last century and a half by any of the occupants of this Chair; but Professor Scholefield, who now fills it, has been accustomed to give an extended course of Lectures during the Lent Term of every year, which have been generally well attended, more especially by Students who are candidates for the higher Classical Honours of the University. Their subjects have been the critical exposition of the more important Greek authors, including Pindar, Aristophanes, the Tragedians, Thucydides, and Demosthenes.

Before he succeeded, in right of his office, to a Canonry at Ely, Professor Scholefield received the customary fees from those who attended his lectures: their average amount during a period of 25 years, was 165*l.*; the lectures are now gratuitous. Professor Scholefield is disposed to think that if he should attempt to give Lectures, in conformity with the requirements of the Statute, throughout the academical year, he would fail to secure a sufficient class to attend them; for though the study of Greek is pursued in the University with intense earnestness, he is of opinion that it is too much bounded by an immediate view to prizes and honours, and that young men think it a safer and surer course to avail themselves of a private tutor than to trust to the independent energies of their own minds with the aid of the less regular and less personal assistance which they can receive from the public Lectures of the University and the Colleges.

Of the Professor of Hebrew.

The Professor of Hebrew is an official Examiner of the Craven, Crosse, and Tyrwhitt Scholarships, and likewise of those Candidates in the Voluntary Theological Examinations who offer themselves for examination in the Hebrew language. Dr. Mill, who now fills the Chair, gives two public lectures weekly of a critical and exegetical character to the more advanced Students, as well as two other elementary lectures to those who are less so, during full Term through-

out the academical year; thus endeavouring to comply, as far as is practicable, with the requirements of the original Statute. He receives no fees. Report

The following observations of Dr. Mill on the importance of the study of the Hebrew and its cognate languages, and the best mode of promoting it, are worthy of consideration:—

"The disposition towards the study of the Hebrew language depends mainly in "this University, as in England generally (whatever may be the case in other "countries), on its esteemed connexion with theology. It is of moment that this "connexion should be rightly estimated; neither undervalued on the one hand, "nor exaggerated, as by those (including some popular lexicographers) who would "ascribe to the language itself a prerogative of sanctity which belongs only to its "inspired writings, finding mysteries of science in its elements and its structure. "The application to its study of just and reasonable principles of philology cannot "fail to evince its great importance in sacred learning, to contribute a variety of "illustration to the earliest records of mankind, and more especially to that "system of intellectual and moral discipline by which the ancient possessors of "Divine revelation were trained for a more perfect light hereafter; when this "sublime aphoristic speech was to be succeeded by other more appropriate vehicles "to the world at large. That intelligent interest in the subject, which I believe "to be increasing in the University, needs but a right direction and assistance to "lead to very beneficial results. Evidence, p. 90.

"Of those who attend lectures it is certain that a large proportion will of neces- "sity, and yet more from choice, be content with a very moderate knowledge; "while all should be encouraged to seek the highest attainable proficiency. And "it is more peculiarly necessary to bear this in mind in the case of our present "subject, because there is none among the studies pursued in the University, in "which the mistake of a superficial for an accurate knowledge is so easily made, "or with such difficulty corrected to the many. A learner who should begin his "Greek reading with the New Testament might imagine, after being enabled to "construe the text of some books in it, that he was in a condition to criticize the "accuracy of our own or other versions; but the first other Greek book that he "attempted to read would suffice to undeceive him; to show him probably that his "imagined facility in interpreting the Hellenistic text of the sacred books pro- "ceeded from the unconscious recollection of what he had fancied himself "competent to judge or to correct. But a learner who had made an analogous "study of the original text of the *Old* Testament, and with the same natural "imagination, has no *such* means of correcting his mistake, and perhaps continues "under its influence all his life. And as it is this mistake alone in any case that "verifies the proverbial remark (which were otherwise most untrue) that total "ignorance is preferable to 'a little knowledge,' the effect of such an error cannot "be too carefully guarded against here. It is most desirable that all whose "Hebrew study is thus limited should be made to understand the necessary "imperfection of their grasp of an ancient language, whose extant monuments are "so few compared with what must have been its actual extent and copiousness; "and that without some further means than they now possess of independent "critical knowledge, they are utterly incompetent to review the work of the "Hebraists either of the 5th or the 16th centuries, to correct their real defects or "errors, or to measure their value as interpreters with those who had preceded "or who have followed them. With the notice of these further means of critical "knowledge, and of the opportunities of their cultivation in Cambridge, I will "now conclude my answer to the last question of Her Majesty's Commis- "sioners.

"The study of Rabbinical literature is the most obvious of these means; and as "this involves the actual tradition of those who had the custody of the original "text of the Ancient Scriptures (and till a period subsequent to the Christian "era its *sole* custody), the utility and importance of this study is necessarily very "considerable. Opportunities for its cultivation are never wanting where there "are Jewish teachers, such as have always within my memory existed in Cambridge; "an eminent learning in this department characterizing the individual who has "now for many years received an annual stipend as Hebrew teacher from the "University, and whose instruction to the pupils that engage him I have found "usefully auxiliary to my own. As the tradition, however, to which this study owes "its importance has never since the last great dispersion flowed in a clear unbroken "stream—as it is separated, at the highest point to which we can trace it, by very

REPORT.

" many centuries, from the books whose true critical interpretation is the great " object of our search—as it is in regions and under habits very uncongenial to " those of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine that the tradition has had its course, " before as well as after the highest point of which I speak—its accuracy or purity " can never be implicitly trusted. And it becomes an especial duty of those who " occupy the Professorial chair in the University to guard others against an " overweening or exclusive attachment to a mode of Hebrew study possessing such " a prescription as this. The consequences which I would deprecate are—the hold- " ing of even the ablest Jewish grammarians as of unquestionable philological " authority respecting the ancient language; the disposition to regard superstitiously " as infallible the Masoretic determination (valuable as it is) of the text of the " Old Testament; and in consequence to disregard contemptuously the testimony " which the Alexandrine and other ancient versions often afford to a Hebrew " text, varying from that which the existing Jewish MSS. contain.

" A more important help, in my judgment, and certainly no less indispensable " to a critical mastery of the ancient language of Palestine, is the study of the " other Semitic languages, *i. e.*, not only of the old Biblical Chaldee, which, " after succeeding the Hebrew as the common speech of the Jews, and sur- " viving in many Rabbinical writings, has also become extinct; but of its sister " dialect, the Syriac, of which, though now a dead language, there is a large " body of good ecclesiastical literature extant; and also of the yet living Arabic " and Ethiopic languages. The original sameness in structure in all these forms " of speech, and the preservation of the roots common to them, which, in the " instance of the Bedouin Arabs especially, has been in the very soil and climate " in which they flourished in the ages of the Bible, unmixed from that time to " the present with any foreign language or idiom, mark the great importance " to the Hebraist of this collateral aid, and of none more than that which we " derive from Arabia, and its older ante-Mahometan monuments. The recently " discovered remains of the ancient Assyrian empire have indeed afforded to our " own time an accession, which no preceding age had anticipated, to our means " of exploring the ancient Aramaic language, as it existed prior to its records in " the books of Daniel and Ezra; but were this accession far more abundant than " it can ever prove to be, it would not supersede the larger supplies which we " have from the later Syriac and Arabic literature. The ready access to this " help of sacred philology is the principal advantage of the last century and a " half over the age to which we owe most of our authorized versions of the Scrip- " tures; and notwithstanding the excesses in its application by many of the " Schultensian school, it must ever continue to be the most valuable implement " of Hebrew criticism, without which none can aspire to any eminence in its " pursuit.

" Any means therefore by which the study of Arabic may be promoted, I " should regard as directly conducing to the objects of my Professorship. And " I am the more willing to recommend the claims of a language which, while " ancient and very little changed, yields scarcely to any in the extent of territory " and of population among which it is now spoken and cultivated; because it " does not appear that, in the encouragement recently given in the Universities to " the study of the modern languages of Europe, those of Asia have shared in the " least. Yet even in a political view, our ever increasing relations to the East " bear a sufficient proportion to those with our kindred nations in Europe and " America, to give to the cultivated languages of the Levant, of Persia, of Turkey, " and of our own possessions in India, a great claim on our interest and " attention."

Duties of the Professors of Civil Law and Physic.

There are no special Statutes or Deeds of Foundation defining the duties of the Regius Professors of Civil Law and Physic; but they come under the frequent notice of the Statutes of the 12th year of Elizabeth, which form the governing code of the University. They are required by these Statutes to read or lecture, four times in every week, throughout the academical year, forfeiting 10*s.* for every lecture which they omit: they are to present also to all Degrees, and to occupy the chair on all public Creations, in the respective Faculties over which they preside.

We observe that in the Sketch of the Revised Statutes, those clauses of the ancient Code are left out which relate to the Lectures of the Regius Professors of Civil Law and Physic, without the reservation of any power to the Senate to make

new regulations respecting them. This omission probably originated in an oversight, as it seems highly inexpedient that any Professor or other officer not appointed by, and therefore not subject to, the general authority of the University, should be exempted from the reasonable control of the Statutes.

The Regius Professors of Law and Physic, like the other Regius Professors of Divinity, Greek, and Hebrew, are *ex-officio* Examiners of the Craven University Scholarship.

It would simplify materially the duties of these and other Professors, if they were not required to act as Examiners, whether officially or otherwise, except in those departments of study which come within their respective provinces—thus the Regius Professor of Divinity might be required to take a part in theological examinations only: the Professor of Hebrew might be confined to examinations in the Hebrew language, and also in the theological examinations as far as they bore immediately upon it: the Professor of Greek might properly continue to take a leading part in all examinations, such as those for the Classical Medals and University Scholarships, where Classical attainments of the highest order are required to be estimated. The Regius Professors of Law and Physic would be confined respectively to the examinations which concern their proper Faculties: for though all these Professors, as indeed has been often the case, may be admirably qualified to act as Classical Examiners, yet the occupation thus forced upon them (and it is no slight or trivial duty, but a serious and anxious labour) tends to divert them seriously from their proper occupations.

A reference also to the answers to the questions respecting the classical examinations addressed to those members of the University who have had the greatest experience in conducting them will show that a very general objection is entertained to *ex-officio* Classical Examiners, whose duties do not connect them with the promotion of Classical studies.

Mr. Currey, an experienced Classical Examiner, says—"It seems very desirable Evidence, p. 280.
"that the examinations for those Scholarships which are grouped together in one
"class, as the Craven, Battie, Davies, and Pitt, should be conducted by the
"same Board of Examiners. In all cases, except the Pitt Scholarship, the Exa-
"miners are determined *ex-officio*. In cases where the office does not necessarily
"imply occupation in classical studies, or considerable classical attainments,
"this method of determination of the Examiners is extremely objectionable. The
"Regius Professors of Physic and Law, although they are often admirably fitted
"for the task cannot be supposed necessarily to be the best Classical Examiners,
"and the occupation of the Regius Professor of Divinity in his own depart-
"ment must render the duties of a Classical Examiner burdensome to him.

"The mode of appointing the Proctors, who are Examiners for the Battie's
"Scholarship, renders them still less desirable, as official Examiners. These
"remarks do not apply to the Greek Professor and the Public Orator, both of
"whose offices are necessarily connected with classical attainments, and whose
"province it especially is to watch over and direct the classical studies of the
"University."

Mr. Thompson, Tutor of Trinity College, one of the most distinguished Clas- p. 288.
sical Scholars in the University, says—"The Examinations for the University
"Scholarships and Medals are at present conducted by unpaid *ex-officio* Exa-
"miners. This arrangement is not without its inconveniences. In practice, the
"right result is usually, I may almost say invariably, attained; but the con-
"stitution of the Board of Examiners is open to grave theoretical objections.
"It may, for instance, very well happen, that a Professor of Medicine may be
"but slightly acquainted with the best Greek authors (with the exception, perhaps,
"of Hippocrates), or that a Master of a College may owe his position less to his
"literary than to his scientific reputation. The reason why the arrangements
"work fairly in practice is to be sought for in the fact, that some two or three
"of the *ex-officio* Examiners (*e. g.*, the Professor of Greek, the Public Orator, and
"perhaps, the Regius Professor of Divinity), hold offices for which classical at-
"tainments are a necessary qualification. A simple, though not a complete,
"remedy, would be to allow such official Examiners as Heads of Houses, Pro-
"fessors of Physic, &c., to appoint deputies to be approved by the Senate. This
"change, however, is not always in the power of the University, as the Examiners
"for the Scholarships are fixed by the will of their Founders."

Similar objections are urged to the principle of merely Official Examiners by Mr. France, Tutor of St. John's; Mr. Wratislaw, Tutor of Christ's; and Mr.

REPORT.

Charles Merivale, formerly Tutor of St. John's College—all of them entitled, by their experience and position, to express an opinion on the subject.

Ex-officio Examiners.

We therefore think it desirable, in the case of the Craven and other University Scholarships, that the *ex officio* Examiners, with the exception of the Professor of Greek and the Public Orator, should be relieved by competent authority from the performance of this duty, leaving to the University the appointment of proper Examiners to replace them.

Stipend of the Professor of Civil Law inadequate.

The Professor of Civil Law, in addition to his original stipend of 40*l.*, receives fees for attendance on his Lectures, and for presiding at Acts or Disputations, which amount, on an average, to about 125*l.* per annum. The present Professor has received also a parliamentary grant of 100*l.* per annum: his income, from all sources, does not exceed 260*l.* per annum. This sum does not afford an adequate support to a Professor, whose duties require his nearly constant residence in the University, unless he has other resources at his disposal.

Evidence, p. 78.

"The ordinary candidates for the B.C.L. degree," says Dr. Maine, "may be discriminated into two classes. The first of these, which is chiefly supplied by Trinity "Hall, consists of persons who intend to apply their knowledge hereafter in the "practice of the legal profession. The education which they receive in the Law "Faculty, although doubtless susceptible in some respects of improvement, is "nevertheless of a high order; and the strongest testimonies to its value have been "communicated to me by gentlemen who have profited by it, and whose success "at the English Bar makes their opinion conclusive on the point. The second "class of Students is formed by those who desire to obtain the Baccalaureate in "Law as a substitute or an equivalent for the first degree in Arts, without any "ulterior design of applying professionally the information which they obtain in "the Faculty. Since the Bishops are accustomed to ordain upon it, and since it "is a step to the higher grades of the University, the B.C.L. degree is, in fact, "available for almost as many purposes as the Baccalaureate in Arts. The "motives which induce Undergraduates of this description to prefer the former "degree to the latter, I have ascertained to be various. Some are led by a sup-"posed taste for legal studies, and others are attracted by the shorter period of "residence which is required, ten Terms of actual residence being necessary in Arts, "and only nine in Law. It is very generally supposed that not a few are influenced "by a belief that the tests in Law are more easily satisfied than those in Arts. My "own observation has convinced me that the minimum amount of labour which "a Student must bestow to qualify himself for the Law degree is materially "greater than that demanded for the lower degrees in the Faculty of Arts; and I "should conceive that a more intelligible inducement to the class of Students, "upon which such motives are likely to operate, would be the very inconsiderable "publicity which attends failure in the Law School, as compared with ill success "in the Senate-house. An impression, however, that the inferior degrees in Law "are attainable with undue facility is very widely diffused, and it has tended to "cover the whole Faculty with a discredit which is most assuredly undeserved, "but which it is beyond the power of a Professor to remove by his single-"handed exertions.

"Two methods of rescuing these lower degrees from the discredit which attaches "to them have been more than once suggested. It has been proposed, for in-"stance, to subject all Law Students to the ordinary examination which tests the "qualifications of candidates for the B.A. degree, leaving them to pursue their "legal studies afterwards. The immediate effect of this alteration would be to "extinguish the Law Faculty. The higher class of Students would refuse to "enter it, from unwillingness to prolong their residence beyond the period of "passing the B.A. examination, and through anxiety to begin a course of study "more exclusively professional than can be followed at Cambridge. I should "regard their disappearance as an unmixed evil, since I am convinced that, the "commencement of strictly professional education tending year by year to fix "itself at an earlier period in life, the University will eventually retain its hold on "the English Bar through the Law Faculty alone. Students of a lower descrip-"tion would, of course, cease to present themselves for the Baccalaureate in Law, "their end being gained when the examination in Arts is once passed. I do not "hesitate to admit that the banishment of these last-mentioned persons from the "Law Classes would instantly raise the character of the school, which suffers from "nothing but their presence. But I doubt whether a change, having this effect,

" would be desirable or even defensible, considered in relation to the academical " system at large. I have never seen reason to regret that, for a certain order of " minds, the University should furnish an alternative to its ordinary training by " Classics, Mathematics, and the Moral Philosophy of Paley. Moreover, although " we allow that the principle of the criteria which are adopted in the Arts Faculty " is completely faultless, the same admission cannot be made with reference to its " present application. I do not think it can be reasonably contended that the ap- " pearance of a name in the lower classes of the οἱ πολλοὶ proves a more whole- " some course of intellectual discipline than its appearance at the foot of the Law " lists. Besides, it should be remembered that the obligation under which Law " Students are placed of passing the Previous Examination, *does* necessitate some " amount of familiarity with Classics and Mathematics.

" A much more admissible scheme would retain the existing machinery of the " Faculty, with alterations and additions. The means of giving greater definiteness " to the course of study might be provided by the establishment of a *Board of Legal* " *Studies*, analogous to the *Board of Mathematical Studies*, which has been lately " invested with a measure of control over the mathematical examinations of the " University. Again, it might be deemed expedient to reduce the period of " attendance at the Civil Law Professor's Lectures to one Term, attendance being " demanded at the Lectures of the Professor of English Law during a second " Term, and at those of the Professor of Moral Philosophy during a third. " Lastly, one or two Examiners, appointed by the Senate, might be associated with " the Civil Law Professor in the conduct of the Law Examinations. The appoint- " ment of such Examiners would be an important improvement, since it would " relieve the Professor from the invidious irresponsibility of his present functions, " and would gradually diminish that ignorance of the system pursued in the Law " Schools, which is common in the University, and which has defeated the efforts " of successive Professors to enhance the reputation of the Faculty confided to " their direction.

" To give such a scheme any prospect of success, it would be necessary to " assimilate the Faculty of Law very closely to that of Arts. At present, the " members of the former Faculty are placed under considerable comparative dis- " advantage. They obtain no Degree at all till they are of *six* years standing, and " they are not invested with a Degree which confers a vote in the Senate and the " electoral franchise until they have been enrolled in the books of the University " *eleven* years. On the other hand, the first Degree in Arts is obtained in *three* " *years and some months*, the grade conferring the franchise being reached in less " than *seven* years. In the existing condition of our Law studies, there are per- " haps inducements to enter the Law Faculty which overweigh these academical " disadvantages; but the inducements in question will necessarily be destroyed by " the reforms I have suggested, and then the inferiority of the Law Degree in point " of academical advantage will certainly operate unfairly to discourage persons " from preferring it to a Degree in Arts.

"The assimilation of the two Faculties would be nearly completed by permitting " those Students who are honourably mentioned in the Law Lists—at all times " a most deserving class of young men—to compete for University honours in the " Classical Tripos."

We entirely concur in these recommendations of Dr. Maine for giving to the Faculty of Law a much wider basis, so as to comprehend Students of Common as well as of Civil Law. The number of Advocates in our Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts is not great, and the changes which are in progress for extending the jurisdiction of our Courts of Common Law are not likely to tend to increase them; but it is well known that a very considerable proportion of our Students are destined for practice in the Courts of English, as distinguished from Civil Law, although, under existing arrangements, no part of their professional education is begun at the University. The institution, however, of a Board of Legal Studies, and an organized system of lectures bearing upon them, combined with examinations which would embrace many of those general views of law in its alliance with history and philosophy, such as might properly be considered as an essential part of the preparation not merely of a lawyer, but of a well educated English gentleman, would extend greatly the sphere of influence of the University, and check the tendency (which should be carefully guarded against) to its becoming too exclusively a school for the education of the clergy only.

Report.

We purpose recurring to the further consideration of this important subject in a subsequent part of our Report.

Dr. Maine, as well as the Regius Professor of Physic, Dr. Bond, is one of thirteen Professors included in the arrangements for the new Triposes, and as such will be entitled to his share of the payments made for compulsory Lecture Tickets; the sum hitherto distributed, on account of them, is very small, but its amount hereafter will probably be nearly 60*l.* per annum.

Stipend of the Professor of Physic.

The Regius Professor of Physic receives also, in addition to his original stipend, the rent of premises in Cambridge derived from a bequest of Mr. Crane, and now let for 150*l.* per annum, as well as fees for attendance upon his lectures and for presiding at the Medical Exercises in the Schools, which average about 70*l.* per annum: the whole sum received from these different sources somewhat exceeds 250*l.*; he is much less dependent, however, than many other Professors, upon the income of his Professorship, inasmuch as he is always enabled to augment it by the practice of his profession as a physician.

Sir Thomas Adams' and the Lord Almoner's Professors of Arabic.

In 1632 Sir Thomas Adams founded a Professorship of Arabic, but the Statute for defining its duties was not given before 1666, most probably in consequence of the political troubles which intervened. The original stipend of 40*l.* per annum was augmented in 1841, by a bequest of 1,000*l.* for this purpose by the Rev. J. Palmer, who had held the Professorship, which was invested in Government securities. The electors are the Heads of Colleges.

A second readership in the same language was founded in 1724. The appointment is by the Lord Almoner. The stipend of 50*l.* is paid from the Almonry Bounty. We are not aware of the existence of any Deed of Foundation or Statute to regulate its duties.

These two Professorships, with those of Greek and Hebrew, are the only Foundations in the University devoted to the study of the learned languages.

No returns have been received to the queries addressed by the Commissioners to Professor Jarrett, who holds the first of these Chairs. A triple course of lectures was announced by him for delivery in the Easter Term of the present year; one of them on Arabic, one on Sanscrit, and a third on the Gothic languages.

We believe, however, that it is difficult, if not impracticable to form an adequate class to attend such lectures, so few are the Students who feel an interest or possess a sufficient motive for the study of these languages. The present Lord Almoner's Reader (Archdeacon Robinson) has failed to form a class, and he is disposed to think that the only form in which this endowment can be made available to advance the study of the Arabic language and literature, would be by the preparation and publication of elementary and other books for the assistance of Students.

Remarks.

The value of many establishments for the encouragement of special branches of learning in our Universities and elsewhere, would be very imperfectly estimated, if merely considered with reference to their immediate connexion with education. Some of the higher departments of mathematical and physical science are not easily made attractive or accessible to Students, at least to very few, and the same observation applies to the study of the extinct Semitic languages, the Chaldee, the Syriac, and Ethiopic, the knowledge of which is so important to the critical settlement and correct understanding of the text of the Hebrew Scriptures. The Arabic, the Sanscrit, the Persian, and the Hindostanee, and even the Chinese languages have acquired a special value, in this country at least, from the wide extension of our eastern empire and commerce, and still more so as the main channels by which the knowledge of Christianity can be conveyed to the principal nations of the east; and though few Students now resort to the University for the purpose of preparing themselves either as missionaries or for civil and political employments in the East, yet there can be little doubt that a provision of proper teachers of those languages might tend, under other arrangements, to encourage such studies and open a wide field of competition for those who studied them successfully. In the absence, however, of such motives for the institution of Professorships on these and other subjects, it may be observed that there is no more effectual method of promoting the cultivation of such difficult branches of learning, than by providing an honourable position and competent support to those who are ready to sacrifice other studies and occupations for the purpose of pursuing them.

REPORT.

THE LUCASIAN PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

Foundation.

The Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics was founded by Mr. Lucas in 1663, and has been rendered illustrious by the names of Barrow, Newton, and other great men, who have successively filled it. The Deed of Foundation, or rather the Royal confirmation of it, excludes the Professor from all College and University offices, and from holding any benefice with cure of souls, or which requires residence contrary to its provisions. These conditions in a Professorship very inadequately endowed (for the net income of the Foundation estate, though estimated as worth 100*l.* per annum in 1666, does not now exceed 126*l.*) are unduly severe, and would generally be found sufficient to exclude from the chair those persons who were best qualified to fill it. It is fortunate for the University that a Professor has been found to hold it, whose investigations in Physical Optics, Hydrodynamics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy, have already earned him a distinguished reputation.

Professor Stokes gives lectures during the Easter Term, illustrating, by experiment, some of the more important and difficult propositions in Optics, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Hydrodynamics, having relieved the Plumian Professor of this portion of his duty, which was found to be inconsistent with the almost exclusive attention which he is required to devote to the business of the Observatory.

Statutes.

The Deed of Foundation of this Professorship was drawn up by the Executors of Mr. Lucas, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, by whom the Professor is elected. It requires him to lecture for one hour weekly throughout every Term, upon pain of forfeiting 40*s.* for every omission, to be applied to the Public Library or to the purchase of Mathematical Instruments: if prevented performing this duty for three weeks, he is to appoint a deputy to discharge it: he is also required to deposit copies of twelve at least of his Lectures given in every year in the archives of the University—a provision to which we are indebted for the valuable Lectures of Barrow on Geometry, and of Newton on Optics and Algebra or Universal Arithmetic. On two days of every week during Term, and on one day out of Term, if then resident in the University, he is to open his chambers for two hours for the access of those Students who wish to consult him on mathematical difficulties, and for this purpose he is to have Globes and Mathematical Instruments always ready to be referred to. It is proper to mention that Professor Stokes has resumed this practice, which had long been discontinued.

Grant of Charles II.

A Royal Grant of Charles II. confirmed the deed of trust of the Executors, and dispensed with the operation of the College Statutes, which generally prevented the tenure of a Fellowship with a Professorship endowed with an income so considerable as was assigned to it. The same Grant proceeded further to forbid the tenure of the office of Dean, Bursar, Steward, Reader, or Tutor in a College (unless of Noblemen or Fellow-Commoners), or of Proctor, Taxor, or any other Readership in the University.

A subsequent Grant dispensed with the Private Statutes of Colleges which required the Professor, if a Fellow, to take Holy Orders. It was this dispensation which enabled Newton to hold his Fellowship with this Professorship.

Remarks.

So severe is the operation of these disqualifying conditions, that they have been found in later times materially to limit the number of well-qualified candidates, who have applied for this Professorship. There can be no doubt of the justice and expediency of taking measures for relaxing them. The first and principal of these would be the recal or modification of the Royal Letters, by which the more oppressive of the conditions are imposed; the second of less pressing necessity, is the framing of a new Body of Statutes, under the authority of the Heads of Colleges, who were concerned in framing the first, by which such duties may be required to be performed as are consistent with modern practice, subject to any alterations from time to time which to the same parties, with the sanction of the Senate, may seem reasonable and necessary.

THE PROFESSOR OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Foundation.

The Professorship of Moral Theology and Casuistical Divinity, now generally termed that of Moral Philosophy, was founded by Dr. John Knightsbridge in 1667. The original Deed of Foundation requires the Professor to be at least a B.D. and fifty years of age, and to deliver five Lectures in every Term, which

Report.

were to be either printed or kept in the archives of the University. A decree in Chancery, in 1680, reduced the number of Terminal Lectures from five to four, and the inferior limit of the Professor's age from fifty years to forty; in fact, no qualified candidate could, in the first instance, be found who answered the conditions which were required. The present Professor, Dr. Whewell, began by delivering twelve Lectures every year in the same Term, which have since been increased to twenty: he has also printed several of his Lectures, including a History of Moral Philosophy in England, as well as a very important original work on the Elements of Morality, including Polity; and he has established prizes of 15*l.* each, during his tenure of the Professorship, for the best proficients in Moral Philosophy, amongst the *commencing* Bachelors, and one of 20*l.*, for a limited period, for the best Proficient amongst the *middle* Bachelors, at the Examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos. We are desirous of expressing our high sense of the services which Dr. Whewell has rendered the University in this as well as many other departments of learning and science by his encouragement, his lectures, and his writings.

Practice of the present Professor.

Endowment.

The income of this Professorship, arising from a rent charge in Yorkshire, lands in Hertfordshire, and property in the funds, is 132*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; there are no fees, but the Professor is entitled to one sixteenth part of the produce of the lecture tickets, under the arrangements of the new Triposes.

The Professor of Chemistry.

Foundation.

The Professorship of Chemistry originated in a Grace of the Senate passed in 1702, which conferred the title of Professor of Chemistry on John Francis Vigani, a native of Verona, who for several years previously had taught that science in the University. This appointment would appear to have been zealously promoted by Dr. Bentley, who assigned a vacant room within the precincts of Trinity College, to be fitted up as a laboratory, where the lectures were given for several years. The subsequent appointments to this Professorship continued to be made by similar Graces until the year 1773, when the difficulties occasioned by the competition of several candidates were obviated by a Special Grace directing the election *pro hac vice* to be made by open poll. The same mode of election was made applicable to all future appointments by a Grace passed in October 1793.

Stipend.

The Professorship of Chemistry has no endowment, but the Professor receives 100*l.* by annual grant of Parliament, upon the production of a Certificate that the Lectures have been delivered. He receives the usual fees for attendance upon his lectures, and is one of the thirteen Professors who are included in the arrangements for the new Triposes, and will be entitled also to two shares of the produce of the Lecture-tickets, instead of one, as a compensation for the great expences which he incurs in purchasing apparatus and preparing his lectures.

Remarks.

The use of the room in Trinity College assigned to the first Professor was not continued to his successors. At a later period a room beneath the Anatomical School near Queens' College was appropriated to his use, which was afterwards replaced by another room adjoining the Lecture Room in the Botanic Garden, which is used in common by him and the Jacksonian and Botanical Professors. The existing apparatus is the private property of the Professor, and there is no provision made or other opportunity afforded for the instruction of students in chemical manipulation and experiments, without which all chemical instruction must be necessarily imperfect. We shall recur to this subject in a subsequent part of our Report.

P. 116.

The Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.

Foundation.

The Plumian Professorship of Astronomy was founded in 1704 by Dr. Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester. The deed regulating its duties was drawn up under the advice of Sir I. Newton, Mr. Flamsteed, the celebrated astronomer, and Sir J. Ellis, Master of Caius College.

Duties.

The Professor was required by it to provide a residence, an observatory, and an assistant, as well as the necessary astronomical instruments; and the series of observations which he was directed to make comprehend the principal points of the solar, lunar, and planetary theories. These observations and two Latin prælections, on astronomy and experimental philosophy, were ordered to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and printed or preserved in the archives of the University. He was further required to hold various courses or *Collegia* (for such is the term which

is used) at his residence, in Astronomy, Optics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Statics, Hydrostatics, Magnetics, Pneumatics, and other subjects of the kind, the Students who attended them being required to pay for the experiments, as well as an adequate reward for the Professor's labours. It was further suggested that the Lucasian Professor should hold such *Collegia* in conjunction with his colleague, they sharing equally in the expenses and rewards of their common labours.

It is extremely interesting to observe in these regulations how much importance Newton, the greatest man of science in that or any age attached to the manipulation of optical and philosophical experiments. There is probably no department in the system of public instruction of our Universities which is so greatly deficient as this.

The celebrated Roger Cotes, though only a Bachelor of Arts, was appointed the first Professor, through the discriminating influence of Dr. Bentley; by whose exertions also an observatory was built over the great gateway of Trinity College, and furnished with the best astronomical and philosophical instruments that the age could produce. The chambers below were assigned to the Professor and his assistant, and that assistant was his near relative, Robert Smith, the well-known author of works on Optics and Harmonics, who succeeded him in the Professorship. Dr. Bentley, always the energetic friend of learning and philosophy, assigned the adjoining chamber, which Newton had occupied, to Whiston, who had recently succeeded to his Professorship; and we afterwards find the latter co-operating with his brother Professor in holding *Collegia* or Courses of Lectures in their chambers, which tended not a little to make the Newtonian Philosophy not only generally intelligible but popular. The observatory, the position of which was unfavourable for accurate observation, fell into neglect, even in the lifetime of Dr. Smith, and the structure, which was then in a state of dangerous disrepair, was pulled down at the latter part of the last century.

The Observatory.

In the year 1823, however, more than a century after the Deed of this Foundation was framed, the Plumian Professor, in conformity with its provisions, became the Director of the noble Observatory which the University, to its lasting honour, had then built and furnished; and upon the death of Professor Woodhouse in 1828, the salary of his successor, Mr. Airy, was augmented by the University to 500*l*., and two assistants provided, so as to bring the establishment into full operation. It is but an act of justice to the merits of this great astronomer, to notice his valuable labours during the eight years that he presided over this Observatory: he brought to bear upon it those rare habits of organization and order for which he is so eminently distinguished: the observations of the stars, sun, moon, planets and other objects were carried on, arranged, reduced, and thoroughly discussed and published with a promptitude and regularity, of which no previous example had been given: and the form which the publications containing them assumed under his hands has become the model for similar publications in every well-ordered Observatory in Europe.

The mounting and adjustment, in 1838, of the Northumberland Equatorial, an instrument of great power, and admirably fitted for the observation of double stars, comets, and the smaller planets (which has been worked with great diligence and success by the present Professor), has greatly increased the labours of the Observatory. The consequence has been, that though the observations of new objects (more especially of the new planets, of which the number is rapidly increasing) which require prompt publication, are immediately reduced and circulated, the ordinary reductions are considerably in arrear, the staff of assistant observers and computers not being sufficient for the purpose. Professor Challis, whose exertions have been unremitted and whose health has suffered from the amount of labour which has thus devolved upon him, suggests the expediency of appointing a Member of the University of superior attainments as Principal Assistant, for whom a residence might be provided, at no great expense, at the Observatory. He observes that if the title and functions of a Professor of the University were likewise accorded to him, it would not only give additional dignity to the office, but would make his services available in giving lectures upon some departments of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, for which no sufficient provision is now made.

Evidence, p. 106.

Professor Challis in his replies to the queries addressed to him, enters very minutely into the history and operations of this Observatory. It was built and furnished and has been hitherto maintained by funds supplied with great liberality by the University or contributed by her Members; but he is of opinion that a larger stock of observers and computers is required to bring all the resources of the

Report.

Evidence, p. 107.

establishment into full operation. "The Cambridge Observatory," he adds, "is "an institution of public utility, and contributes to the scientific reputation of the "country. The observations here made and reduced have been largely used in "England, on the Continent, and in America, for the determination of geographical "positions and for the advancement of Astronomy theoretically. I beg therefore "to suggest to Her Majesty's Commissioners whether, on this account, as well as "for reasons more immediately relating to the Plumian Professorship, it be not "desirable to increase the efficiency of the Cambridge Observatory, either by a "direct grant from the public funds or by remitting the Government tax on "Degrees, and thus enabling the University to devote to the maintenance of it a "larger annual expenditure."

It is hardly necessary for us to express our entire concurrence with these suggestions, and our earnest hope that means may be found, by the appointment of additional assistants and computers, of relieving Professor Challis from the more oppressive of his present labours, so as to enable him to devote a greater portion of his time to the higher functions of his office.

Professor Challis gives a course of lectures on Practical Astronomy at the Observatory, where Students have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the more important practical details of the establishment.

The Professorship of Anatomy.

Foundation.

The Professorship of Anatomy originated in a Grace of the Senate in 1707, which conferred the title of Professor on Mr. George Rolfe, who for some years before had taught anatomy in the University. A subsequent Grace in 1728, which declared the Professorship vacant in consequence of Mr. Rolfe's neglect of duty and absence from the University, seemed to recognize the existence of the office, which was filled up accordingly. The appointment would appear to have been generally made by Grace of the Senate, naming the person chosen; but Special Graces were passed from time to time, authorizing the election *more burgensium*, or by open poll, in the mode adopted in the election of Members of Parliament.

Stipend.

There is no permanent endowment, but the Professor receives 100*l.* by an annual vote of Parliament, upon producing a Certificate that the lectures have been delivered.

Duties.

The duties of this Professorship, like others of the same class, which have been instituted by the University, and whose existence depends upon the pleasure of the Senate, are defined by no Statutes; but the Professor is required by Grace of the Senate, to examine candidates for Medical Degrees as well as for the Tripos of the Natural Sciences. He is one of the thirteen Professors who are entitled to share in the produce of the Lecture tickets, of which he receives a double portion, to enable him to meet extraordinary charges connected with the preparation of his lectures.

Museum.

An excellent Anatomical Museum has been formed by the University, chiefly by the exertions and under the auspices of the present Professor, of which a detailed account will be given in a subsequent part of this Report.

The arrangements of the Natural Sciences Tripos comprehend Comparative as well as Human Anatomy, and thus the province of Dr. Clark, to whom both these departments are now confided, has received a large augmentation. In order to meet this new state of things he has lately transferred to an eminent Surgeon the preparation and demonstration of the dissections in human anatomy, to whom he pays half his stipend and all his fees; the remainder he has been accustomed to expend in additions to the Museum.

Recommendations of the Professor.

Dr. Clark strongly recommends the permanent separation of Human and Comparative Anatomy, by confiding the former department to a new Professor to be appointed by the University. He is also of opinion that a third Professor might be advantageously added, who should take the department of Zoology, considered as a branch of Natural History rather than of Comparative Anatomy. The adoption of the first of these plans would require the erection of a new lecture-room, with a dissecting-room attached to it. If a Professor of Zoology is also added, the zoological department of the Museum would require to be greatly extended.

Dr. Clark is not disposed, however, to recommend any great extension of the number of Professorships in departments of study connected with the medical profession, such as Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Medical Jurisprudence, Midwifery, &c. "I can see no good," says he, "in the great increase of minute

Evidence, p. 110.

" teaching in our University. Our great distinction is that we give to all our " Students, according to their capacities, a preliminary education such as long ex- " perience, and careful comparison, often repeated, of our methods with those " pursued in other institutions, have shown to be the best. This preliminary edu- " cation (as I call the collegiate and university system previous to the B.A. de- " gree) cannot, I believe, be much improved in principle, whatever may be " thought of its details. It cultivates the taste and matures the reason, and fits " men to secure for themselves the mastery in every subsequent professional " pursuit. If, after such preliminary education, the object of the Student be " medicine, the University affords him the means of learning the principles of " chemistry, of botany, of physiology, of the practice of medicine, and the details of " anatomy. She requires attendance on the lectures of her Professors of these " branches; but on subjects which are merely the skilful application of the prin- " ciples of some of these combined, she seems to think that a young man requires " not special instruction by means of lectures; or, that the desired information " may be best acquired from books, or from practical men in large hospitals. " Though we have no lectures on such subjects, yet our Cambridge Physicians " still attain to the highest professional distinctions, and still secure the confidence " of the world, and still are ranked amongst the most famous promoters of the " various branches of medical science. I believe that the present high character " of the English physician will greatly fall if ever it should unfortunately hap- " pen that all the members of the medical faculty have attained their professional " knowledge and skill without those previous studies at an English University " which now connect him and his faculty, through its most distinguished members, " with the highest rank of intellectual and moral culture in every walk of life. Report.

Professorship of Modern History.

The Professorship of Modern History was founded by George I. in the year 1724. In a Royal Letter addressed to the University, announcing the proposed foundation, its object was declared to be the instruction of Students in Modern History and Modern Languages, in order to prepare them to act, instead of foreigners, as tutors to young noblemen and others travelling abroad, and to enable the Crown to encourage members of the University by conferring upon them diplomatic or other appointments, for which a competent preparation in writing or speaking the modern languages was an indispensable qualification. It proposed, therefore, to assign to the Professor a stipend of 400*l.* per annum, out of which he should be obliged to maintain, with sufficient salaries, two or more Teachers of Modern Languages, who shall be required to instruct gratuitously 20 Scholars to be nominated by the Crown; every Scholar is to learn two or more of such languages, and the Professor is also required to deliver a Public Lecture, once at least in every Term, explanatory of the method in which, and by the aid of what authors, the study of Modern History may be most advantageously pursued, as well as to make an annual report to one of the Secretaries of State of the progress of each of the 20 Scholars.

Appendix, p. 457

Foundation.

Obligation to maintain two teachers of Modern Languages.

In conformity with this announcement, Letters Patent were passed, embodying these conditions, and nominating Samuel Harris, Professor of Modern History; and we believe that all subsequent appointments to the office have been made in precisely the same terms. On the 25th of February, 1724-25, fifteen scholars, and on the 31st of May following, five more, making twenty in all, were appointed by the King. They would appear to have been the first and last Scholars nominated upon this Foundation. Amongst them we find the names of Walter Titley and William Battie, both of them successively University Scholars on the Foundation of Lord Craven: the first was for many years British Envoy at Copenhagen: the second the founder of the University Scholarship which goes by his name.

Appendix, p. 461.

It was not until the expiration of nearly two years from the date of his appointment that Sir James Stephen became aware of the terms of the original constitution of his Professorship. His attention was first called to it by an application from a Teacher of Foreign Languages to be appointed an instructor with a stipend under the provisions of the Letters Patent. He lost no time, upon making this discovery, in consulting the Vice-Chancellor and others upon the course which he should take, so as best to satisfy the obligations imposed upon him by the terms of his appointment. It appeared to us, when the question was brought under

REPORT.

our consideration, that in the first place the emoluments of the Professorship were not greater than were necessary to secure the services of a Professor of eminent literary attainments, and that it was therefore not expedient to diminish it seriously by the assignment of salaries to such teachers; and that in the second place the obligation of making such appointments could only arise when the Scholars to be taught gratuitously had been nominated by the Crown. It appears that Sir James Stephen has subsequently appointed a Teacher of the German language, and that he proposes to appoint Teachers of other languages hereafter; and whenever Royal Scholars are appointed, it is his intention to assign them such stipends as the Vice-Chancellor may deem sufficient.

Lectures.

Sir James Stephen was appointed to this Professorship in 1849, and has already given three courses of Lectures, two of which have been published. In a prefatory letter to the Master of Trinity College, he has detailed at length the reasons which induced him to enter at once upon the active duties of his office without assuming such a period for preparation as might, under ordinary circumstances, be considered reasonable and necessary. The Lectures were attended by large classes of Students and Graduates of the University, and their publication, equally prompt and rapid with their composition and delivery, as well as their intrinsic merits, cannot fail to add to the high character which previous publications, in the midst of important official duties, had already earned for him.

We have referred in another part of this Report to some very important suggestions made by Sir James Stephen in his answers to the queries which we addressed to him.

PROFESSORSHIP OF BOTANY.

Foundation.

The Professorship of Botany, like those of Chemistry and Anatomy, originated in a Grace of the Senate in 1724, which gave the title of Professor, *honoris ergo*, to Mr. Richard Bradley, a very skilful botanist, who had likewise promised to superintend the formation and arrangement of a Botanic Garden. The subsequent appointments were made nearly in the same manner as those for the Professorships above named. In the year 1762, Dr. Richard Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity College, conveyed to the University the site of the Botanic Garden, to be used as such, appointing the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Trinity and St. John's, and the Regius Professor of Physic, perpetual Governors and Trustees of the same; he also appointed and authorized his Trustees, after his decease, to continue to appoint a Reader in Botany and a Curator of the Garden.

Professor Martin, who succeeded to the Professorship on the resignation of his father, in 1762, was subsequently appointed King's Reader in Botany, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum; with these offices was also combined that of Dr. Walker's Reader. Professor Martin died in 1825, when Mr. Henslow having been appointed King's Reader and Dr. Walker's Reader of Botany, the Professorship was discontinued as unnecessary.

Dr. Walker's Readership.

Lectures.

Professor Henslow's Lectures are given in the May Term; a fee of one guinea is charged for each course, and the average receipts from this source have been about 25*l.*

Museum.

There is a Botanical Museum, formed by the present Professor, which is placed in a room adjoining the Lecture Room in the Botanic Garden, communicating by a side door with the Anatomical Museum, through which it is accessible to members of the University; there is, however, no attendant attached to it, either to show it, or superintend it; the Senate has made a grant of 30*l.* per annum to maintain and augment the collections in this Museum.

The Professor of Botany is an Official Examiner for medical degrees as far as his own science is concerned, and is included in the arrangements for the new Triposes.

Remarks and Recommendations.

Professor Henslow is disposed to think that these regulations, as well as the requirements of his science, will render new arrangements necessary in future appointments to this Professorship. He is himself occupied with parochial duties during the greater part of the year, and is only able to reside in the University during the Term that he is engaged in the delivery of his Lectures; but if his income as Professor was sufficient to maintain him, he might properly be required to reside permanently in the University, superintending the Botanic Garden, arranging and enlarging the Botanical Museum, and assisting Botanical Students by his advice, as well as by his Lectures and Demonstrations. It is only by the encouragement which a resident Professor can give to the study of this science,

and by annexing due rewards to its successful cultivation, that it can be expected to make much progress in the University. REPORT.

In the event of these suggestions being carried out, we think that it would be expedient to give to the Botanical Professor, in his capacity of Dr. Walker's Reader, the general superintendence of the Botanic Garden.

WOODWARDIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF GEOLOGY.

This Professorship was founded in 1731–32, in conformity with the will of Dr. Woodward, who left his cabinets of English fossils, with funds for the purchase of an estate of not less annual value than 150*l.*, of which 110*l.* should be paid to a Lecturer, 10*l.* for an audit dinner, 10*l.* for two Inspectors of his fossils, and 20*l.* for contingencies; the rental of the estate which was purchased is now about 350*l.* per annum, of which sum 218*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* is paid to the Professor, and the rest is applied to the other purposes of the will and the maintenance of the Museum. Foundation.

The founder required his Professor to be unmarried; never to be absent from the University more than two months in the year, and those in the long vacation; to read four Lectures every year, and to print at least one of them, on subjects treated of in *Dr. Woodward's History of the Earth*, and in his defence of it against Dr. Camerarius, in his *Discourse on Vegetation*, and in his *State of Physic:* he was to have the custody of the Fossils, and to reside in an apartment near them, and to attend in the Museum from 9 to 11 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M., on three days in every week; to exhibit the fossils gratis, and to take especial care that none of them were either mutilated or lost. Evidence, p. 115. Duties.

Of these stringent conditions, the first and last alone have been observed: the fossils, though now of comparatively little value, have been preserved with scrupulous care; but before the election of the present Professor, in 1818, no regular lectures had been either delivered or published, and the anxious provision of the Founder for the defence and maintenance of his philosophical opinions altogether failed to elicit a word, whether written or spoken, in their favour, with the single exception of an Inaugural Lecture by the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, who first held the professorship. Without attempting to justify the apathy with which the University regarded for nearly a century the entire neglect of the more important parts of Dr. Woodward's will, it is hardly necessary to observe that any attempt in these days to enforce a strict compliance with it would render the Foundation utterly valueless. There can be little doubt, therefore, that a sufficient case has arisen to justify a Court of Equity, or other competent authority, to form a scheme for regulating this professorship, which would satisfy the spirit, though not the letter of his Foundation; and it would probably be difficult to propose any regulations which would be better suited for this purpose than such as would give a legal sanction to the practice followed by the present Professor during the long period that he has held the office. Present practice.

We beg to refer to the replies of Professor Sedgwick to the queries addressed to him for more specific information respecting the mode in which he has discharged his duties, and the circumstances connected with the formation of the Museum, which now constitutes the noblest monument which could be raised to the memory of Dr. Woodward. We shall notice this Museum more fully in a subsequent part of our Report. Evidence, p. 115.

THE LOWNDEAN PROFESSORSHIP OF ASTRONOMY AND GEOMETRY.

The Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry was founded by Thomas Lowndes, Esq., of Overton, in the county of Chester, in 1748. The electors named in his will are the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, and the Lord Steward of the Household. The endowment consists of two farms at Overton and Smallwood, in the county of Chester, producing an annual income of about 436*l.*: there is no other source of emolument. The founder authorized by his will, the Earl of Macclesfield, Martin Ffolkes, Esq., Dr. Bradley, and William Jones, Esq., to draw up Statutes for the regulation of this Professorship; a draft of such Statutes, purporting to be drawn up by the Earl of Macclesfield, the last survivor of the persons above named, is in existence. It is, however, full of interlineations and corrections, without signature or date, and it does not appear that any Deed founded upon it was ever executed. It prescribes a course of duties very similar to those imposed Foundation.

Report.

upon the Plumian Professor, including a provision of Astronomical instruments for making observations; the subjects of the Lectures were to be Astronomy and Geometry alternately.

Lectures.

It has been found, however, extremely difficult to form a class for courses of Lectures upon these or other subjects to which the almost exclusive labours of a great body of public and private tutors are devoted.

Remarks.

When a course of reading is once marked out by a tutor to whose guidance a student submits himself, he can rarely venture with safety to depart from it; for if the principles of reasoning upon which the fundamental propositions are based or the order of succession in which they are taken be materially different with different teachers, a student who attempts to follow more than one of them, will very generally end in understanding none of them completely. It is for this reason that private tuition in the higher departments of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy has generally been found more or less incompatible with a profitable attendance on the Lectures of public Tutors or Professors. The only exception to the truth of this observation would be found in those departments of Natural Philosophy, such as Optics, Hydrostatics, the Mechanics of Machinery and Engineering, or Practical Astronomy, where the development and illustration of the subject requires, in order to make it intelligible, the use of apparatus and experiments which a private tutor can neither be expected to possess, nor to have the means of exhibiting; such Lectures have always been attended by the majority of those students who are candidates for the higher places in the Mathematical Tripos. The subject, however, of private tuition, and the best means of restraining it within reasonable limits is one of great difficulty and delicacy, and we propose to reserve the fuller consideration of it to another part of our Report.

The Norrisian Professorship of Divinity.

Foundation.

The Norrisian Professorship of Divinity was founded by John Norris, Esq., of Whitton, in the county of Norfolk, in 1760: it has an endowment of 100*l.* per annum, and no other sources of emolument. When the Professorship is vacant, two persons are nominated by the Stewards, who are the Masters of Trinity, King's, and Caius Colleges, one of whom is subsequently chosen by all the Heads of Colleges, the Master of Trinity possessing, in case of an equality of votes, a casting vote in addition to his own. The Professor's appointment is to be renewed every five years, and he is no longer re-eligible if more than 60 years of age. He is re-

Duties.

quired to profess, before his admission, his belief of the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity, and to swear that he will teach no doctrines which may tend to impugn it. He is required to read 50 lectures every year during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, and to read or cause to be read, in the course of them, certain portions of Bishop Pearson's Exposition of the Creed.

Remarks.

The duties of this Professorship have been very faithfully and effectively performed both by the present Professor and his predecessors. The condition, however, imposed by the Founder of reading a large portion of an author so well known, has been found to be very inconvenient. Such readings weary the attention of the best disposed students, and it is probable that few persons would have been found willing to attend those lectures, of which they formed the whole or a part, if the Bishops, before the institution of the Voluntary Theological Examination and for some years subsequently, had not required, from all candidates for orders, a Certificate of having attended the Norrisian Professor's Course. The Grace of the Senate, passed in 1848, which requires from all candidates for the Theological Examination, a certificate of having attended the Lectures of two at least of the three Professors of Divinity, has continued to give to attendance upon these lectures somewhat of a compulsory character.

A knowledge of the great work of Bishop Pearson must always be considered in a high degree valuable to all Students of Theology; but it appears to us that if they were subjected to an examination in it, a more certain criterion of their possessing this knowledge would be provided than a mere attendance on any such readings could secure.

We have received no returns respecting this Professorship.

JACKSONIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

This Professorship was founded in 1783 by the Rev. Richard Jackson. The Society of Trinity College are made Trustees of the Foundation estates, which are said to be worth about 140*l.* per annum: but we have received no returns, or other authentic information, respecting this Professorship. Foundation.

The Professor is to be chosen by the Regent Masters of Arts only, and is to be the person who is, in their judgment, the best qualified by his knowledge of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry to instruct the Students of the University.

The two first Professors on this Foundation, Dr. Milner and Archdeacon Wollaston, gave Lectures in Chemistry, one of the two departments of science which the Founder designed to promote. Mr. Farish was elected Professor of Chemistry in 1794, and finding the proper ground of his Professorship pre-occupied, he selected the illustration of the Arts and Manufactures of this kingdom as the subject of a course of Lectures, which afterwards became deservedly celebrated, and long continued to attract very crowded audiences. In 1813 Professor Farish was transferred to this Chair, the double destination of which might be fairly said to include the subject which he had chosen. Professor Willis succeeded him in 1827, and by selecting the science of Mechanics generally, more especially viewed in connection with machinery and engineering, as the principal subject of his Lectures, accompanied by very elaborate models and experimental illustrations, has carried out, with remarkable ability and success, the primary design of this Foundation. Lectures.

Professor Willis has occasionally introduced an additional course of Lectures on the History and Principles of Ecclesiastical Architecture, which has been made not less attractive by the clearness and precision of his style of addressing an audience, than by his extensive knowledge of the subject, and the variety and beauty of the models and drawings by which it is illustrated: he has thus brought his Professorship into alliance with Archæology and the Fine Arts, for the cultivation of which the University has hitherto made very little provision.

Professor Willis has no share in conducting the examinations for either of the New Triposes, though students, holding Lecture Tickets, may select his Lectures as the subject of their compulsory examination. He receives a Parliamentary grant of 100*l.* for his Lectures and also a double share of the produce of the Lecture Tickets as a compensation for the great cost of his models and apparatus. Emoluments.

THE DOWNING PROFESSORSHIP OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.

The Charter of Foundation of Downing College gave the first example of the complete incorporation of Professors of the University with the constituent and governing body of a College. Next in order and rank to the Master of this College, succeed two Professors, one of the Laws of England, the other of Domestic Medicine,—the study of Law and Medicine, as well as other useful arts and learning, being the declared objects of the Foundation. They have stipends of 200*l.* per annum each, and excellent houses in the College, as well as some other advantages. They are required to deliver 24 Lectures every year, after the first receipt of salary, and if such Lectures are omitted, there are penalties imposed by the Statutes. They have also collegiate duties as members of the corporation, but their public teaching is altogether academical, and they take rank and precedence in common with the other Professors of the University. Foundation. Duties.

Mr. Amos, who now holds the office of Downing Professor of Laws, gave a course of Lectures, 24 in number, almost immediately after his appointment in 1849, and has since continued them. In a preface to an introductory Lecture, which he has published, he complains of the little attention which is paid to the study of English Law or of the science of Jurisprudence in general; and he is disposed to think that the absorbing interest of classical and mathematical studies to which all the honours and rewards of the University are almost exclusively confined is unfavourable to the systematic pursuit of this and many other branches of learning. He says, "I think there can be little doubt "but that for future lawyers it would be desirable, if they were not induced or "compelled to read so much Classics and Mathematics at the University, as is at Present practice. Evidence, p. 123.

Report.

"present the case, to the exclusion of English Law and other cognate sciences, "such as the Civil Law, Moral Philosophy, and Modern History, for which "Professorships have been established.

"There is no Professorship of Belles Lettres, or English Literature, or of "Medical Jurisprudence, at Cambridge. All these subjects are deserving of "attention from a Student who is desirous of studying Law on a systematic, "literary, historical, and philosophical basis. The inconveniences arising from a "confined system of University education, at least as regards lawyers, are "aggravated by the circumstance that it is the custom of most schools so to "educate youth as to reflect honour on their schoolmasters, by grasping "University prizes and emoluments with the greatest certainty.

"I am persuaded that the present compulsion and encouragement adopted by "the University, in regard to classical and mathematical studies, operates to pre-"vent a great number of future lawyers from entering the colleges, renders the "attainment of academical emoluments and fame every year more incompatible "with success in the legal profession, and operates as a virtual abandonment "of most excellent means and opportunities of laying at the University a solid "foundation for legal eminence and for public services which may command "the admiration of the country and posterity."

Remarks.

The University of Cambridge has been accustomed to refer with pride to the many eminent judges, lawyers, and statesmen, who have attained academical honours and emoluments, and to appeal to this fact as the best vindication of her system of education; the severity and accuracy of her mathematical and classical studies, and the strict justice and impartiality with which her honours and rewards have been distributed, and the influence of those great principles in encouraging competition and thus bringing into active exercise the highest intellectual powers of her students, have been conceived, and we believe justly, to be the best preparation for the formation of those habits of mind which lead to eminence in the law and in public life. The institution of the new Triposes, especially of the Moral Sciences, including History and Law, as well as others which may eventually be added, will open a wide field, however, for more discursive studies, which may occupy many labourers who have hitherto been idle, without materially interfering with those severer studies which form the characteristic boast of the University: it may thus tend to remedy some of the evils in the existing system of which Professor Amos complains.

The Downing Professorship of Medicine.

Foundation.

The second Professorship established in Downing College, that of Medicine, is founded upon the same principles and subject to the same conditions as that of English Law.

Lectures.

The present Professor (Dr. Fisher), during the last academical year, gave a course of Lectures on the Preservation of Health: in the Lent Term on Clinical Medicine, in the Easter Term on Materia Medica and Pharmacy. By a Grace of the Senate passed in 1829, it is compulsory on the part of a Medical Student to attend his Lectures, in case they amount to 50 in one academical year; he is also an *ex-officio* Examiner for Medical Degrees and Licenses, and is one of the Professors included in the arrangements for the Natural Sciences Tripos.

Evidence, p. 125.

The valuable observations which Dr. Fisher has appended to his replies to the queries addressed to him, will come under specific notice hereafter, in connexion with the consideration of the general arrangements which it is desirable to adopt with respect to the Faculty of Medicine.

Professorship of Mineralogy.

Foundation.

The Professorship of Mineralogy originated, like those of Chemistry, Anatomy, and Botany, in a Grace of the Senate passed on the 15th December, 1818, conferring the title of Professor on Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke (the celebrated traveller), whose Lectures were attended during many years by crowded audiences, attracted by his rare eloquence and varied powers of illustration.

At his death, in 1822, Mr. Henslow was elected to succeed him, after a nomination by the Heads of Colleges, in conformity with the 40th chapter of the Statutes of Elizabeth; the legality, however, of this mode of appointment having been disputed the question was referred, with a view to put an end to legal

proceedings, to Sir John Richardson, who decided that as no permanent office had been created by any previous Act of the Senate, the further continuance of the Professorship, as well as the mode of appointment of the Professor depended upon a Grace of the Senate; but that if this or any other office had been created by any Act independent of the appointment of a person to fill it, then the election might take place by nomination, or otherwise, according to the terms of the Grace, or in the absence of any distinct provisions in the Grace itself, then according to the Chapter of the Statutes above mentioned. Dr. Whewell, the present Master of Trinity College, in 1828, and Mr. Miller, in 1832, were appointed by Grace, in conformity with this decision; there were no competitors. There is no endowment, but the Professor receives, by annual grant of Parliament, 100*l.* upon producing a certificate that the Lectures have been delivered. Report. Stipend.

There is a very valuable Museum of Minerals, which is placed in a room adjoining the Museum of Geology. It will be more fully noticed in a subsequent part of this Report. Museum.

Professor Miller, also, in his replies to the queries addressed to him, calls attention to the great want which is felt of a proper Laboratory and Apparatus, not merely for the instruction of Students, but likewise for carrying on original researches. Evidence, p. 134.

Professorship of Political Economy.

The title of Professor of Political Economy was conferred by Grace of the Senate in the year 1828, on Mr. Pryme, who had been accustomed to give Lectures on this science for many years previously. There is no endowment, and no stipend is paid by an annual grant from Parliament. The Professor comes under the new arrangements, both for granting certificates and for examinations in connexion with the Moral Sciences Tripos, and in that capacity he will be entitled to a share of the fees; no other fees are paid, the Lectures being gratuitous, and there are no other sources of emolument. Foundation.

Professor Pryme remarks that the "study of Political Economy has made less "progress, either among the Senior or Junior Members of the University than, "considering the demonstrative nature of most of its propositions, and its great "importance to the community, might reasonably have been expected." He suggests the institution of a Prize for an English Essay on some branch of the science as one of the most effective modes of promoting the study; much also in his opinion may be expected from the further development of the Moral Sciences Tripos. Evidence, p. 135.

There is, of course, no Statute for regulating the duties of an office which at present is merely personal; but Professor Pryme suggests the propriety of forming a scheme for the regulation of the duties of all Professors of this Science who may be appointed hereafter.

The Disney Professorship of Archæology.

The Professorship of Archæology was founded in 1851, by John Disney, Esq., of the Hyde, Ingatestone, the donor of an interesting and valuable collection of ancient marbles to the Fitzwilliam Museum: its present endowment is the interest of 1000*l.* Consolidated Bank Annuities. Foundation.

The appointment of the Professor rests with the Founder during his lifetime, and, afterwards, with the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Colleges; the appointment is for five years, but the former holder of it is re-eligible. The Professor is required to deliver six Lectures, at least, during each Academical Year, on subjects of Antiquarian Research and the Fine Arts. The present Professor, Mr. Marsden, though only very recently appointed, has already printed two Lectures on the general objects proposed in this Foundation, which seem well calculated to call attention to subjects which, though connected with the classical studies of the University, have hitherto been too much neglected. It is not easy to give too much encouragement to whatever gives a somewhat practical application, even in matters of taste, to our knowledge of ancient authors. Duties.

There are other subjects, of great interest and importance, connected with the Arts and their relations to history and literature, for the teaching and illustration of which the existing foundations of the University have made no provision: amongst them may be mentioned Mediæval Art, which has of late years attracted so much attention, more especially in connexion with the history and religious

Report.

belief of the middle ages; the history of Modern Art, to which the collections in the Fitzwilliam Museum would be found to be subservient: medals, the most authentic and in some respects the most instructive of all the monuments of history, of which some collections, though very imperfect, exist in the University and the Colleges: the principles and history of Architecture, more especially of ecclesiastical architecture, which has of late years been studied with so much zeal and interest, and which has been occasionally illustrated by the Lectures of Professor Willis.

Professorship of Music.

Foundation.

The Professorship of Music was founded by a Grace in the year 1684, which also nominated Dr. Staggins as the first Professor. There is no endowment. The Professor examines the exercises of candidates for Degrees in Music.

Remarks.

No lectures in music have hitherto been given, but the present Professor, Dr. Walmisley, expresses his intention of giving them hereafter. The science of Music possesses sufficient relations with the Exact Sciences to make its theory a branch of study which the University might very properly encourage; and there are very few subjects which would furnish the materials for a more attractive course of Lectures.

The present Professor is a Member of the Senate, which gives him a position which none of his predecessors have occupied, being thus entitled to take precedence in common with the other Professors of the University.

Sadlerian Lectureships.

Foundation.

These Lectureships were founded in 1710, in pursuance of the will of Lady Sadler, the widow of Dr. William Croone, and in conformity with his wishes. The design of the Lectures which the holders of them were to deliver, are very

Appendix, p. 462.

fully explained in a schedule annexed to her will.—"The true intent and meaning of the said Lectures are the full and clear explication and teaching that part of Mathematical knowledge commonly called Algebra, or the method or rule of contemplating quantities in general, with the particular application and use of it in Arithmetic and Geometry, either according to the method of Des Cartes or any other of those who have best improved it since." The object thus described could comprehend the whole range of analysis, and more especially its application to Geometry.

Endowment.

The endowment of these Lectures consists of lands and tythes in Hampshire and a house in London, vested in the Vice-Chancellor and nine Heads of Colleges, named in the will as Governors or Trustees: and it is ordered that when their number is reduced to *five* or to *three*, they shall fill up the Trust by the election of the successors of former trustees: they are directed to hold their meetings at Emmanuel College, and the Master of that College has usually been appointed Treasurer and Receiver.

The income of the estates is considerable; for we find that 45*l.* per annum is paid to each of 15 lecturers, and 67*l.* 10*s.* to the Lecturer of Emmanuel College, according to a proportion fixed by the Foundress. There is at present no Lecturer in King's College.

Statutes.

The Trust is regulated by a series of orders agreed upon by Mr. Rouse, the executor of Lady Sadler, and the first Trustee named in the will. The Lecturers are directed to be chosen by the Trustees, and are to be examined in their presence, with respect to their skill and sufficiency, by the public Professors of the Mathematics and Astronomy, or by any one of them, or by such other person or persons properly qualified for the task, as they may appoint: they are elected for a period

Duties.

of ten years. They are required to give one public lecture in the Latin language, to continue for one hour, in the Hall of their College every Term, and another explanatory of it on the same day in their own chamber; and they shall also in every week, that of the Public Lecture excepted, of every Term attend twice in their chambers, and receive affably and courteously all students of their College who resort to them for instruction and advice. They are further required to deliver every year two fairly written copies of two of their Lectures to the Vice-Chancellor, one to be deposited in the Public Library, and the other in that of their College: they are also to forfeit 40*s.* for every Lecture which they omit, and 10*s.* for every day that they neglect to give attendance at their chambers: and if they omit the performance of these duties for one whole Term, unless prevented by severe sickness, they are to forfeit their place and salary, and to be for ever incapable of being re-elected.

Report.

The Lecturer of each College is directed by the Will to be chosen by the Master, Vice-Master, Senior Dean and Senior Lecturer; but, in conformity with the Orders referred to above, the selection is made by the Master alone. The general practice has been to nominate one of the Public Tutors or Lecturers, whose ordinary duty as such is to give Lectures on Mathematics and Algebra. The Sadlerian stipend thus lapses into a mere augmentation of his income from other sources, and procures no advantages to the Students which would not equally be secured to them without its aid. We believe that no public Lectures are given in the required form, and that no copies of them are ever deposited in the University or College Libraries.

Recommendations.

It would not be easy, even by a much stricter execution of the Trust, to make these Lectureships of much advantage to the University; for it will be found that the Colleges have generally made a sufficient provision, without their aid, for effecting the object for which they were established.

In another part of this Report we shall recommend the transfer of the instruction of the Students, after their fifth Term of residence, from the separate Colleges to the University; a measure which would require the appointment of a considerable number of Lecturers, more especially in the department of Mathematics, to many, if not to all, of whom stipends would require to be paid. If the Sadlerian Lecturers should occupy the new field of labour thus opened to them, they would be in a position to accomplish much more completely than at present, the real object proposed by their Foundress, which was to encourage the study of Algebra and its applications throughout the University. Such a change of their destination would according to our plan involve the transference of the nomination of them from the several Colleges to the Board of Mathematical Studies; but the trivial sacrifice of patronage which such a transfer would occasion, would be more than compensated by the greater security which it would afford of the appointment of men of superior attainments and ability, and by the benefits which the Students generally would derive from the services of such a body of public instructors.

Mr. Hulse's Foundations.

Christian Preacher and Christian Advocate.

The Rev. John Hulse bequeathed in 1789, his estates in Cheshire of considerable value, for the purpose of endowing, amongst other objects, two offices, one to be called that of Christian Preacher, the other, that of Christian Advocate. The first receives about 320*l.*, and the second about 280*l.* per annum, but these stipends are likely to be increased upon the expiration of certain annuities which are payable under the provisions of the will. The Trustees and electors are the Vice-Chancellor and the Masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, and if either of the two latter be Vice-Chancellor, his place is supplied by the Greek Professor; they are elected for one year only, but re-eligible for six years and no longer. The Christian Preacher is required to preach twenty sermons at St. Mary's Church and to print them every year; the Christian Advocate to print and publish annually a defence of the Christian religion against the attacks of infidels or some very notorious error.

Remarks.

A decree in Chancery in 1830 diminished the number of sermons from twenty to eight; but, even upon this reduced scale, the occupation of the University Pulpit by the same Preacher on the same subject for so long a period is occasionally found to be inconvenient. If the Sermons were converted into Lectures, to be addressed by a Professor to a Class, and not by a Preacher to a Congregation, they would assume a form better adapted, than that of sermons, as a vehicle for important trains of enquiry and argument.

Objections have justly been made both to the name and to the office of Christian Advocate; for if the Christian religion requires defence, such defence should be a spontaneous act, not a hired service. The office itself would not appear to be popular; for though it has been very ably filled, very few candidates now apply for it; there are not, in fact, many persons to be found who are willing to incur the responsibility of an annual publication on subjects which cannot usually be safely treated without much careful preparation and study.

General Observations.

It will sufficiently appear from the preceding historical review of the Professorships which have been established in this University, that whenever the Statutes or Regulations of their Founders or of those who represented them, have not been

REPORT.

limited to defining the general objects they had in view, but have extended to the special means of carrying them into effect, they have generally become obsolete or impracticable or extremely inconvenient. The foundations of the 16th century were all of them more or less connected with the ancient system of the schools, and have become inapplicable in their original form in consequence of its almost entire discontinuance. In the first half of the 17th century we find nearly a blank in the institution of new Professorships; but in the century which followed, when the preparation for the exercises of the schools had fallen into desuetude, arrangements of a different nature were made to meet the new state of things which had arisen. Instead of a continuous course of lectures, like the ancient Readings, a much smaller number of them was required; not more than one or two weekly: but at the same time especial precautions were taken that they should be carefully prepared, and if not printed, that manuscript copies of some of them at least should be delivered to the Vice-Chancellor, to be preserved in the archives of the University.

Thus the Lucasian Professor, lest he should perform the duties of his office *perfunctorie*, as expressed by his Deed of Foundation, was directed to deliver to the Vice-Chancellor copies of ten such lectures annually. The annual number required from Dr. Knightsbridge's Professor of Moral Theology was in the first instance fifteen, and in the second twelve. The Plumian Professor, in addition to various and laborious practical duties, was required to print or make a similar deposit of two lectures in the Latin tongue. The same number was required from every one of the Sadlerian Lecturers. Dr. Woodward directed his Professor to print one at least of four annual lectures in defence of his views of the Theory of the Earth. The conditions imposed in all these cases were precise, and apparently such as could not easily be evaded. They will be found however to have experienced nearly the same fate as the provisions of the more ancient Statutes; and it will be necessary to go back to the earliest holders of these offices to find rare or even solitary examples in which they were complied with. In later times the peremptory injunctions of the Founders have usually been replaced by the performance of other duties better adapted to the existing habits and wants of the University.

We have noticed elsewhere the inconvenience occasioned by a special regulation of the Norrisian Professorship, which might be obviated by a simple change which would more effectually accomplish the spirit of the Founder's will, though not accordant with its letter. In a similar manner the object proposed by Mr. Hulse in his foundations, though very clearly expressed in his will, is very imperfectly attained by the form which he has given to them. An alteration in them, which we have hinted at above but which will be more fully explained hereafter, would not only make these foundations more useful to the University, but at the same time better adapted to carry out the views of their Founder.

If the Professors are to continue to form useful and essential members of the University, their duties must be completely assimilated with its system, and be modified therefore from time to time to suit the changes which it undergoes: but if this principle of continued adaptation be not recognized and the specific regulations of their founders be suffered to override or control the legislation of the University, they can no longer form part of the same machinery, without producing the most serious disarrangement. It is chiefly owing to the want of these necessary readjustments to the varying circumstances of the University, that some of them have lost their proper influence in its public teaching. It seems in fact to be just and reasonable to assume it as a condition incident to all such foundations that they should change with the changes of the body of which they form a part, so as to preserve a constant unity of action and secure the precise position in its system which such changes would assign to them. If however the individual wishes of Founders should prove to be irreconcileable with such new and necessary arrangements, they must either be overruled or otherwise the foundation itself be thrown out of the academical constitution as an extraneous element. It will rarely happen, however, when all the circumstances which may have influenced the minds of Founders, both in ancient and modern times, are taken into consideration, that much difficulty will present itself in reconciling the requisite changes to the spirit, if not to the letter, of their Statutes: and whilst a scrupulous regard should be paid to such Statutes whenever their observance is consistent with the existing system of the University, in all other respects they should be freely modified so as to give to the foundations which they regulate the most useful and efficient form which they are capable of receiving.

PRESENT STIPENDS OF PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

The following statement of the incomes of the present Professors, is as correct as the information in our possession enables us to make it. There is, however, one source of income which is hardly noticed in the returns made to us, inasmuch as a very small portion of its produce had been distributed at the time they were made ; we mean the sum raised by the *special* and *general* lecture tickets of 3*l.* and 5*l.* each respectively, which all candidates for the Bachelor's degree, whose names do not occur in the Mathematical Tripos, are obliged to procure. The average annual number of such Degrees is about 250, and if we suppose an equal number of the two classes of tickets to be taken, their annual produce would only be 1,000*l.*: this sum is to be divided into 16 parts, two of which are assigned to each of the Professors of Chemistry, Anatomy, and the Jacksonian Professor, in consideration of the special expenses to which they are subjected in preparing their lectures and one part to each of the Professors of Civil Law, Physic, History, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and the Downing Professors of Law and Domestic Medicine.

We have arranged the several Professors in the order of the amount of income which they have hitherto received, or to which we conceive they will hereafter be entitled when the system of lecture tickets has produced its full effect.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1. The Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity—			
The stipend of 20 marks reduced by fees to . .	10	17	10
Rent charge at Terrington of 2,402*l.*, probably reduced by outgoings to	1,800	0	0
Rent of glebe at Terrington	26	0	0
Rent of premises in Cambridge	18	0	0
	£1,854	17	10
2. Regius Professor of Divinity—	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Stipend	40	0	0
Rectory of Somersham: present net receipts, but subject to large reductions in future .	1,169	0	0
Fees: their amount not stated, but very small.			
	£1,209	0	0
3. Regius Professor of Greek—	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Stipend	40	0	0
A Canonry in Ely Cathedral, say . . .	600	0	0
No fees are now paid.			
	£640	0	0
4. Regius Professor of Hebrew—	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Stipend	40	0	0
A Canonry in Ely Cathedral, say . . .	600	0	0
No fees are paid.			
	£640	0	0
5. The Plumian Professor—	£.	*s.*	*d.*
A residence at the Observatory, of which all repairs and parochial taxes are paid.			
Stipend	500	0	0
Fees: their average amount	25	0	0
	£525	0	0
6. The Lowndean Professor—	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Average income of estates for seven years . .	436	0	0
There are no fees.			

REPORT.

See Vice-Chancellor's Return, p. 15.

7. The Regius Professor of Modern History—

	£.	s.	d.
Stipend of 400*l.* reduced by fees to	359	6	8
Lecture tickets	62	10	0
There are no fees.			
	£421	16	8

8. The Jacksonian Professor—

	£.	s.	d.
Foundation estate, say	140	0	0
Parliamentary grant	96	16	11
Lecture tickets, two portions	125	0	0
Other fees, say	50	0	0
	£411	16	11

No returns have been made respecting this Professorship.

9. Regius Professor of Civil Law—

	£.	s.	d.
Government stipend of 40*l.*, reduced by fees to	33	15	9
Parliamentary grant	96	16	11
Average of fees	126	0	0
Lecture tickets	62	10	0
	£319	2	8

10. Regius Professor of Medicine—

	£.	s.	d.
Government stipend of 40*l.*, reduced by fees to	33	15	9
Rent of House in Cambridge	150	0	0
Average of fees	69	0	0
Lecture tickets	62	10	0
	£315	5	9

11. Downing Professor of Law—

	£.	s.	d.
An excellent residence.			
Stipend	200	0	0
Other allowances, say	50	0	0
Lecture tickets	62	10	0
	£312	10	0

12. Downing Professor of Medicine—

	£.	s.	d.
An excellent residence.			
Stipend	200	0	0
Other allowances, say	50	0	0
Lecture tickets	62	10	0
	£312	10	0

13. Woodwardian Professor of Geology—

	£.	s.	d.
Stipend	218	6	5
Lecture tickets	62	10	0
There are no other fees.			
	£280	16	5

14. Professor of Botany—

	£	s.	d.
Parliamentary grant of 200*l.* reduced by fees to	176	5	1
Lecture tickets	62	10	0
Other fees, say	20	0	0
	£258	15	1

See Vice-Chancellor's Return, p. 15.

15. Professor of Anatomy—

	£	s.	d.
Parliamentary grant	96	16	11
Lecture ticket, (two portions)	125	0	0
Other fees, say	25	0	0
	£246	16	11

16. Professor of Chemistry—

	£	s.	d.
Parliamentary grant	96	16	11
Lecture tickets (two portions)	125	0	0
Other fees, say	20	0	0
	£241	16	11

17. Professor of Moral Philosophy—

	£	s.	d.
Produce of estates and funds	132	16	3
Lecture tickets	62	10	0
No other fees.			
	£195	6	3

18. Professor of Mineralogy—

	£	s.	d.
Parliamentary grant	96	16	11
Lecture tickets	62	10	0
	£159	6	11

19. Lucasian Professor of Mathematics—

	£	s.	d.
Rent of estates	125	18	7
Fees, about	31	10	0
	£157	8	7

20. Norrisian Professor of Divinity—

	£	s.	d.
Stipend	100	0	0

There are no fees.

No returns have been made.

21. Sir Thomas Adams's Professor of Arabic—

	£	s.	d.
Stipend	40	0	0
From Mr. Palmer's bequest	32	18	2
No returns have been made.	£72	18	2

22. Professor of Political Economy—

	£	s.	d.
Lecture tickets	62	10	0

There is no endowment, and no Parliamentary grant is made to this Professorship.

23. The Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic—

	£	s.	d.
Stipend 50*l.*, reduced by fees to	40	10	0

There are no fees received by him.

24. The Disney Professor of Archæology—

	£	s.	d.
Stipend	30	0	0

25. The Professor of Music—

There is no endowment, and the only fees received are for musical exercises and degrees, which are of rare occurrence.

26. The Sadlerian Lecturers—

15 Sadlerian Lecturers receive 45*l.* each. The Lecturer of Emmanuel College receives 67*l.* 10*s.*

27. The Lectores Ordinarii or Barnaby Lecturers—

	£	s.	d.
The Lector Philosophicus	3	4	0
The Lector Rhetoricus	3	4	0
The Lector Dialecticus	3	4	0
The Lector Mathematicus	4	0	0

REPORT.

TUITION.

Having now concluded our examination of the actual circumstances of the several Professorships and Lectureships of the University, as respects their endowments and emoluments, the Statutes, Decrees, and Graces of the Senate by which they are regulated, and the duties which are performed, we propose, in the next place, before entering upon the particular recommendations which we shall have to offer upon the best mode of making the Professorial Staff effectual for the special duties which properly belong to it, to review the subject of tuition as it is now carried on in the University whether by the College Tutors and Lecturers or by the Private Tutors. We have received much valuable information from the various gentlemen who have communicated with us on this subject, and we find ourselves compelled to state that there is a very general feeling of dissatisfaction prevalent respecting the present system of instruction. In another part of our Report we shall briefly describe the important change which has been made in the Colleges in regard to tuition, and which, as respects this point, has superseded their ancient statutable or customary regulations in their most essential particulars. Still more recently has grown up a system of private tuition, which has attained such an influence throughout the University, as to cause a serious interference with all other forms of instruction. Although we do not doubt that this prevalent employment of Private Tutors is due to a real want experienced by the Students, which has probably been occasioned in great measure by the increased competition for University honours and prizes, we are very sensible of the weighty objections which have been urged against the system. We purpose, in the first instance, to give a short analysis of the opinions which have been conveyed to us by various gentlemen upon the subject, and then to consider what measures are best calculated in our judgment to remove the evils complained of, and to establish a satisfactory system of instruction in the University.

Present System unsatisfactory.

P. 151.

Among the gentlemen to whose opinions we would refer upon this point, the first place is due to the Master of Trinity College, who, in the numerous communications with which he has favoured us, recurs again and again to the evils of private tuition. He has also made his thoughts public in a very valuable work on "Cambridge Education," where the subject of tuition is elaborately treated, and opinions are expressed which we are informed that the writer has seen no occasion to alter. The evils of the present system appear to Dr. Whewell to be of two kinds: (1). The great expense incurred by the Students; and (2), the enervating effects produced upon the mind by an excessive reliance upon the aids afforded by Private Tutors. "One source of considerable expense," he says, "would be "removed if private tuition were restrained within narrow limits. At present "most of the Students have Private Tutors during the greater part of the time "that they are here, at an expense of from 40 to 60 guineas a year. It would "much improve the influence of our Cambridge education upon the minds of the "Students if they were not commonly allowed to have Private Tutors, especially "during the latter part of their Undergraduateship, for the dependence on Private "Tutors enfeebles the mind, and depraves the habits of study; and the Private "Tutor's instructions having for their object merely the Student's success in a "coming examination, without the more general or dignified tone which public "teaching naturally assumes, lower the character of our teaching; and as the "Examiners, for the most part, alternate the employment of examining with that "of private tuition, this lowered character affects the examinations. The repression "or limitation of private tuition would, therefore, be no necessary loss in the way "of intellectual discipline, but the contrary; but private tuition can only be "repressed by some general measure; for so long as it is permitted Students are "not willing to relinquish it, since to do so would be likely to make them fail when "examined against those who have had Private Tutors. It would not be difficult "for the University to repress private tuition; it has done so in former times, and "even at present there exists an unrepealed 'Grace' prohibiting private tuition in "the last half-year of the Student's Undergraduateship. But this Grace is "ineffective, not having any working clause; such, for instance, as might be "supplied by requiring the Student, or his Tutor, to declare, on his becoming a "candidate for an honour, that he has not had a Private Tutor within the "prohibited time; indeed the existence of this Grace appears to be ignored by the "University.

Evidence, p. 416.

"If, however, it be inquired whether the University is likely to pass an effective "Grace repressing the practice of private tuition, I may say that I do not think that "such a result is probable. A great number of members of the Senate are engaged "in the practice; many others approve of it: probably the sympathy of the Students "themselves, so far as that has any weight, would be against any change which "would require them to exert their own minds more, and depend on others less; "so that I fear we can hardly look for any material improvement in this respect "to proceed from the University itself.

"I must add, that I do not see how any external authority can interfere with "any prospect of advantage in such a matter as this; though I think the result "would be beneficial in the way of improving our education, as well as dimi- "nishing the expenses of our Students, I do not see how it is to be attained.

"Perhaps it may be said that we ought to improve the College lectures, so "that private tuition shall not be needed, or shall be less needed; but to this the "answer is, that it would not be by *improving*, but by *spoiling* College lectures, "that they would tend most to supersede private tuition. It would be by trying, "through College lectures, to enable Students to pass their examinations without "understanding their subjects, by leaving out in the lectures all that interests "active, exact, and comprehensive minds; all that makes the knowledge acquired "at College a matter of common understanding and common interest to those "who have had their education there, and by giving to each person only such "technicalities as he could master with the least effort; and however far we were "to go in making our College lectures approach to private tuition, still so long "as they retained any of the merits of College lectures, they would not content "the ordinary pupil so well as ordinary private tuition; to which must be added, "that the pupil values more what he has to himself, what he pays for himself, "or what is given to him in a familiar and companionable tone, without any "restraint from the presence of others, so that I do not think we can make "College lectures supersede private tuition by attracting the pupils from the "Private Tutors.

"It may be said, perhaps, that we ought to make the Examinations such that "private tuition of the low kind which has been described shall not supply an "adequate preparation for them; but to this we reply, *first*, that if such a modifi- "cation of Examinations as should produce this effect were possible, it is "not likely that the Examinations will, for the present, be so modified, seeing "that a great part of the Examiners are also Private Tutors: and we reply, "*secondly*, that it is not possible so to modify Examinations that it shall not be a "good calculation for a Student who aims merely at success in the Examination, "to prepare himself for it by habitual and constant and servile dependence upon "an experienced Private Tutor, if such a mode of preparation be permitted."

We regret to observe that Dr. Whewell takes so discouraging a view of the present state of private tuition. He sees no remedy for the evils which he dwells upon but a vigorous system of repression, and at the same time he despairs of such a system being adopted by the University itself, and deprecates the interference of any external authority. This view of the subject is repeated in other passages of the letters with which he has favoured us.

The remarks of Dr. Philpott, Master of St. Catharine's Hall, on the subject of private tuition, are, in great measure, similar to those of the Master of Trinity. "The money," he says, "spent by Students in procuring this assistance "adds considerably to the expenses of their residence in the University. I believe," Evidence, p. 264
he also writes, "that the notion prevails extensively among the Students, that "the continued assistance of a Private Tutor is indispensable for the attainment "of high honours; but I think that this notion does not rest on any good "foundation. I am inclined to think, on the contrary, that the continued reliance "on a Private Tutor is, in many cases, of great injury to the Students, and that "much sounder and more knowledge would have been acquired and a higher "honour gained, if the Student could have been persuaded to rely more on his own "strength and resources, and either to depend altogether for guidance and "assistance on his College Tutor, or to have recourse only occasionally, and "towards the end of his course, to the help of private tuition."

We think the following remarks of Dr. Philpott convey a very just view of the subject:—"It cannot be denied," he says, "that private tuition may be "of great advantage in mathematics, as in all other subjects, when both the "Tutor and the Student are disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity

REPORT.

"properly. Private tuition is valuable when the Tutor endeavours to assist the "mind of the Student to exert itself, and points out sources of information and "modes of exercise of mind, and encourages a regular and systematic course "of study, and when, at the same time, the Student avails himself of the "advantage properly. But it cannot fail to be injurious when it attempts to "supply, by ready prepared scraps of information, the pupil's own exertion of "mind, and to prevent him from searching for himself or using his own "faculties in acquiring knowledge. I conceive that good private tuition must "thus always have positive value in education; and while its value is recognised "and felt to be important in securing the rewards of competition, it is difficult "to prevent abuses of it from growing up also side by side with its advan-"tages."

Evidence, p. 180. In noticing the prohibitory Grace, referred to above by Dr. Whewell, the Master of St. Catharine's Hall states his opinion, that means would be found to p. 265. defeat any attempts to put an end to private tuition by prohibition. "The remedy," he says, "to be adopted against *the abuses* of private tuition, seems to me "to be looked for from other sources than from direct prohibition." He then proceeds to indicate three several modes by which he thinks the abuses in question might be sufficiently checked. "One most obvious means," he writes, "of check-"ing such abuse, is to be found in carefully watching and guarding our Examina-"tions by asking the candidates for such kinds of knowledge, and by putting the "questions in such a way, that the difference may be made to appear between "those who have learned by rote and those who have really exercised their own "minds in the acquisition of knowledge; again, the attempts which have been "made of late years, and which are still going on, to make the course of study "for a common degree, and for honours, *definite and well known*, may be "expected to have effect in showing the Students that the assistance of a Private "Tutor may, in many cases, and for the greater part of residence, safely be "dispensed with.

"Another obvious mode of restraining private tuition, is by increasing the "number and value of the public College lectures. The Students in a College "might thus be divided into a greater number of classes, each class containing "persons of nearly the same degree of attainment or capacity, and the super-"intendence of each class by the College Lecturer be thus made more nearly "to approach to the method and give the advantages of private tuition. If the "fee paid for College tuition (10*l.* for a pensioner per annum) were increased, an "arrangement might be made which would enable Tutors of Colleges to secure "the assistance of some of the distinguished members of other Colleges, or of "Graduates living in the town (as is even now the case in some instances), to "aid in conducting the course of education of the Students, and in preparing "them as candidates for mathematical and other honours.

"Another obvious mode of attempting to check the abuses of private tuition "seems to be to open in greater number different courses of study and of compe-"tition for honours (such as those provided by the recently constituted Triposes "for Moral and Natural Sciences), so as to provide scope, according to the tastes "and inclinations of Students, to the free and independent efforts of their own "minds."

In these remarks of Dr. Philpott we find a general concurrence on the part of many experienced College Tutors and Lecturers who have addressed us.

p. 169. Mr. Hughes, for many years Tutor of St. John's College, says, "he does not "think there is any difficulty in the *large* Colleges in finding able men to fill the "offices of Tutor and Lecturer. In *small* Colleges there may be a difficulty. "The only plan I can suggest," he adds, "is to raise the fee for tuition, and "increase the staff, which would be easy enough in large Colleges, and might be "practicable in small Colleges, by enlisting the services of able men in the Uni-"versity who are not employed on the existing staff of any College. This plan "would be really economical, as dispensing, in great measure, with Private "Tutors."

p. 176. Mr. Charles Merivale considers the great object to be attained is *a thoroughly scientific system of Examinations*: he would also increase the staff of Lecturers in large Colleges to some extent, so far as it could be done without increasing the p. 174. charge for tuition; and he thinks that "an arrangement by which three or more "small Colleges could be united for the purposes of tuition, by opening their "emoluments one to the other, and extending the circle from which election to

" Scholarships and Fellowships could be made, would be of immense importance, " as it would allow of a fair competition between the Colleges, which does not " now exist. REPORT.

" Nevertheless," Mr. Merivale adds, " I do not think, even supposing so great " a change as this to be made, that private tuition could be practically forbidden, " or, perhaps, materially checked by any improvement in the tutorial and profes- " sorial systems.

" It has, therefore, been a question with me whether *College tuition* should not " be abolished altogether, and the Students be left to private assistance, guided " by College Examinations, and placed under some College or University regu- " lations. But I feel that the benefits derived by the Student from receiving " instruction, often of the highest quality, from the same persons whom he is " accustomed to respect as the superintendants of his moral conduct, his friends " and advisers, are too great to allow of such a sacrifice."

In another place, Mr. Merivale expresses his desire to urge the principle of Educational Reform which he would advocate.

" I think," he says, " that it is vain to attempt to assign by legislative enact- Evidence, p. 175. " ment the due place and subordination of Professors, College Tutors and private " Assistants. These must and will be regulated by the sense the Students entertain " of their own interests. The only security the University can have for the " efficiency of the instruction imparted through any of these channels is through " its *Examinations*. I would, therefore, leave these modes of instruction to " compete with one another, and regulate themselves; that is, I would not " materially interfere with the existing system, by which the Professors deliver " lectures to as many as choose to attend them, the College Tutors employ a mixed " voluntary and compulsory system, and the Students are free to seek further " assistance from private hands at their own discretion."

There is, perhaps, more coincidence of opinion among the gentlemen who have Remedies proposed. written to us on the subject of improved and extended means of College tuition than on any other mode of meeting the evil which is complained of. Opinions to Evidence, p. 144. this effect are expressed by Mr. Arlett, for many years Tutor of Pembroke College, p. 188. Mr. J. J. Smith, formerly Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, Mr. Swainson of p. 193. Christ's College, and Mr. France and Mr. A. M. Hoare of St. John's College. p. 284. p. 167. Mr. Warter, late President and Tutor of Magdalene College recommends that all the resident Fellows of each College should be employed as a staff of Teachers, distributing the different subjects in such a manner as to secure competent Lec- p. 202. turers in each department, and in order to obtain sufficient means to remunerate so large a body, he would double or treble the present payment for public tuition, as a measure of ultimate economy.

Mr. Rowland Williams, late Tutor of King's College, and now Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, writing with more especial reference to instruction in the department of classical literature, suggests the formation of University classes, by Masters of Arts acting as Sub-Professors or Prælectors. " The system p. 295. " of private tuition," he says, " has often been canvassed; and the expense which " it entails upon poor Students is a very serious burthen. If encouragement were " given to the *formation of classes* by Graduates (acting either with the title of " Private Tutors or of Sub-Professors or Prælectors), an equal amount of infor- " mation might be given at a far cheaper rate."

Mr. Blakesley, for several years a Senior Tutor of Trinity College, whose opinion is entitled to much respect, thinks the evils of private tuition are to be met by improvements in the system of Examinations. " The staff," he says, " at Trinity p. 147. " College, at the time I was Tutor, consisted of 12 persons, three Principal " Tutors and nine Assistant Tutors. The number of Students under lecture in " residence might have averaged about 350. I think there was quite sufficient " educational force; certainly there would have been had the standard of admis- " sion to the College been as high as it ought to be in every College of an Univer- " sity. There was excellent instruction in Greek and Latin literature and " philosophy, and in mathematics, both pure and mixed." Mr. Blakesley, however, while he thus expresses his complete satisfaction with the quality and amount of instruction which was placed within the reach of the Students of his College, at the same time acknowledges that there were several causes operating to the disadvantage of the system of College tuition. " There was always," he says, " a p. 148. " great disposition in the Students to resort to Private Tutors, and to plead " attendance upon *them* as a ground for exemption from attendance upon College

REPORT.

"lectures." This depreciation of the College teaching on the part of the Students, Mr. Blakesley ascribes chiefly to a desire on their part for special qualifications for the attainment of University distinctions, "which," he says, "College lectures "neither give nor ought to attempt to give." At the same time, however, that Mr. Blakesley expresses his opinion that the staff of Tutors of Trinity College is in all respects sufficient for its purpose, he seems to think that to attain the same efficiency in smaller Colleges, it would be necessary to resort to an union of three
Evidence, p. 150. or four of such societies for a common system of instruction. "An arrangement," he thinks, "might be made between the Tutors of these as is made between the "Tutors of Trinity College for a classification of their pupils, and for securing the "advantage of the principle of the division of labour in lecturing. I do not see the "impossibility of extending this union even further—to the free election of "Scholars and Fellows indifferently among the Students of the Colleges so "united. And I am disposed to think that such a confederation, if the terms of "the union were framed on a liberal basis, and the arrangement is carried out in "a generous spirit by the individuals who were parties to it, would in some respects "secure the advantages now possessed by the large Colleges, and escape the "drawbacks. For instance, an union of four Colleges, which in the aggregate "mustered as large a number of Students as Trinity, would be able to secure "equally efficient lectures, and at the same time would supply much better accom-"modation both in hall and chapel, and be free from the evils attendant on an "accumulation of very great numbers within the same walls."

Mr. Thompson, Tutor of Trinity College, seems to find less fault than most persons who have communicated with us in the present system of tuition. He speaks, however, only in reference to the members of his own College. From his statement it would appear that private tuition is not carried on to any very excessive
p. 197. extent among the candidates for honours of Trinity College, and Mr. Thompson thinks that, so far as classical Students are concerned, if the University had two or three, instead of one Classical Professor, all would be done which the most exacting Students could require. He is not, however, by any means so well satisfied with the system of private tuition which is carried on for the benefit of those
p. 198. who are only candidates for an ordinary Degree. This class of Tutors, he states, has unhappily become more numerous in the University since the year 1838, when the Senate issued a new programme of studies for Undergraduates not candidates for honours, including a variety of subjects not previously required from such persons. The existence of this class of Tutors Mr. Thompson considers as a nearly unmixed evil.

p. 222. Mr. Cooper, Tutor of Trinity College, states that he "has never known an "instance of a Student taking mathematical honours without the assistance of a "Private Tutor. Students," he says, "who are well prepared in their mathematical "subjects, when they commence residence, sometimes dispense with this assistance "until their second year; but so far as my experience extends, no one, aiming at "high honours, trusts to the public teaching of the College or the University after "his first long vacation." Mr. Cooper adds, that he "believes this system to be a "necessary consequence of our present system of examinations, and on the whole "he considers it advantageous." He is, however, desirous of two alterations in respect to it—(1) that there should be a more free and regular communication between the Private and the College Tutor; and (2) that the charge for private tuition should be reduced, "which," he says, "appears at present to be out of "proportion with the scale of charges for public teaching and the general advan-"tages of the Institution."

p. 153, In another communication Mr. Cooper says, that "the Lecturers' functions are "superseded, to a considerable extent, by the Private Tutors. The competition for "University honours is so great that the Students eagerly seize upon any advan-"tage that can improve their prospect of success; and as the Private Tutor can "devote more of his time to the individual Student, and carry him more rapidly "and with less exertion over his field of study, they lean more upon his assistance "than that of the College Lecturer. In the present state of our mathematical "examinations for honours, I believe that it cannot be otherwise. I do not think "that the higher classes of Students could acquire that readiness in displaying the "knowledge they possess, which the work of the Senate-house demands, with-"out some private assistance in addition to College Lectures. The Lecturers are "both able and willing to give more attention to the wants and difficulties of "individual Students than is at present given or sought for by them; but I do not

"think that any system of public instruction can entirely supersede the use of "Private Tutors. There will always be a class of persons resident in the Univer- "sity, but not officially concerned in its teaching, of great attainments, and well- "earned reputation for skill in imparting instruction, and to these successive "generations of Students will naturally resort as the safest guides to distinction. "There is also a pleasure and an advantage in the more close and confidential "relation which usually subsists between the Pupil and the Private Tutor, as "compared with that which holds of the Lecturer and the members of his class, "which will be appreciated and, where it is possible, obtained; and there is, to "some Students, a satisfaction in selecting their own guide, which will always "interfere with the regular working of a prescribed system."

We have now given a summary of the more important remarks which have been conveyed to us on the subject of tuition. There are, however, other observations expressed in the evidence which we have received deserving of much consideration, and we would refer especially to the statements made by Mr. Hildyard, Mr. Mathison, and Mr. Wratislaw in reply to our inquiries on this point.

Evidence, p. 165. p. 249. p. 213. p. 214.

It will have been seen from the analysis we have given of the replies which we have received, that while there is a very general dissatisfaction with the present state of tuition in the University, no one has attempted to prescribe any very complete and effectual remedy for the evils complained of. The only decisive one, that of prohibiting private tuition, is generally deprecated, and even those who suggest it seem to despair of its being ever adopted, or, if it were, of its being effectual for the objects which it is intended to attain. As we have already expressed an opinion that the practice of private tuition is due to a real want experienced by the Student, it will have been anticipated that we should not deem it satisfactory to resort to measures of repression. To remove the cause, or, in other words, to provide an unobjectionable mode of supplying the real wants which are felt, is, in our judgment, the only proper way in which any evils of the system that admit of a remedy can be properly dealt with.

Prohibition of private tuition unsatisfactory.

It will also have been noticed that one of the chief embarrassments in the way of a satisfactory solution of the question consists in the difficulty which would be generally experienced by the smaller Colleges, if they were to attempt to provide a staff of Tutors competent, both in number and variety of attainments, to afford the requisite amount of instruction and with the requisite classification of the Students, in all the departments of University study. Moreover the difficulties to which we have referred, so far as they may have been already experienced by the smaller Colleges, in providing instruction in sufficient amount and quality for the present University Examinations, must in a short time be greatly aggravated, now that the University has extended its range of honours and afforded to the Student an opportunity to win distinctions in other important departments of human learning. To meet such difficulties it has been proposed to group several such Societies into a confederation for the purpose of giving their instruction in common. But we are inclined to think there would be found in practice objections almost insuperable to such a mode of proceeding, and at best it would require a combination of so many conditions to be satisfied, that we cannot be induced to rely upon it with any confidence of success.

The smaller Colleges.

An objection also of much force has been urged against the present system of College tuition in general;—that it is, for the most part, only a temporary employment during a few years of early life, and not a definite and acknowledged career to which a man of eminence may, if he please, devote himself, as to the business and profession of his life. Mr. Blakesley has made some valuable observations on this point. "I think it quite certain," he says, "that the difficulty of "retaining the best qualified Students in the University, after obtaining Fellow- "ships, has been materially increased of late years by the course of events. It "will be remembered that, practically, there is no obligation to residence attached "to Fellowships. The alternative, therefore, is between a Fellowship with the "prospects of official employment in the University, and the same Fellowship with "prospects of advancement in the world. With the public opinion of the country "so strongly in favour of a practical life as it is, it cannot be a matter of wonder "that the choice of young men should generally be in accordance with it." Mr. Blakesley then enters into a detailed enumeration of the various causes "ope- "rating," as he says, "prejudicially upon the particular object of securing the best "qualified persons for permanent residence in the University, so as to provide a "satisfactory succession of College Tutors and University Professors. The whole

College tuition in general.

Evidence, p. 149.

REPORT.

"question," he adds, "may, in my opinion, be summed up in a very few words, "as follows:—

"The only prospect of securing a regular supply of well-qualified persons to "any employment in the country is to give it the character of a *definite career*. "The anomalies of ecclesiastical preferments did, antecedently to the recent legis- "lation, contribute very considerably to this result. The benefits of the legislation "have therefore been purchased by the sacrifice of it. And on the other hand, "the same effect has been increased by the opening of new lines of employment "of a kind to attract the attention of young men of capacity *at the time when they* "*are making up their minds* as to the course they shall pursue in life.

"From what I have said, it will be seen that I consider the evil in question, "which I regard as one of deep importance to the nation, only susceptible of perfect "cure by measures which would secure an appropriate career to that particular "class who are the depositaries of the civilization of the age, and the principal "agents in its transmission to others. In other words, the pursuit of science should "be sufficiently recognized as a definite calling to warrant those who feel themselves "competent to engage in it in refusing to relinquish it in favour of the ordinary "professions, such as the bar, the church, medicine, and the several branches of "the public service."

Mr. Swainson, for some time Tutor of Christ's College, has also some judicious observations on this point to which we would refer:—

[a]Evidence, p. 195.

"I do not," he says, "consider that the openings alluded to have served so "much to create an inducement to leave the University, as they have furnished "the means of obtaining a livelihood elsewhere to those who have other induce- "ments to leave. For instance, for one anxious to fulfil his duties as a Minister "of Christ there is as great and important a field within the walls of a College "as in the populous districts of a town, and very many of the resident Fellows so "consider it. The difficulty of retaining men of ability in the University in my "opinion lies in this, that the Lecturers and Tutors are underpaid; their offices "lead to nothing; when they cease to hold their Fellowships their employment "is gone; they must begin life afresh. And moreover, this shortness of tenure "of office affects the character of the instruction given. The duty of lecturing "is not the business of life; no one hopes that it will be so, and therefore cannot "enter into it with such energy and devotion as is desirable. The present limited "number of Professorships would not, however well they were endowed, furnish "a remedy to this defect, which seems to me to be owing rather to the uncer- "tainty of tenure, than to any other cause."

Mr. Swainson confines his observations to the state of the smaller Colleges: but it appears to us that there are also serious objections to the mode in which the tuition of the larger Colleges is provided for. The practice for the most part is, that the emoluments of the tuition should be devoted chiefly to the creation of a very lucrative office in the person of the Senior Tutor. The Assistant Tutors or Lecturers are generally very inadequately remunerated; and as their inducements to continue to occupy their posts depend greatly upon the prospect of a vacancy in the office of Senior Tutor, frequently a remote contingency, there is naturally a strong tendency to regard the duties of a Lecturer as one only of a temporary character.

Motives to the employment of private tutors.

We are of opinion that one of the chief motives to the employment of Private Tutors is to be found in the free exercise of the power of selection which the Student enjoys. Nor can we see any objection to such a power, provided it do not lead the Student to the choice of unsuitable persons to instruct him, or tempt the teacher to accommodate himself unduly to the wants of his pupil. Such evils as these we agree with Dr. Philpott in thinking must be provided against by proper attention to the style of examination pursued in the University. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that there are great practical benefits resulting from such a power of choice, inasmuch as it must necessarily stimulate the Tutors to greater exertions for the advancement of their pupils, and also lead the latter to work with confidence and pleasure under the conduct of a guide for whose selection themselves only are accountable.

Conditions required in any plan of instruction.

From the observations which we have premised we arrive at this conclusion, that in any plan which may be devised for ameliorating the state of University tuition, the two principal conditions to be satisfied are, (1) that there shall be a definite and permanent career provided for the teachers, and (2) that a reasonable latitude of choice shall be allowed to the pupils as to what teachers they will

select for their guidance. Two other conditions of a secondary character, and closely connected with each other are, (1) that there shall be adequate facilities for the classification of pupils, and (2) due economy in the administration of the system.

P. 27, 28.

In another part of our Report we have expressed an opinion that it would be very desirable that a general examination should be passed by all Students in the course of their second year; after which it should be competent for those who had satisfied the tests of such examination, either to pursue the mathematical or classical studies for the two older Triposes, or to select some science or study different to that which had previously engaged their attention as the complement of the course to be passed through prior to admission to the B. A. Degree.

Preliminary Examination.

The University has recently relaxed the stringency of its rule regarding the necessary connexion between the examinations for mathematical and classical honours. We see no advantage in the maintenance of such necessary connexion between any examinations for academical honours, and we are disposed to think that the greatest encouragement to habits of diligent study would be found in offering to the voluntary selection of the Student, at an early period of his career, a variety of modes of winning distinction according to the bent of his own inclination and talents.

Many Students coming up to the University well prepared would require little assistance to pass satisfactorily such a general examination as that we have referred to; and such persons would doubtless, as at present, be looking forward to, and preparing themselves for, the severer tests to be satisfied in the various examinations for honours. On the other hand there would certainly be a large body of Students who would require careful preparation to undergo an examination even of moderate difficulty. The requisite provision for preparing Students for this preliminary examination we are disposed to leave in the hands of the several Colleges. No Society would be without the means of supplying the wants of such Students, and no one could discharge this part of academical duties so appropriately as the Collegiate bodies themselves. But for the higher duty of instructing those who had passed the preliminary examination, and whom, as we have said, we should be glad to see left free to select any department of study which might be deemed worthy to be admitted within the system of the University, we are desirous of creating a numerous staff of Public Lecturers. We should prefer the title of Lecturer to that of Professor or Sub-Professor, mainly because we think the teaching of such persons must be for the most part catechetical, and therefore different from that of the Professors. A new title will also be desirable on other accounts, inasmuch as we shall propose that both the mode of appointment, the functions and the remuneration of these Instructors shall be different from those of any now known to the University. Among such Public Lecturers we should leave great freedom of choice to the Student as to whose lectures he should attend. For we should propose that the remuneration of these Teachers should be partly a fixed stipend dependent on continued residence within the University, and on compliance with such regulations as may be framed for their guidance, and partly the fees paid by the particular Pupils attending their respective classes. We are of opinion that it would not be difficult to provide an adequate fund for the supply of such permanent stipends. Residence in the University unfettered by the ties of celibacy and Holy Orders would offer great attractions to many persons of high attainments, even without the temptation of large fixed emoluments. Mr. Swainson remarks, "that the Lecturer's office might be deemed permanent, "and even if the salary were continued small, still as being permanent it "would attract and retain gentlemen of the highest qualification." And in another place he says, "I believe that it would be more easy to work the smaller "Colleges if there were a prospect held forward to those who are employed "in the tuition that they need not expect to resign all connexion with it when "they cease to be Fellows. Good Lecturers would be gained and retained, "under such circumstances, who now never become connected with the College "duties, or if they do so, are soon again dissociated and their places supplied "with fresh hands. The position of such men would be good, and they would "therefore be secured even at a comparatively low salary."

A new body of Public Lecturers.

How to be remunerated.

Evidence, p. 195.

p. 196.

There are some anomalies in the present system of fees for College tuition. These fees are uniform throughout the seventeen Colleges, although we apprehend it is within the competence of any College to vary them at pleasure. They have been settled at various times by a common agreement among the Tutors on a

Fees for College Tuition.

Report.

friendly reference to the Heads of Colleges, and the result of such references has been recorded among the Decreta Præfectorum.

The following scales of quarterly payment have been agreed on at the several dates mentioned:—

		£	s.	d.
27 Feb., 1721, for a	Fellow Commoner	3	0	0
,,	Pensioner	1	10	0
,,	Sizar	0	15	0
,,	Bachelor of Arts	0	10	0
14 Nov., 1767, for a	Nobleman	8	0	0
,,	Fellow Commoner	4	0	0
,,	Pensioner	2	0	0
,,	Sizar	0	15	0
,,	Bachelor of Arts	0	15	0
28 June, 1802, for a	Nobleman	10	0	0
,,	Fellower Commoner	5	0	0
,,	Pensioner	2	10	0
,,	Sizar	0	15	0
,,	Bachelor of Arts, Fellow Commoner	2	0	0
,,	Ordinary B. A.	1	0	0

and this last scale still continues in force.

Recommendations.

It appears to us that, although the amount is inconsiderable, it would be difficult to defend on adequate grounds the charges made for tuition prior to residence and subsequent to the B. A. Degree, and we should think it an advantage if they were discontinued. In our opinion it would be a satisfactory system if the payment, whatever might be its amount, which we think must be left to be determined by the University from time to time, were divided into two parts, according to such a proportion as might be deemed fitting, one of which should be devoted to the remuneration of the College Tutor acting in the capacity of sponsor or guardian of the Student's conduct, and the other should be appropriated to defray the cost of his instruction, being paid to the College up to the time of passing the general preliminary examination, and afterwards to the University for the maintenance of the staff of Public Lecturers. The separation of the payment into two parts will be convenient even while the Student depends upon the College for his instruction, as it will enable the Sponsor to unite the office of instructor with his other duties, or to confine himself to his own special province, according as his own inclination or the judgment of the collegiate authorities may deem it expedient.

Public Lecturers; how to be paid.

We are further of opinion that both these staffs of Instructors, as well the College as the Public Lecturer, should be subsidised by payments out of the corporate funds of the several Colleges. But as we shall have occasion to treat of the obligation devolving upon the Colleges to contribute from their corporate revenues towards the maintenance of the Educational Staff of the University, with whose prosperity and interests their own are indissolubly connected, we reserve for the present the statement of the reasons which have induced us to come to this conclusion.

P. 85.

How to be appointed.

Another important question is the mode in which the Public Lecturers should be appointed, and the constitution of the authority by which their several duties should be assigned from time to time.

These functions we are disposed to leave in great measure in the hands of the several Boards of Studies mentioned in other parts of our Report, the number of which will correspond to the various departments of learning for which it is proposed that Academical honours should be awarded. It would seem that these Boards would be the proper authority for selecting and nominating the persons fit to hold the office of Public Lecturers in the particular branches of study confided to their several superintendence. No other persons could be better expected to possess the requisite information as to the qualifications of Candidates and the wants experienced by Students in their respective departments. Such nominations would of course require confirmation by Grace of the Senate, and therefore be made subject to the controlling supervision of the Council of Legislation which is proposed to be created. In making their nominations these Boards would, as we have every reason to hope, be guided by no consideration but the suitableness of the Candidates for the discharge of the particular duties belonging to the Lecturer's office. Neither celibacy nor Holy Orders would be a necessary

P. 14.

condition for any man's promotion. No doubt the most suitable candidate would often be found among the Fellows of a College, but the relinquishment of his Fellowship would not interfere with the tenure of his Lectureship. He would have every stimulus to exertion. His emoluments and his standing in the University would depend in a great measure upon the number of his Class. It would probably be necessary that, if the fund for the payment of the fixed stipends were exhausted by previous appointments, additional Lecturers should be appointed depending entirely upon the fees received from their Classes, and looking forward to the advantages of a settled stipend only upon the occasion of a vacancy among the Senior Lecturers.

A code of Bye-laws to be carefully framed by the authority of the Senate would be requisite to apportion among the different departments of study the fund which it is proposed to raise as well out of the quarterly payments of the Students for tuition as by subsidies from the corporate funds of the several Colleges.

A code of Bye-Laws.

P. 81.

We think it right to say, that we do not expect that the institution of this office of Public Lecturer would entirely do away with the employment of Private Tutors. But we are of opinion that the system which we recommend may be made so elastic as to supersede, in great measure, the necessity for their employment. Those who would be most likely to become eminent as Private Tutors would naturally from time to time be incorporated among the Public Lecturers. A means would thus be afforded not only of providing all that was necessary in the way of teaching for the Student, but also of absorbing in a recognised and satisfactory service all who would be desirous of the employment of Teachers. Indeed, we are disposed to think that the existence of Private Tutors in any considerable number in conjunction with such a body of Public Lecturers as we have described, might be taken as a measure of the inefficiency of the working of the system, and so become the means of leading to its improvement and extension in proportion to the wants which were actually seen to exist.

Beneficial results from a good system of Public Lecturers.

It appears also that another advantage will be derived from the institution of the office referred to. It will be the means of retaining in the immediate service of the University a body of men of high character for learning and science.

Formerly the provision of cathedral or other preferments, without cure of souls, served in some degree to effect this object; but the number and value of such preferments has of late years been greatly reduced, and the public opinion, both of the clergy and laity, seems to tend to the still further diminution of all such preferments, unless connected with important diocesan or other duties. The Fellowships and Tutorships of our Colleges, much as they may contribute to the encouragement and reward of young men of learning and ability, are subject to the condition of celibacy, and therefore cannot be considered as affording a permanent provision or a *definite career* in life; and it is rarely, if ever, in the contemplation of those who gain them to make them more than stepping stones to professional or other employments elsewhere. The changes, therefore, which have been produced by recent Acts of the Legislature in the value and character of the preferments which are open either in the law or the church, have materially modified the various motives, frequently very slight and evenly balanced, which determine the choice of a profession; and whilst under the former state of things a distinguished young man, at the conclusion of the first stage of his academical life, would have devoted himself to the duties of public tuition in the University, with some view to cathedral or other preferment which might at some period afford a permanent resting place and provision for life, he would now probably be disposed, when nearly all such prospects have disappeared, either to select the much more lucrative profession of the law, or at once enter upon the performance of parochial duties, with a view to a permanent settlement in life as a parochial minister. We are inclined to attribute to the influence of such causes the somewhat less firm hold with which men of the highest attainments and character have been retained of late years by the prospect of filling the offices of the University and Colleges, so few of which are of a permanent character.

See Mr. Blakesley's Evidence, p. 149.

We find the same opinion more or less strongly expressed in many of the answers which have been addressed to us in reply to one of our queries with respect to the effect produced by recent legislation, both in the law and in the church, upon the prolonged residence of distinguished men in the University. Mr. Thompson, Tutor of Trinity College says, "The changes enumerated in this question have "undoubtedly been injurious to the University. Able men are driven from us

Evidence, p. 199.

REPORT.

"not so much in consequence of the inadequacy of the remuneration received "by Tutors and other College officers, as by the absence of any outward induce- "ment to devote themselves to literary or scientific pursuits as the business of "their lives. Many would be retained if there were a prospect of obtaining "*permanent* offices in the University, Professorships for instance, unclogged with "the conditions of remaining celibate and entering into Holy Orders. The "natural substitute for the ecclesiastical preferments, the prospect of which in "former times kept many able men among us, would be the creation of additional "Professorships. An increase in the proportion of lay to clerical Fellowships "would be a natural corollary to this proceeding (it being provided that such "lay Fellows should lose their Fellowships in case of non-residence).

"The creation of such a body of Professors may seem a visionary scheme, "and it is with some hesitation I propound it. The only chance I see of its "realization is this; let powers be given to every College to convert a certain "number of its Fellowships into Professorships, a number proportionate to "the amount of its resources, or let it have power, without diminishing the "number of Fellows, to institute well paid Professorships, reserving to itself a "voice in the nomination of the Professor. A precedent exists in this College "which, shortly after its foundation was called upon to pay an annual stipend of "40*l.* to the Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, in addition to main- "tenance and chambers in College."

We have already referred to the opinions of Mr. Blakesley and Mr. Swainson upon this point.

Evidence, p. 210. The Master of Downing College says, "I think the causes here enumerated "have tended materially to engage the abler University men in the practice of "professions more generally and earlier than heretofore.

"They are thus themselves prematurely withdrawn from those larger and "more exact studies, in Theology, *e. g.*, or in the history and philosophy of Law, "which are essential to solid and dignified professional eminence; and on the "other hand, the Faculties and the study of Theology, Law, &c., are weakened "and discouraged in the Universities. And even though the Professors in these "Faculties may be quite competent to their position, such additional inducements "to an immediate entrance into professional life tend materially to weaken and "diminish their classes. The abler Students, whose intelligence and sympathy "would have encouraged the Professor in larger historical research, and a "more thorough investigation and exposition of principles, are, by such induce- "ments, withdrawn from the University very soon after their first degree."

Mr. Wratislaw, Tutor of Christ's College, concurs in this opinion:—

p. 215. "As far as my observation has extended, the effect of the great increase of "the emoluments, offices, and civil honours of the law, and of the recent legisla- "tion with respect to cathedral and other preferments in the Church, as well as "the very general prevalence of higher views with respect to the obligations of the "Christian ministry in inducing the more distinguished Students after attaining "Fellowships to quit the University, and engage at once in professional studies, or "in the active duties of a parish, has been most prejudicial to the University. "And a similar, or even more prejudicial effect has been produced by the "improvement, both in social position and emolument, of the Masterships at "the public and other schools in various parts of the country. These changes have "undoubtedly tended to increase the difficulty of retaining the best qualified "persons to fill the more important offices in the Colleges and the University."

Dr. Philpott, the Master of Catharine, expresses the same opinion, though

p. 183. less strongly: "I am disposed to think that, from the causes mentioned in "this question, a greater number of persons, who have gained distinction in the "University, leave College and enter upon active professional duties at an earlier "period than formerly. Many who thus quit the University, would have filled "important offices in the Colleges and in the University (if they could have been "retained in it) with great advantage to our institutions and course of education, "and the loss of them is felt and regretted accordingly. But I am not aware "that, with such emoluments and such prospects of useful and honourable occu- "pation as the University is able to afford, any great difficulty has been found in "securing the services of well-qualified men for University and College offices."

P. 172. In treating of the Statutes of Colleges we shall have occasion to express our opinion that the condition of celibacy at present attached to all Fellowships cannot conveniently be relaxed. The existence, however, of this and other restric-

tions as well, no doubt, as the changes which are due to Acts of the Legislature, and the increased number of scholastic appointments in the country, have a tendency to impair the character of the University as a seat of learning, by withdrawing many of her ablest sons at an early period of their career. The institution of a body of Public Lecturers freed from the restriction of celibacy and Holy Orders, and holding permanent, though perhaps poorly endowed appointments, will probably be an efficient means to counteract this tendency; and it seems to us to be the most appropriate mode of raising the character of the University as a seat of learning, as well as a place for the instruction of youth, to make the discharge of the various academic duties, and the proper reward of such services, conduce to so desirable an end.

ADDITIONAL STIPENDS FOR PROFESSORS AND PUBLIC LECTURERS.

Each College to contribute funds.

In describing the new office of Public Lecturer, which we are desirous of seeing instituted in the University, we have stated our opinion that a portion of the fixed stipends of these Instructors should be derived from a contribution, to be made by each of the Colleges. To the same source we must also look for additional stipends in aid of the existing Staff of Professors, and to endow such new Chairs as may appear to be necessary.

The necessity for resorting to the College Foundations for the means of providing an adequate staff of Teachers appears to have suggested itself to the Master of Trinity College. "The new studies," he says, "which have been introduced or Evidence, p. 207.
"encouraged of late by the Universities, may be thought to require the esta-
"blishment of some corresponding studies in the Colleges, and thus we may need
"a new class of teachers. I do not think that any external power can guide the
"Colleges through difficulties of this kind, but it appears very likely that the
"independent action which is necessary to their life, and which generally finds a
"way out of their difficulties, might be aided by giving them some additional
"powers of the same kind as those which several of the Colleges have obtained on
"particular occasions, by special application to Government. Suppose, for
"instance, merely for the sake of illustration, it were made practicable for them to
"alter the conditions of tenure of some of their Fellowships, adding to the conditions
"certain duties of residence and instruction, and in return relaxing certain obli-
"gations, as Holy Orders and celibacy. By such a change the commuted Fellows
"might really acquire the position of Professors, and even of University Professors,
"for there is no reason why their instruction should be confined to the members
"of their own College. And there would be a great advantage in providing in
"this manner a class of College Professors, who might give instruction in the
"subjects of the New Triposes, since such instruction is needed in order that
"the Triposes and the other measures for encouraging the Moral and Natural
"Sciences, may produce their effect."

A similar opinion has been conveyed to us still more distinctly by other gentlemen.

Mr. Blakesley writes—"Such a fund [for endowing existing Professorships or p. 150.
"erecting new ones] might, in my opinion, be advantageously augmented by
"the suppression of some of the Fellowships in the different Colleges. This
"object I should pursue until about 20 per cent. of the number had been sup-
"pressed, or in other words, until each College was burdened with the payment
"of a contribution (equivalent to the amount of dividend on 20 per cent. of its
"Fellowships) to the Professorial Fund. Provisions might, in my judgment, be
"framed without difficulty which would bring this state of things about gradually,
"and prevent any vested interest from suffering hardship."

We have already quoted the observations of Mr. Thompson, Tutor of Trinity College, upon this subject. Mr. Merivale, formerly Tutor of St. John's College, says, "The College funds ought, in my judgment, to be assessed for the purposes p. 176.
"of the University." And in another place he writes, "The fees which Students
"pay to University officers, Professors, the Public Library, &c., are small; p. 173.
"nevertheless, if means could be found to make the College property assessable
"for University purposes, I should be glad to see the Students still further
"relieved from such burdens."

Mr. Rowland Williams, Fellow of King's College, writes to the same effect: "It p. 296.
"may be suggested that, while the University is poor, the Colleges are compar-

REPORT.

"atively rich; and although any measure involving the principle of confiscation "would inspire natural aversion and alarm, there appears no just reason why the "element of property, which in ordinary cases is made to enhance the payment "of fees for graduating, should, in the case of *Fellows of Colleges*, be altogether "overlooked. Perhaps the payment at present required of *Grand Compounders* "is excessive; but, in any reconsideration of the scheme, an arrangement might "probably be made by which the various Colleges should contribute to the "University chest, either in proportion *to the number of Degrees conferred on their* "*Fellows during the year*, or perhaps to the number of their Fellows possessing "the franchise, or on some other equitable scale."

Evidence, p. 215. Mr. Wratislaw "suggests the attachment of several Fellowships (or their "incomes) from each College, in proportion, free from all College duties and "restrictions, to permanent Professorships in the University."

p. 164. Mr. Gunson, Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, says, "The plan of "compulsory attendance upon the Lectures of some one or more of the Professors "in operation with respect to candidates for ordinary degrees, seems to work "well, and might, I think, be usefully extended to all Students. If the University "Examinations were so arranged, that the subjects on which the Professors are "lecturing should form part of such Examination, little compulsion would be "required, as Students would find it their interest to attend the Lectures, and "would cheerfully pay a small sum for so doing. Suppose each Student paid "5*l.* during his course, I apprehend that a sum of 2,500*l.* might thus be annually "raised. To augment this, the Colleges should be taxed either in proportion to "their respective revenues, or the number of Students in each. If the sums set "apart for the ordinary maintenance of the Colleges should be insufficient to "meet this additional payment, (as in most Colleges, I believe, would be the "case), then the non-resident Fellows might fairly be called upon to surrender part "of the emoluments which they receive for the supposed performance of duties "which they do not perform, especially as many of them are engaged in duties "or professions elsewhere for which they receive proportionate recompense. I "believe a sum of 2,500*l.* might easily be raised in this way."

It thus appears that the principle of a contribution levied upon each of the Colleges for the maintenance of a competent staff of public Instructors is already entertained in several quarters within the University. For our part, we are inclined to think that justice would not be done to the intentions of the Founders of Colleges if the foundation revenues were entirely withheld from such purposes. In all the Colleges it would appear that the education of the Scholars of the House was intended to be gratuitous. In the larger foundations of King's, St. John's, and Trinity it was directed that a staff of Lecturers, Moderators, and Examiners should be maintained out of the revenues of the Colleges. Such intentions cannot be deemed to be satisfied by the nominal existence of such officers receiving the small ancient stipends and performing no duties: nor can it be thought reasonable that the Scholars of the Foundation should pay for their instruction on the same scale as pensioners or persons for whom no pecuniary benefits were designed by the Founders of Colleges.

These considerations seem to establish conclusively the obligation of the Colleges to contribute substantially towards the maintenance of an adequate staff of public Instructors.

Scale of contribution from the several Colleges.

It remains, then, to determine on what scale such contributions should be made by each of the Colleges. We have neither the information which is necessary to settle this point, nor does it appear to us to be desirable at present that we should go further than to indicate the principle which may fairly be acted upon. When we come to the consideration of the Statutes and Constitution of the several Colleges, we purpose to recommend a plan by which the appropriated Fellowships and Scholarships connected with Schools may be commuted for Exhibitions, and an adequate number of open Scholarships provided in every College. A joint consideration of the number of open Scholarships so constituted, and of the amount of the Corporate revenues themselves, would appear to be the most reasonable and equitable criterion to determine the proportion in which the contribution should be levied.

P. 184.

We have now indicated, with as much definiteness as appears to be desirable in this Report, the general sources from whence for the most part funds necessary to augment the endowments of the existing Professors, and to create new Chairs,

as well as to provide sufficient means for the fixed payments to the Public Lecturers, may be derived, and have defined the principle which may fairly determine the proportion of contribution from each College.

Special sources of income available.

We will, in the next place, enumerate one or two special sources of income belonging to the University, which as it seems to us, may advantageously be made available for the object we have in view.

P. 71, 72, 73.

Of the Professors above described it will have been seen that there are only two whose incomes exceed the amounts which can be considered necessary and reasonable for the proper and dignified support of men of eminent learning and ability: and even these are less than what is paid to the majority of those who hold the subordinate judicial and other offices at the Bar. The progressive depreciation of the value of the rent-charges, will probably diminish the amount of both these incomes considerably in the course of a few years,—say to 1,500*l.* and 1,000*l.* respectively. The second of these sums is not greater than is due to the position of a Professor who takes the first rank amongst his colleagues; and no one to whom Professor Blunt's writings are known, or who has attended his lectures, will think the remuneration which he receives more than adequate to his merits. We are of opinion, however, that whenever a vacancy in the Lady Margaret's Professorship shall occur, a portion of its funds, say 500*l.* per annum, might be advantageously reserved for the endowment of a new Theological Professorship.

Lady Margaret's Professorship.

In reviewing the resources at the disposal of the University for the purpose of promoting theological instruction and study, it may probably appear expedient to give a new direction to the funds at present applied under Mr. Hulse's will to the maintenance of the two offices of Christian Preacher and Christian Advocate. The incomes of these two officers are at present as follow:—

Mr. Hulse's Foundation.

	£.	s.	d.
Christian Preacher . . .	318	12	4
Christian Advocate . . .	241	10	6

Vice-Chancellor's Evidence, p. 15.

and it is believed that they will be further augmented on the falling in of certain annuities which now continue to be paid out of the estates left by the testator.

We are disposed to think that few persons would consider it an improper deviation from the testator's intentions, or otherwise than an improvement upon the present practice in regard to this Foundation, if the income of the two offices of Preacher and Advocate were applied to the establishment of one of the new chairs of Theology, which now appear to be wanting to complete the teaching of the University in this department.

Lectores Ordinarii and Lady Margaret's Preachership.

We may also observe that, whenever the resources of the University available for the purposes of public teaching are brought under review in the manner which we have suggested, it will be proper to suppress the inconsiderable payments at present attached to the offices of *Lectores Ordinarii* and Lady Margaret's Preacher. These have ceased to be of any practical service, and therefore may be regarded as lapsed Foundations.

Mr. Worts' Foundation.

Moreover, as it may reasonably be expected that before application is made to the Colleges for additional funds for these purposes, it should be made manifest that all the resources of the University itself, properly available for this end, had been exhausted, we think it deserving of consideration whether the sum which is annually paid by the Vice-Chancellor under Mr. Worts' will, for the maintenance of two Travelling Bachelors, might not be more usefully applied. We shall notice this subject, however, at greater length in another place.

P. 100.

Suppressed Canonries in Ely Cathedral.

We have before ventured to state our opinion that an extended system of professorial theological education would be honourable to the University and advantageous to the Established Church. The funds of some of the Canonries in our Cathedrals which it is designed to suppress, would not, as it appears to us, be diverted from their proper object, if applied to endow additional Professorships in our Universities. It is believed that very few enactments in the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 113, were more generally approved than the annexation of three Canonries of Christ Church to Professorships of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and of two Canonries in the Cathedral of Ely to the poorly-endowed Professorships of Greek and Hebrew in that of Cambridge; and we are persuaded that if the same principle was carried further, and the two Canonries which it is proposed to suspend in that Cathedral when vacancies in them next occur, were made the endowment of two new theological Professorships,

REPORT.

they would afford a very material aid to the University in completing her arrangements for forming a theological school upon a comprehensive and efficient system.

We now propose to consider how far the existing Foundations of the University or any modifications of them may afford sufficient means for teaching and superintending the several branches of learning and science, which ought to find a distinct place within the Academical system.

We have recommended, generally, that the staff of Instructors who are to conduct the public teaching of the University should be composed of two classes—Professors and Public Lecturers. The first class would consist of men whose character for learning and ability is fully established, holding permanent appointments, whose income should be mainly at least provided by the endowment of their Chairs: the second would be formed of men of less assured eminence, many of them just entering upon public life, and looking for much of their remuneration from their popularity as teachers, at least in those departments of study where the students are numerous, and where it is desirable or practicable to keep in full activity the principle of competition, without which their functions would sooner or later be usurped by other parties. But even as respects this second class, there are many departments of study where the number of Students is necessarily small, and where the principle of competition would either cease to operate or involve a needless multiplication of teachers. In such cases it will rest with those in whom the appointment of such Professors or Lecturers is vested to select those who are known from their previous character and reputation to be fully competent for the duties which they are required to discharge.

Classification of existing Professorships for the formation of Boards of Studies.

The existing Professorships, so far as they may be made serviceable for the formation of the several Boards of Studies, to the superintendence of which each branch of the Academical system should, according to our recommendations, be confided, may be classified as follows:—

1. Board of Theological Studies—
   - The Regius Professor of Divinity.
   - The Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.
   - The Norrisian Professor of Divinity.
   - The Regius Professor of Hebrew.
2. Board of Legal Studies—
   - The Regius Professor of Civil Law.
   - The Downing Professor of the Laws of England.
   - The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
3. Board of Medical Studies.
   - The Regius Professor of Medicine.
   - The Professor of Anatomy.
   - The Downing Professor of Medicine.
   - The Professor of Chemistry.
   - The Regius Professor of Botany.
4. Board of Mathematical Studies—
   - The Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.
   - The Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.
   - The Lowndean Professor of Geometry and Astronomy.
   - The Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.
5. Board of Classical Studies—
   - The Regius Professor of Greek.
6. Board of Natural Science Studies—
   - The Professor of Chemistry.
   - The Regius Professor and Dr. Walker's Reader of Botany.
   - The Woodwardian Professor of Geology.
   - The Professor of Mineralogy.
7. Board of Moral Science Studies—
   - The Regius Professor of Modern History.
   - The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
   - The Professor of Political Economy.

To the Board of Mathematical Studies, the branch of Engineering Studies, and to the Board of Moral Science Studies, the Modern Language Studies would become subordinate. In the event, however, of these new branches of study receiving a distinct place in the system of the University, and that full develop-

ment which we trust they may attain, it will probably be deemed expedient to confide them to separate Boards of their own.

It will be observed, that in constructing the several Boards some of the Professorships are named in more than one. To this we see no objection, and, indeed, the connexion between the particular branches of study appears to render such a recurrence unavoidable.

We shall now proceed to consider the several branches of study separately, with a view to determining what additions to the Professorial staff of the University are necessary.

1. BOARD OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES.

Present Professorships inadequate.

There are only three Professors of Divinity in the University, a number which is altogether inadequate either to teach or to represent this most important department of human knowledge. Of this number the first in our list is much occupied with various extraneous duties, and the efficiency of the third is diminished by the condition of his Deed of Foundation, which requires him to interpolate readings with his Lectures. The lectures of these Professors also are regulated by no common Statute or other authority of the University, by which the subjects which they treat or the order of succession in which they are given, are determined in accordance with an organized and well understood system of public instruction; and even the special Statutes to which some of them are subject, and by which their lectures and teaching are directed to be controlled, are either no longer applicable, or have ceased to be enforced; and although we have reason to believe that there exists a private arrangement amongst them by which the subjects of their lectures are made subservient to the Voluntary Theological Examination, in all other respects they would appear to be nearly, if not altogether, uncontrolled and independent.

Consequences of this inadequacy.

It is almost a necessary consequence of these defective arrangements, as well as of the want of a sufficient lecturing force, that no proper school for professional instruction in Theology has been hitherto formed in the University. When such systematic instruction is sought for, Students are accustomed to avail themselves of the assistance of a Private Tutor, or to resort to some of the diocesan institutions which have been recently formed for this purpose.

Provision made by the University for Theological Study.

We should be guilty, however, of great injustice to the Authorities of the University if we should leave it to be inferred that instruction in Theology is unduly neglected in the general education of her Students. There are lectures and examinations in nearly all the Colleges on parts or the whole of the Greek Testament, the Evidences of Christianity, and the early History of the Church, and in parts of the works of Bishop Butler and other divines, which are selected for that purpose. Prizes are also very generally given for distinguished excellence in the Theological Examinations: and it is well known that regard is paid to such distinctions in the appointment to Fellowships. The same, as well as other Theological subjects, are included in the Previous Examination at the end of the fifth Term of academical residence, and also in that for the ordinary B.A. Degree; comprising altogether an amount of theological knowledge which is quite as great as can be reasonably required from Students generally, without any reference to their future destination in life: but it is one of the unhappy results of the great length of time that is devoted to the preparation for the first Degree, and the absorbing influence of the studies and occupations of a great part of the more distinguished Students which immediately succeed it, that little or no attention is paid to professional education, or to any other preparation for many of the more important employments in after life.

Voluntary Theological Examination.

It is true that the University has instituted a Theological Examination, and has required from all persons who offer themselves for it a Certificate of attendance during one Term upon the lectures of two, at least, of the Professors of Divinity: but the obligation to attend this Examination is imposed by the Bishops, and not by the University, and the Examination itself is one for *passing* only, where there is no classification or public certificate of honour; and though the preparation for it requires no small amount of time and labour from young men of slender capacity, or whose previous education has been neglected, it is not calculated to exert a very stimulating effect upon the studies of those who are in a condition to regard it without apprehension of failure. Small, however, as is the amount of theological knowledge which it absolutely requires, we have reason to believe that it has produced a considerable effect upon the state of preparation of the great body of Students who present themselves for Holy Orders.

REPORT.

Recommendations.

If to this *pass* Examination were superadded an Examination with classes, or certificates of honour, and embracing a sufficiently comprehensive range of subjects, the effect would probably be to secure the careful preparation of a large body of the candidates for Holy Orders; for it may safely be concluded that very few of their number would treat with indifference an Examination, the result of which would affect so seriously the estimation in which they would be held in their future profession. So great, indeed, would be the competition for such an Examination that there would be good reason to apprehend, unless great precautions were taken, that a body of Private Tutors would rapidly spring up to take the position thus opened for them, and a serious additional expense would thus be imposed upon a class of students who are not in general in a condition of life which would enable them to bear it without inconvenience.

There appears to be only one method by which evils of this nature could be effectually guarded against, which is, to increase considerably the number of Theological Teachers, and to give them such a share in conducting the Examinations as would secure a just influence to their teaching. We are very far, however, from recommending that the proposed Examinations should be placed entirely in their hands, but that they should be combined with such a proportion of independent examiners as may be sufficient to guard against or counteract, when necessary, the personal views and peculiar tendencies of those who teach as well as examine.

A system of theological lectures, which would be adequate for effecting this object, must comprehend every branch of theological instruction which is required to be made the subject of examination. They should follow a prescribed order, and be given at such hours that the same Student should be enabled, if so disposed, to attend the whole of them. The cycle, also, which they form should be included within a limited period, say of one academical year, so that attendance upon them would not impose the necessity of any great extension, if any, of the ordinary length of residence in the University. A course of lectures, however carefully prepared, can serve no proper purpose of instruction if it take several years to complete them, inasmuch as they cannot be addressed to the same class of students.

It is not our intention to attempt to particularize the new foundations which would be necessary to carry out a complete scheme of theological instruction such as we have suggested above. It must, however, comprehend the critical exposition of the Holy Scriptures, both Hebrew and Greek; selected portions of the Greek and Latin fathers; the history of the Christian Church; the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England; Pastoral Theology. Any one of these subjects, or even branches of them, would furnish sufficient occupation for a Professor; and if the professioual education of the clergy of the Church of England is to be seriously carried on by the University, it is only by a sufficient staff of teachers of eminent learning and ability that such an education can be fully and satisfactorily conducted.

The critical exposition of the New Testament and the wide province of Ecclesiastical History, which are not at present undertaken by any of the three existing Professors, would alone require the addition of two new Theological Chairs. We are disposed to think that adequate assistance might be obtained for supplying the further wants which would still remain, by the appointment of a sufficient number of well qualified Public Lecturers in the several subjects.

We are satisfied that the best interests of the Church are closely allied with those of the University in effecting an adequate augmentation of the staff of Teachers in Theology. If the permanent residence of a body of learned theologians could be secured, whether engaged in the prosecution of their own studies, or directing and encouraging the studies of the great body of young men who are preparing for the Church, there would be no place where professional theological education could be more effectually carried on, or where Students would be less liable to that danger of having peculiar and somewhat personal views impressed upon them, to which those who resort to smaller theological institutions are sometimes exposed. The University would thus in reality become the nursing mother of the Church.

We regard it as an additional recommendation of this plan for the professional education of the clergy at the University that it would not necessarily extend the time of residence, nor add to the expenses of their education. For if the preliminary Examination were adopted in the way we have recommended in a former part of this Report, and if it were open to the Students to devote themselves to a

professional course of study so soon as they had passed it, then this professional education would begin with a great body of the Students, at the end of the fifth instead of the tenth Term, and might thus be completed in three years from the beginning of their academical life.

2. BOARD OF LEGAL STUDIES.

We have before intimated our concurrence in the opinion expressed by Dr. Maine in favour of establishing the Faculty of Law in the University upon a wider basis, so as to comprehend English and International as well as Civil Law. In accordance with his views we have proposed the establishment of a Board of Legal Studies, whose duty it would be to arrange the system of lectures and examination for the Law Tripos. To the same Board might also be entrusted the details of a plan for making it subsidiary to the professional education of Civilians and Lawyers, by defining, with the necessary precision, the character and the extent of the knowledge that would suffice for this object. The adoption of such a plan would completely obviate the objections stated by Dr. Maine to the existing regulations respecting degrees in Civil Law.

There are, however, two distinct classes of candidates for Degrees in Civil Law, for whom different arrangements may be necessary. The first are those who take that Degree with a view to practice as Advocates in Doctors' Commons; the second those who are induced to do so from various motives, but with no professional views. Students of the first class, who chiefly belong to the Society of Trinity Hall, have been hitherto accustomed to prepare themselves with great diligence for the exercises in the Law Schools, and for the examinations which were instituted by the late, and continued by the present, Professor. Those of the second have most commonly contented themselves with such a preparation as was requisite to pass the Examinations, and no more. The merits and professional acquirements of Students of the first class would hardly be sufficiently tested by the general examination for the Law Tripos, to which they would be subjected in common with candidates who present themselves with very different views; and it would seem to be desirable to retain a specific examination as well as specific exercises, before they are admitted to their Degree: if those of the second class are subjected to a similar trial,—and it might not be expedient to separate them openly from the first—the distinction between them would be sufficiently marked by their final classification, as the result of the Examinations.

If the Examinations and Studies for the Law Tripos and the Law Degree were established on the wide basis which we propose to give to them, the Inns of Court would possibly think it reasonable to confer some privileges upon those who had passed the Law Examinations of the University with credit.

The foundations of professional education should be laid at the University.

We have before expressed the opinion that it is desirable, in all cases where a Student is designed for a learned profession, that the foundations of his professional education should be laid at the University. It may be quite true that such persons may be compelled in many cases to seek elsewhere for much of that minute and technical knowledge which the practice of a profession requires; but there are many general principles, even in subjects which are almost exclusively professional in their application, the just appreciation and correct knowledge of which will always distinguish a lawyer, a physician, or a divine, who has been liberally and philosophically educated, from one who has not enjoyed such advantages. With a view to attain this end, we are of opinion that the instruction provided by the Faculty of Law should not be confined to the laws of this country or to any particular code, but that, in addition to the study of English, Civil and International Law, it should embrace an examination of the principles on which existing systems of law are founded, and that it should be extended to an investigation of the principles on which all laws ought to be founded; in other words, that the study of General Jurisprudence, and of the science of Legislation, and of morals in connexion therewith, ought to be encouraged. To carry out this object it might probably be deemed expedient to establish an additional Professorship of General Jurisprudence.

3. BOARD OF MEDICAL STUDIES.

The existing organization of the studies of Medical Students in the University is almost entirely due, as we have before observed, to the exertions of the late

REPORT.

Changes in the Course of Medical Studies.

Dr. Haviland. Before his appointment to the Professorship, the Professor who held it was nearly the sole judge of the qualification of candidates for Medical Degrees, provided that they had kept the Terms and satisfied the formal requirements, with respect to Acts and Exercises, of the Elizabethan Statutes. But this state of things was entirely altered by a series of reforms which the Senate adopted, chiefly upon Dr. Haviland's recommendation. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine were thus required to attend the lectures of the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, and the Downing Professor of Medicine, and to pass an examination conducted by them on the subjects of their lectures, as well as by the Regius Professor himself, not merely on the subject of his own lectures on Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, but also in Hippocrates and Celsus, with a view to ascertain the sufficiency of their classical as well as medical education: in addition to these examinations and the exercises prescribed by the old Statutes, they were required to produce a certificate of having attended Hospital practice in some acknowledged School of Medicine, in case they had been absent from the University, as was usually the case, during part of the interval which elapsed between their admission as students and their B. M. Degree.

Further examinations and exercises were also required before obtaining a Licence to practice or admission to the degree of M.D. Besides producing certificates of attendance at an extensive course of Medical Lectures in the great Medical Schools of the metropolis or elsewhere, the candidate was required to pass a general examination in the subjects which they embraced, conducted by the Regius Professor, the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor, and a Doctor of Physic named by the Vice-Chancellor; so as to test satisfactorily his knowledge of every subject which was judged essential to the practice of his profession. There is probably no existing Medical School where the qualifications of a Graduate of Medicine are scrutinized with greater severity.

Cambridge as a Medical School.

These regulations, though more than sufficient to maintain the high standard and estimation of Cambridge Medical Degrees, have failed altogether in increasing the number of Medical Students; for the number of M. B. Degrees during the last ten years has not averaged more than four annually, whilst that of Licentiates and Doctors is still smaller. There are many causes which have contributed to this failure. Some of them must be sought for in the institution of the London University, in the increased efficiency of the London Medical Schools, and the relaxation of the restrictive regulations of the College of Physicians respecting admissions to their Fellowships; others are referable to the number of the Examinations to be passed, and of Exercises to be performed in order to attain a Cambridge Degree, as well as its great expense, and the long period which must elapse before it can be conferred; for if we suppose a Student to commence his residence, as is most commonly the case at the age of 19, he will not be able to attain the Degree of Doctor before the age of 29, and two years later if he proceeds through Arts. This is in the one case three, in the other five years later than is required by the regulations of the University of London.

Scheme of the revised Statutes.

The scheme of the revised Statutes of the University proposes to reduce the period which elapses between the beginning of residence and the B. M. Degree, as well as of that between the B. M. and M. D. Degree from five years to three. This reduction of the periods required for graduation was approved by Dr. Haviland, though he further proposed to compel Medical Students to proceed to the Degree of B. A., and of course also to pass the examinations required for it, at least one year before they were allowed to proceed to that of B. M. His successor, Dr. Bond, whilst he approves of the reduced periods of study and preparation for the two Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Medicine as sufficient, and not more than sufficient for the completion of a proper medical education, yet is disposed to think that the enforcement of the studies and the sacrifice of the time required for a B. A. Degree as a preliminary condition to that of B. M. would prove an intolerable burden, and would amount in effect to the virtual suppression of the Faculty of Medicine in the University; and in this opinion the Members of the Syndicate who drew up the scheme of the revised Statutes appear finally to have concurred.

A suggestion of Dr. Fisher with respect to the members of this Faculty is, almost precisely, similar to that made by Sir James Stephen, to which reference has been made elsewhere in this Report. He proposes that the public education of the Medical Student shall be the same with that of other Students until the Previous or some corresponding Examination at the end of his fifth, or, as

proposed by him, his sixth Term of residence. The six Terms succeeding, which intervene between this Examination and the M. B. Degree, are proposed to be devoted to an *elementary* course of medical study, comprehending Human Anatomy, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Pathology, and some other subjects, together with those branches of the Natural Sciences Tripos, such as Botany and Chemistry, which bear upon his future profession. A second or *complementary* course would occupy the two years which succeed the first Degree, which might be prosecuted either in Cambridge or in any other recognized Medical School, the proficiency of the candidate in the subjects embraced in it being sufficiently ascertainable by the final examination in the Term preceding his M.D. Degree, which would thus be conferred at the beginning of the seventh year from his admission to the University. This scheme would suppress also the grant of the License to practise, which would become, under the proposed arrangements, nearly, if not altogether, unnecessary. REPORT.

Dr. Fisher agrees with Dr. Clark in recommending the permanent separation of the departments of Human and Comparative Anatomy, a separation which has in fact already taken place, though no provision has been made for maintaining it hereafter. He is also disposed to recommend the appointment of a Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, as well as of a Professor of Surgery, a branch of the Profession recognized in the ancient and Elizabethan Statutes of the University as a liberal study in which Licenses were conferred, and without systematic instruction in which no course of medical education can be considered to be complete.

We wish to express our concurrence in these views so far as to say that one additional Professorship of Anatomy is at all events necessary to give completeness to the Medical Staff already existing in the University. Recommendations.

The following remarks afford a satisfactory reply to an objection which has frequently been urged against Cambridge as a Medical School.

Dr. Fisher's Evidence, p. 129.

"I am aware that there is an opinion prevailing not only in the University but "elsewhere, that Cambridge, considered in its double capacity as a University "and as a Town, does not offer wherewith to form a Medical School; but before "we admit the correctness of this opinion, let us see on what grounds it rests. No "one will be disposed, I think, to assert, that the University is not able to "provide efficient teachers for that purpose; no: the opinion rests on the "impression that the town of Cambridge is not sufficiently large to afford, espe-"cially as regards the hospital, suitable opportunities for study. The town of "Cambridge contains about 25,000 inhabitants; but the hospital extends its "sphere beyond the town, it takes the county within its range. Now let us see if "there be not towns containing a population less than 30,000 which have been or "are celebrated for their medical schools. In bringing some of them forward, I "will, at the same time, mention the names of those persons who have been or "are connected with those schools, and who have contributed to the advancement "of medical knowledge. I shall distinguish by italics the names of those who "were dead previously to the year 1842:—

"Göttingen, under 10,000 inhabitants. *Haller*, *Blumenbach*, *Soemering*, Lan-"genbeck, Wagner, Kraus.

"Heidelberg, under 12,000. Tiedeman, Gmelin, Naglé, Chelius.

"Halle, under 30,000. The two *Meckels*.

"Pavia, under 29,000. *Scarpa*, *Spalanzani*, *P. Frank*, *Razori*, Panizza.

"I think that any one who is conversant with the history of medicine will "admit that some of the names of the persons I have brought forward are not, in "reputation and as regards their particular pursuits, second to any of those who "have, during the last hundred years, contributed to the progress of medicine, "and of the sciences associated with it.

"In judging of the opportunities for the study of medicine offered by Cam-"bridge, we are apt to be influenced by the consideration of those offered by the "metropolis; but let us take the measure of the latter in their practical dimen-"sions. The medical schools in London are, with the exception of those of King's "College and University College, associated essentially with hospitals, and they "are all independent of each other. Thus the member of King's College cannot "as such attend the lectures of Dr. Williams, nor can the member of University "College attend those of Dr. Budd. The Student of Bartholomew's Hospital "cannot follow the instructions given by Sir Benjamin Brodie, nor can the Student "at St. George's attend the anatomical lectures of Mr. Paget.

REPORT.

"If there existed a National Institute of Medicine which gathered into one "professional body the original and distinguished talent which is congregated in "London, then a field of instruction, rich in its kind, and great in its extent, "would be opened to the medical student; but as that talent is scattered over a "great many institutions, several of which may be regarded as being of a private "rather than of a public character, the Student can derive but a partial advantage "from it at the best. We ought not to speak of any medical faculty in compa- "rison with the Medical School of London, but only in comparison with one of "its particular schools, and that mode of viewing the case offers limitations which "would not appear on a cursory glance. I think it right to remark also that "there is no medical institution in England which, with the exception of the "medical faculties belonging to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, "directs the course of education on the one hand and confers the right to practise "on the other. The University of London, the College of Physicians, the College "of Surgeons, and the Company of Apothecaries grant either Degrees, Licenses "to Practise, or Diplomas, but they do not take directly a part in the education of "those whom they examine; whilst King's College, University College, and "the schools associated with the hospitals, afford opportunities for study, but they "do not enjoy the privilege of granting the power to practise. Moreover, the "majority of Medical Students who resort to London have been previously engaged "in medical studies, so that there scarcely exists a system of early training for the "medical profession in England, a circumstance which is not in my opinion "without its peculiar consequences.

"To return to Cambridge—its University is not wanting in opportunities for "the study of medicine. The Anatomical Museum, recent as its institution com- "paratively speaking is, affords means of instruction in Physiology and Pathology "such as few Museums I am acquainted with do. If the opportunity for dissection "be limited, the deficiency might be remedied, should the Government be pleased "to give orders to that effect. On the other hand, Addenbrooke's Hospital offers "a field for clinical observation remarkably well suited for the purposes of ele- "mentary education. The number of patients is large enough to occupy fully "the attention of the Student, but not so large as to perplex it. He is not "exposed to hindrance by a crowd of fellow-students, so that his attendance at "the Hospital need not become an act of seeing instead of observing. The greater "part of the medical officers attached to the Hospital give courses of clinical in- "struction both in Medicine and Surgery."

Encouragement of the lay element in the constitution of the University.

We believe it to be important to the best interests of the University, that the lay element in its constitution should be at all times encouraged and maintained. The great preponderance of Students designed for Holy Orders, and the almost exclusively theological character of the foundations of the greatest part of the Colleges, creates a disposition both within and without the University, to regard it as a theological institution. Whilst admitting to the fullest extent the important, and in some respects essential connexion which exists between the University and the Established Church, we are persuaded that the permanent interests of both of them is promoted by a mixture of theological with other Students: for not only does this common education, with all the associations connected with it, tend to keep up the equality of the social rank of the Members of the three learned professions, but the University is protected by this union of objects and of Students from the attacks of those without its walls, who regard the Established Church with no favour, and still more from the dangers which may originate within them, from the narrow views which are apt to be engendered in a body composed exclusively of the members of one class, however numerous and important they may be.

Means to encourage the resort of Medical Students to the University.

With a view to encourage the resort of Medical Students to the University, it seems to us desirable not merely that the period of graduation should be shortened to the full extent that is proposed, but also that the examinations which they are required to undergo should be very clearly defined, and not unduly multiplied: that they should not range over every department of medical knowledge, but embrace such only as every diligent and well educated Student may be expected to be thoroughly acquainted with: that the harassing exercises in the schools should be abolished or greatly modified; and lastly, that the College and University Fees for Medical Degrees should be materially reduced. For it is well known that candidates for the medical profession are rarely able to meet the demands made upon their resources by a very expensive education.

We have already observed that the sketch of the revised Statutes proposes to retain

the exercises for the M.B. Degree, but omits one of the two Acts which are now required for that of M.D. We have also expressed an opinion that it is not expedient to include in a Statute which cannot be altered without the authority of the Crown, any provision, like the one in question, of a not very important character, which may be safely left to the ordinary legislation of the University: still less so, when its utility is even now seriously doubted by many persons who are well qualified to judge of it. Dr. Bond, the present Regius Professor of Medicine, in speaking of these exercises, says, that "they might "be usefully modified so as to constitute the *viva voce* part of a medical examina- "tion, which would be in conformity with the usage practised elsewhere, and "would be peculiarly appropriate to a profession in which readiness in the pro- "duction and application of knowledge is so essential." "The propriety," says Dr. Fisher, "of retaining the exercises in the schools in their present form appears "to me to be very questionable. I do not wish to speak disparagingly of exercises "which, when the two parties engaged are not only conversant with the "syllogistic mode of disputation adopted, but also accustomed colloquially to "the language employed, afford a good test of general proficiency, but it must "be admitted, that the syllogistic form of argument has fallen so much into disuse, "that it no longer answers the end it formerly did. Indeed, the dissertation "itself has become merely formal as regards the details it embodies, so that "its composition offers scarcely any interest to the Student, whilst the defence of "the thesis is in general too embarrassing to be instructive." Whatever may have been the interest attached to such public disputations in former times, and however much they may have tended to stimulate the faculties and to display the readiness and skill of the disputant, the period seems now past for reviving them.

Exercises for the Medical Degrees.

In addition to other causes, which have operated to the discouragement of Cambridge as a Medical School, it may be observed that the University offers no marks of honour to those Medical Students who pass their Examinations or perform their Exercises with distinguished credit. Where the number of candidates is so small, there can be no effective classification in the order of merit as in the examinations for mathematical or classical honours; and it is only by a public declaration of the examiners, whether associated or not with pecuniary or other prizes, that the credit of the possession of superior attainments, a precious advantage in a profession so crowded as that of Medicine, can be made known to the public at large.

No marks of Honour offered to Medical Students.

Again, with the exception of the four well endowed Tancred studentships, and two or three others of smaller value at Caius College, there is no provision to assist Medical Students, as such, in their progress through the University. We have collected the documents relating to Mr. Tancred's Benefaction, and have caused them to be printed in the Appendix. The Students are elected for the most part before the commencement of their residence by the Master of Christ's College, the Master of Gonville and Caius College, the President of the College of Physicians, the Treasurer of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, the Master of the Charterhouse, and the Governors of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals. They now receive an income of 113*l.* per annum each for six years. We have no reason to think that the appointments to these Studentships have not been most conscientiously made, but as they are not given as the result of an examination before admission, and are subject to no trial after it, they are found to be, like all similarly bestowed benefactions in public schools and elsewhere, of little benefit for the promotion of diligent and persevering study. We are of opinion that if the appointment to these Studentships were deferred to the second or third year after the beginning of residence, and if they were given as the rewards of a professional examination, they would tend not a little to encourage the resort of Medical Students to the University; if the duration of their tenure were also reduced from six years to four, there would be at least one vacancy every year, and the most distinguished Medical Student of every successive year would thus be put in possession of a most valuable aid towards the completion of his professional education.

Want of provision to assist Medical Students in the University.

There are also two Fellowships at Caius College, which are reserved for physicians, but they have been hitherto restricted to natives of the county of Norfolk. At many other Colleges, there is a provision for one, in some cases two Medical Fellows; but they are not originally elected as such, and in former times the Fellowships often became in fact little more than places of refuge to other Fellows who were enabled by declaring for Medicine and proceeding by

Inefficiency of the Medical Fellowships in certain Colleges.

REPORT.

the easiest methods to attain Degrees in that Faculty, to escape the necessity of taking Holy Orders, which the Statutes had otherwise made compulsory upon pain of forfeiture. A considerable remedy has been recently provided by the higher standard of proficiency required for Medical Degrees. A still further security against the possibility of abuse would be the limitation of the tenure of such Fellowships to seven years after the M.D. Degree

Dr. Bond, in speaking of the encouragement given to the formation of an effective school of Medicine in Cambridge by the high standard of instruction which is now offered to Students in the preliminary branches of medical education, adds, "That unquestionably the invitation thus addressed to them would
Evidence, p. 84. "be much more effectual if some share of the emoluments of the University "and Colleges were assigned as the reward of a Student's having distinguished "himself by his acquirements in the medical sciences; for which the additional "distinction of a place in the first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos might be "a requisite condition. At present no inducements in the way of distinction or "reward are offered for the Student to acquire a proficiency in the medical "sciences. In Caius College, it is true, there are three small Scholarships given "to proficients in Anatomy and Chemistry; but with this meagre exception, no "one of those premiums with which the University, or rather the Colleges, are so "richly endowed, is awarded for success in the study of Medicine. Though "certain Fellowships are appropriated to those who are intending to proceed "to medical degrees, they have been conferred exclusively upon proficients in "other sciences or in classical literature; and formerly have even not uncommonly "been held by persons who have received no medical education at all. But were "it known that but a few even of these sources of emolument would be open "for such as distinguished themselves in the medical studies and examinations of "the University, there can be no doubt that this inducement, in connexion with "the opportunities offered of acquiring such proficiency as has been insisted on, "would insure and would maintain a medical school of reputation in the Univer-"sity. It would not be advisable that these emoluments should be of such value, "or so long retained, as to render the fortunate possessor of them too independent "of future exertions; but if held for a term of years only, they would be of "timely assistance to the young physician during the first years of practice, enable "him to maintain his grade in the profession, and encourage him to devote "his leisure to the further prosecution of the more scientific branches of "medicine."

p. 110. Dr. Clark fully concurs in this opinion: "Doubtless the connection," says he, "of Medical Students with our University will be preserved and extended if "due rewards for distinguished merit be offered. There are in some of our Col-"leges Fellowships appropriated to Medical Students; in many there are Fellow-"ships for the holding of which no proceeding in any special Faculty is pre-"scribed. Some of these might, perhaps, be made the reward of excellence in some "branch or branches of science connected with medicine: but no persons should "be admitted as candidates for them who have not proved that they have appro-"priated the advantages of the previous education in literature and arts."

Medical Scholarships recommended.

The institution of Medical Scholarships of such a value as would afford an effective assistance towards defraying the expenses of medical education in all Colleges where Medical Fellowships exist or are recognized, even if the endowment of them were obtained by the sacrifice of the emoluments of the whole or a considerable part of the Fellowship itself, would be now the most effectual mode of establishing a Medical School on a secure and permanent basis: for it would be found that such Scholarships conferred as rewards for superior merit would operate more powerfully than Fellowships, to which the condition of celibacy is attached—a condition, as is well known, not generally reconcileable with extensive medical practice.

We are disposed to think that this is the best destination which could be given to the Linacre Professorship at St. John's College.

4. BOARD OF MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.

It is this department of study which is pursued in the University with the greatest earnestness, and which occupies the greatest number of teachers, comprehending a very great majority of the College and Private Tutors; and as long

as success in the Mathematical Tripos continues to be a main avenue to Fellowships, its supremacy amongst other branches of academical study is not likely to be disturbed.

We have before referred to the constitution of the Board of Mathematical Studies and to the effects which it has already produced in giving greater definiteness to the course of mathematical study which is pursued in the University, as well as in somewhat narrowing the very wide field over which it had begun to range, and repressing the tendency occasionally shown by young and ardent examiners to extend it unduly.

Beneficial influence of the present Board of Mathematical Studies.

In reply to the Queries on the Mathematical Studies and Examinations we find a pretty uniform testimony borne to the beneficial influence which the operations of this Board have already exercised, and are likely hereafter to exercise, upon the mathematical studies of the University. Mr. Hopkins, the most distinguished and the most experienced of the Mathematical Tutors in the University, says—"The recommendations of this Board have been, on the whole, "in my opinion, extremely judicious; and I consider their general superintend- "ence of our mathematical studies to afford an excellent means of regulating and "modifying them from time to time as circumstances may require." Dr. Philpott, Master of Catharine Hall, after observing that the Board possesses the power of recommending and suggesting changes, but no authority to make positive laws without reference to the Senate, adds that "it is difficult to conceive that the "recommendations by such a body of persons as constitute the Board, as far as "they do not interfere with any positive recommendations of the Senate, should "not be readily adopted and carried into effect by the Moderators and Ex- "aminers." Dr. Phelps, the Master of Sidney College, Mr. Mathison, Tutor of Trinity, and others, concur generally in this opinion.

Evidence, p. 243.

p. 262.

Proposed enlargement of the powers of this Board.

This Board, according to the constitution which we propose in other parts of our Report to give to it, would be called upon to exercise larger regulating powers extending as well to lectures, and the cycle which they should follow, as to examinations. Questions of no small difficulty and delicacy would present themselves in the distribution and organization of the lectures. These lectures must be adapted also to the wants of students of various capacities and very different states of preparation: they must recognize and provide for such an amount of competition as will allow a sufficient freedom of choice to the Student and stimulate the exertions of the Lecturer; above all, such a Board must have the power, subject to due regulation and control, of recruiting the body of Lecturers from time to time by the addition of young men of distinguished promise and ability.

We do not conceal from ourselves the difficulties which would attend the successful working out of this or any other system for conducting the studies of the University, designed to supersede another which has been so long in operation, connected with so many interests, and supported, as it undoubtedly would be, by all those who are adverse from principle or habit to all considerable changes; but we have ventured to propose it as being, in our opinion, calculated to remove some evils and anomalies which are of a very serious nature, and also to restore to the public teaching of the University its just influence and authority.

Neglect of the Science of Civil Engineering.

There is one department of study, leading to one of the most lucrative and important professional employments in this country, which is now quite neglected in the University, but which seems to us to come strictly within her province; we mean the science of Civil Engineering. It may be quite true that many of its practical and technical details may be best learned in the offices of engineers engaged in the execution of important works; but the knowledge of mathematics and mechanical principles as involved in the estimate of the strength and distribution of materials, the effects of elasticity, and generally of the operation of forces and pressures, is so necessary in all the more important and difficult applications of this science, that no amount of practical skill and experience can ever replace the want of this theoretical knowledge.

The lectures which have been given for many years by Professor Willis, touch upon some of the principal questions of the mechanics of engineering, and present admirable exemplifications of the union of theoretical and practical science, without a thorough knowledge of which no Engineer can be qualified for the higher branches of his profession: and, if a School of Engineering were recognized in the University, he would probably be disposed to give to this department of his lectures a much larger range than he has hitherto felt safe to venture upon when addressing Students who have no such professional views. To other Professors or Lecturers might be entrusted under his superintendence, and the authority of the

REPORT.

Board of Mathematical Studies, the instruction of Students in drawing, in descriptive geometry, in the principles of construction, and in such other subjects as were necessary to the preparatory education of a Student before he was transferred to the office of a practical engineer.

Cambridge well fitted for a School of Civil Engineering.

Attempts have been made of late years to establish Schools of Engineering in other places, without success: the preeminent character of Cambridge as a school of Mathematics, and the earnestness and determination which which the study of them is pursued there, would probably preclude a principal cause of such failures. Others are referable to the opposition which has been made to such Schools by many practical engineers, who were not disposed to recognize the value of knowledge which they themselves had never acquired: we feel satisfied, however, that the really eminent and well-educated members of that important profession are too well aware of the paramount importance of a scientific knowledge of mechanical principles and their application, in the practice of their art, not to co-operate in the promotion of any attempt to give a proper preparatory education to those who propose pursuing it.

Recommendations.

From a conviction of the growing importance of this branch of knowledge we have ventured to recommend that a course of study and examination in it should hereafter form one of the avenues to the B. A. Degree coupled with the test of proficiency supplied by passing the Preliminary Examination in the second year. The recognition and development of this branch of study would require the addition of two Professorships to the present number, namely, one of Practical Engineering, and one of Descriptive Geometry.

5 BOARD OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.

There is only one Professor, that of Greek, who belongs to this department of academical study; but the deficiency is in some respects supplied by very able Classical Tutors in several of the Colleges.

A Professorship of Latin recommended.

We are of opinion, however, that the addition of a Professorship of Latin is necessary.

If arrangements should be made by which the public instruction of the Students should be transferred, after the Preliminary Examination in the second year, from the Colleges to the University, it would probably be expedient to assign to some of the more distinguished public as well as private Tutors the functions of Public Lecturers in this particular branch of study.

There can be little doubt that a well-organized and continuous system of classical lectures upon some of the principal authors of Greece and Rome, with more or less special reference to the history and archæology of those ancient nations, their systems of philosophy, their fine arts, and other subjects, would attract the attendance of the great majority of those who were candidates for honours in the classical examinations, provided that such examinations were carried on sufficiently in accordance with the lectures to encourage and reward an attendance upon them: such an accordance could only be permanently secured either by giving to the Public Lecturers a considerable control over the examinations, or by making some of them members of a Board of Classical Studies, by whom the lectures and examinations might be regulated.

Advantages of a Board of Classical Studies.

Evidence, p. 292.

The establishment of such a Board, even under the existing system of classical study in the University, would probably be attended with many advantages. Dr. Whewell, in answer to a query respecting it, says, "I think there would be "many advantages in such a Board, constituted like that of Mathematical studies, "partly of permanent and partly of changeable members. Such a Board might "direct the course of the examinations, and of the reading of the Students, in a "far more consistent, authoritative, and comprehensive manner than can be done "by a succession of detached Examiners drawn from various classes, with no "habits of conference or permanent co-operation, each following his own notions." The Rev. Rowland Williams, Fellow of King's College, Vice-Principal of Lampeter College, and a distinguished classical scholar, when speaking of the undue length of the passages proposed in the classical examinations, as well as of the wide range of their subjects, adds, "However desirable it may be "to limit the length of passages to be proposed in examinations, such an object, "singly, would scarcely require the establishment of a Classical Board. There "are, however, other purposes which such a Board as has been suggested might "conveniently fulfil. It would furnish a common ground on which the more dignified "authorities, who are *ex-officio* Examiners, might come in contact with the

p. 234.

"younger members of the Senate who receive their powers by annual election. "By such communication perhaps both parties would gain, and their several tastes "might lead to a sound balance instead of a capricious oscillation. The Board "need not prevent the various examinations from differing, but it might subject the "difference to useful regulations; and, in short, might constitute a *standing* "*Syndicate*, by which new books of sterling value might be recommended, and "such improvements introduced by 'Grace,' or otherwise, as experience might "from time to time suggest. Possibly even a *veto* on measures or appointments, "affecting classical studies, might be intrusted to *the majority* of such a Board, "analogous to that which is not very happily vested in each separate member "of the *Caput*. One of the greatest practical evils in an University is the bias "apt to be given to appointments, such as those of Examiners, or of Preachers, "&c., by *Collegiate* interests or egotisms. Notions of patronage prevail, by which "perhaps the Colleges which have the greatest affluence of talent principally "suffer, but by which the character of the University is also in some measure "compromised. It might enter into the province of a Classical Board to check "the sway of such feelings, and to consult for the permanent advantage and "reputation of the academic body. It may be said that, where Boards exist, the "vicious habit of considering appointments as a species of patronage to be "exercised by each member in rotation, may prevent the proper object of their "constitution from being attained; still such abuse might be guarded against, either "in the case of Examiners or of Preachers, by a distinct assertion of a more "correct principle. The united wisdom ought to be exercised as far as possible "in each appointment.

"It would probably not be expedient to fetter the discretion of Examiners by "very narrow restrictions; and perhaps a Classical Board might preclude the ne- "cessity for minute legislation, by recommending a particular usage, or by keeping "alive a right tone of opinion. One benefit which it might confer upon the Uni- "versity would be the observance of some gradation in the subjects proposed at "several periods. The Examiners for Scholarships, without being reduced to a "mere puerile range, might find sufficient scope in the purest classical historians "and poets, with some limitation on the use of the Greek Orators, and possibly "even on that of Thucydides and Tacitus; and certainly introducing only the "simpler (such as the Socratic Trilogy), if any, of the works of Plato. The "Tripos, without essentially losing its present character, might have a philoso- "phical paper; while the *Medal* Examination, being for the chosen few, might not "improperly require more critical refinement; and *here, if anywhere*, comparative "philology, or metrical and emendatory niceties might be dwelt upon."

Evidence, p. 298. p. 289. p. 283. p. 291 p. 288.

Mr. Worsley, the Master of Downing College, Mr. Thring, Fellow of Magdalene College, Mr. France, Tutor of St. John's College, Mr. Warter, late Tutor of Magdalene College, and others, express likewise opinions favourable to the institution of such a Board. Mr. Thompson, however, of Trinity College, whose opinion is entitled to great consideration, confining his observations to the Classical Tripos, is disposed to think that the provisions of the Grace of the Senate passed in 1849, by which the four Examiners are required to consult together with respect to the papers to be set, are sufficient for all the purposes required.

Powers of such a Board.

With an extended staff of Classical Professors and Public Lecturers, to whom would be entrusted the instruction of the Students who were candidates for classical honours, the institution of such a Board with powers to regulate, with the approbation of the Senate, the subjects of the lectures and the cycle of their order, would be found to be essential to the successful working of the system: for it is obvious that without a very strict and well regulated co-operation, by which provision would be made to meet the wants of every Student, it would be impossible to prevent the prevalence of private tuition, by which the beneficial influence of the system might be frustrated. Its successful working also would require, in this department of study as well as in others, a liberty of choice on the part of the Student with respect to the Lecturer whom he would attend; and if the remuneration of the Professors, or Lecturers, were made to a great extent dependent upon the number of Students who attended their lectures, they would possess a motive for exertion of never failing operation. By such an arrangement also those who had not the art of teaching, however great their learning or ability, would soon abandon their Lectureships for other employments, unless provision could be made for them in other capacities, not as teachers of their department of learning, but as representing it, and extending it by their researches and publications.

It is, however, manifestly essential to the success of such a system of Lectures

REPORT.

Provinces of University and Collegiate Instruction must be strictly defined.

in this or in any other department of learning or science, that the attendance of Students on the University Lecturers should not be obstructed by an unnecessary concurrence of Lectures on the same subjects in the Colleges; for it is obvious from the relation which exists between a Student and his College, that in a competition for attendance upon University or College Lectures, where it can be enforced in one case, and not in the other, the compulsory lectures will always prevail. It is only by strictly defining the respective provinces of the University and the Colleges in the education of Students, and by preventing irregular intrusions upon them, either on the one part or the other, that they can be made to work harmoniously together. To secure this end, it appears to us to be necessary that every Candidate for a Degree in Arts, or for Honours in any Tripos, should be required to produce a Certificate of his having attended, during the last four Terms of his residence, such a Course of Public University Lectures as might be thought to be an appropriate and adequate preparation in his particular line of study.

6. BOARD OF MORAL SCIENCE STUDIES.

Recommendation.

According to the present arrangement of the Moral Sciences Tripos, the studies of the Law are incorporated with those of Moral Philosophy, History, and Political Economy. We are disposed to think that if increased activity were imparted to the system of Legal Studies and Examinations, it would be found convenient to have a distinct career for Students of Law in the Law Faculty, and to separate them from the department of Moral Sciences.

So long, however, as subjects are embraced, whether in the Examination for this Tripos or that of the Natural Sciences Tripos, which, though grouped together for that purpose, are not dependent upon, or very closely connected with each other, it would seem to be desirable to allow candidates to select such portions of them as they may have made the object of special study and preparation, without requiring them to submit to the form of examination in others which they are not qualified to pass with credit or with satisfaction to themselves. It has always been a leading principle in the Classical and Mathematical studies of the University to discourage vague and inaccurate knowledge, as fatal to the formation of those habits of strict observation and reasoning without which no fruits can be brought to maturity. We hold it to be of the utmost importance to the character of the University that the maintenance of this great principle should never be abandoned or even endangered. It is for this reason that we think it expedient that the classes of honour, in connexion with these Triposes, should be rather framed with reference to specific than to general acquirements, and we observe with pleasure that this principle has been already recognised, and acted upon, in the classification of the candidates for those Triposes in the past and present years, by the addition of special marks of commendation corresponding to the particular branch of study in which the candidate has excelled.

Professorship of Modern History.

Appendix, p. 456.

We have already pointed out the connexion which was intended to be established between the Professorship of Modern History and the study of Modern Languages. The studies which this Chair was designed to promote seem to have had reference to the preparation necessary for diplomatic and other foreign appointments.

Mr. Worts' Foundation

We have also alluded to a foundation for the maintenance of two Travelling Bachelors. By the will of Mr. William Worts, two incepting Bachelors receive 100*l.* per annum each for three years. They were directed by the Will to visit foreign countries, to take different routes, and each of them to write once in a month a letter in Latin to the Vice-Chancellor of the University to be communicated by him to the Regent House and to be deposited in the Public Library. In those letters they were to give an account to the University of the religion, learning, laws, politics, customs, manners, and rarities, natural and artificial, which they should find worth observing in the countries through which they passed. In modern practice this foundation has been so far modified that the Latin letters are required to be sent by the travellers to the Vice-Chancellor only once a year. But at the present day it may reasonably be doubted whether any important purpose can be served by the maintenance of such a foundation. There is no lack of travellers among our countrymen: no want of information from books on the state of foreign countries: and it may be added that although the foundation of Mr. Worts is not more ancient than the beginning of the last century yet the changes which have recently taken place in regard to the facilities and the

desire for travel have produced a greater effect in reference to the particular objects which he desired to promote than several centuries have done in regard to other foundations. On the other hand wants of an analogous character have been produced by the state of modern society and the extension of international relations.

Among such wants may be particularly mentioned a special education for Students destined to fill Diplomatic and Consular appointments. We have said that the stipend of the Professor of Modern History is not greater than is necessary to secure the services of a person of eminent literary attainments, and we think he should be relieved from the obligation imposed by his Charter of Foundation to find out of his salary adequate stipends for two teachers of Modern Languages. We have also recommended that a knowledge of Modern Languages, with which might be united some acquaintance with Modern History, should form one of the passports to the B. A. Degree, after the test of the Preliminary Examination in the second year had been satisfied. But if a special education for the class of Students to whom we have referred were undertaken by the University, the subjects of study, which it would be necessary for them to pursue, would be of sufficient magnitude and importance to justify the institution of a Tripos of Honour for distinguished proficients. For if to the knowledge of languages were superadded an acquaintance with the History of Treaties, with Political Geography, with the principles of International Law, the laws relating to aliens, to commerce and to shipping, and perhaps other kindred subjects, a field of study would be described sufficiently ample and important to warrant its introduction and encouragement within the system of the University. If such ideas ever attained distinctness and coherence, it might be worthy of consideration whether the Foundation of Mr. Worts might not, with such addition as might be deemed fitting, be converted into a Professorship to be called that of the Law of Nations and Diplomacy. Such a commutation under the altered circumstances of modern times might not involve any injustice to the intentions of Mr. Worts, and would materially strengthen the effective staff of Public Teachers in the University.

There is generally no want in Cambridge of teachers of the principal European languages. Some of their number have generally been men of considerable literary attainments, and they have occasionally received a formal appointment as authorised teachers of those languages from the Regius Professor of Modern History. In the event of such a Professorship as we have described being instituted, the occupier of the new Chair might, with the Professor of Modern History and such members of the Senate as might be deemed fitting, be united to form a Board to preside over and direct the Studies and Examinations belonging to this department.

7. Board of Natural Science Studies.

The sciences included in this group, which are represented by Professors in the University, are Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, and Geology. There are no representatives of Zoology, considered apart from Comparative Anatomy, and as a branch of Natural History; nor of Meteorology, a science of rapidly-increasing importance, of which the chief generalizations have only recently been established; nor of Electricity and Magnetism, unless considered as departments of the vast science of Chemistry, or connected by other relations with Natural Philosophy. In our classification we have considered the more exact Natural Sciences as included in the application of Mathematics; but in foreign Universities they are considered, under the name of Physics, as a branch of experimental rather than of mathematical science, though there are very few departments of them where the aid of a mathematical treatment of most of the questions involved is not indispensably necessary.

The arrangements of the Natural Sciences Tripos, adopted in 1848, include Human and Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, which are essential branches of medical instruction, and are more properly referred, therefore, to the group of Medical Sciences.

There have been two examinations for the Natural, as well as the Moral, Sciences Tripos in the past and the present year. The number of candidates for both of them was small, but much more so in the former than in the latter; a result which might naturally have been expected as these studies have been only recently encouraged. It is obvious also that there cannot be continuous instruction given to Students engaged in learning those sciences which are dependent

REPORT.

upon the exhibition or manipulation of experiments, or in the examination of specimens, unless the Professors or well-qualified assistants are present to direct or advise them.

Chemistry.

The science of Chemistry is rapidly extending its ramifications into all the arts of life, and a knowledge not merely of its principles, but also the practical power of applying them, is becoming daily more and more important as a part of general as well as professional education. The present venerable Professor of this science has lived to see the day, after many years of comparative indifference and neglect, when his lecture-room is again well attended by students; an effect partly produced by the recent legislation in the University, and partly by the interest which the results of chemistry have created amongst all classes of the community. But the science is much too extensive for the teaching of one Professor: and we venture to hope that the University will eventually add a second who may divide with the present Professor the vast range of subjects contained in this extensive science.

Recommendations.

We are also of opinion that a new Professorship will be required in the science of Zoology.

The provision of adequate lecture-rooms for a greatly enlarged system of lectures, and also of collections of apparatus and laboratories, to which Students may have access, as well as the support and extension of the scientific Museums —all subjects of great importance to the University, will be specially considered in a subsequent part of our Report.

P. 116—127.

Ten new Professorships recommended.

We will now recapitulate the new Professorships that we think it would be necessary to establish in the University. They are,—

Two of Theology,
One of General Jurisprudence,
One of the Law of Nations and Diplomacy,
One of Anatomy,
One of Chemistry,
One of Latin,
One of Zoology,
One of Practical Engineering,
One of Descriptive Geometry.

Endowment of new and additional endowment for existing Professorships.

But besides the new Chairs which we have indicated, it is clear that before new obligations and duties can be imposed upon those existing Professors, whose lectures are subservient to the obtaining of a Degree, additional means of endowment, where requisite, must be supplied for their adequate maintenance. We do not think it necessary to enter into detail, but we are of opinion that sufficient means may be found for all purposes without imposing upon the Colleges the burden of contributing from their corporate revenues a larger annual sum than under all circumstances may be reasonably expected from them.

The principles upon which the emoluments of Professors in the University should be regulated, have been expressed with such singular wisdom, and we may add, foresight, in some passages from different works of Lord Bacon, which have been collected and somewhat condensed by Sir William Hamilton, of Edinburgh,* that we make no apology for quoting them.

"And because Founders of Colleges do plant, and founders of lectures do "water, it followeth well, in order to speak of the defect which is in public "lectures, namely, in the smallness and meanness of the salary, which, in most "places (especially among us) is assigned unto them, whether they be Lecturers "of (the liberal) arts or of professions. It hath been my ancient opinion and "observation that the Universities of this realm, which I take to be the best "endowed Universities of Europe, there is nothing more wanting towards the "flourishing state of learning than the plentiful and honourable salaries of such "Readers; for it is necessary to the progression of the sciences that Readers be "chosen of the most able and sufficient men, as those which are ordained for "the generating and propagating for ever of the sciences, and not for transitory "use. This cannot be except their condition and endowment be such as may con-"tent the ablest man to appropriate his whole labour, and continue his whole "age in that function, and therefore must have a proportion answerable to that "competency of advancement which may be expected from the practice of a pro-"fession; so as, if you will have sciences flourish, you must observe David's "military law, which was, 'that those which tarried with the baggage should

* "Discussions on Philosophy, Literature, and University Reform," p. 693.

" have equal part with those that went down into the battle,' else will the baggage " be ill attended. So Readers in sciences are indeed the guardians of the stores " and provisions of science, whence men in active courses are furnished, and there- " fore ought to have equal entertainment with them; for surely Readers in the " chair are as parents in the sciences, and deserve to enjoy a condition not inferior " to their children that embrace the practical part, else no man will sit longer " in the chair than till he can walk to a better preferment; and if the fathers " in sciences be of the weakest sort, or through the meanness of their entertain- " ment, be but men of superficial learning, it will come to pass, as Virgil " saith—

" 'Invalidique patrum referent jejunia nati.'"

Amount of income requisite.

It is difficult to determine the bases upon which should be fixed the amount of the incomes to be assigned to Professors in the University, which would be sufficient to secure generally the services of the ablest men in the different departments of academical study, either permanently or until they were advanced to other preferments of greater value or dignity in the Church or in the State. Much would in all cases depend upon the nature of such ultimate prospects, as affected by the course of public legislation; still more upon the advantages offered elsewhere by professional employment. The temptations, however, to the adoption of a life of literary or scientific labour, such as the Professorships in our Universities, if adequately endowed, would afford, from the gratification of a deeply-rooted taste and the prospects of distinction and fame, are always powerful, and would be found very generally to prevail, if combined with the certain attainment of a reasonable and independent support. We should be induced by such considerations, not to fix the incomes of such Professors as high as that which other professional employments would generally secure for them; and in mentioning incomes varying from 400*l.* to 800*l.* per annum, attainable at a moderately early period of life, we indicate a scale by which the University would probably be able to command the services of men of the highest order in every department of learning and science.

Mode of Appointment.

If we assume that the appointment to Professorships which have been created by special Founders should continue to be regulated by the special provisions of their deeds of foundation, it becomes a question of no small difficulty, but of paramount importance, to determine the best and safest modes in which elections should be made to the Professorships already founded or to be hereafter founded by the University itself. Objections might be urged against a nomination by the Heads of Colleges, as provided by the 40th Chapter of the Elizabethan Statutes, as it would exclude the great body of the Professors from the share which is properly due to them in the selection of the candidates; whilst an uncontrolled election by the whole body of the Senate would give too free a course to the predominant influence of the larger Colleges in favour of candidates connected with them. We should be disposed to recommend a middle course, entrusting to a General Board or Council of Studies, constituted as hereafter described, the selection of one or more candidates to be by them nominated to the whole body of the Senate, for final confirmation or election. The Statute, however, which should embody the conditions of all such elections, and provide against the difficulties which might arise in connexion with them would require to be very carefully considered.

Conditions of tenure.

In the framing of the Statutes for regulating the Professorships or Lectureships to be hereafter founded, or those already in existence, which receive an augmentation of income, there are some conditions which should be rigorously enforced: the first is, a residence in the University of at least six months in the year; the second, that the whole or at least a considerable part of their salary should not be paid, unless the lectures required by the Statute or Grace of the Senate had been delivered. These conditions should not be relaxed, unless for a *gravis causa* to be approved by a competent authority, and even then only for a limited period. If however the approach of old age or continued illness should render the effective performance of a Professor's duties no longer possible, or no longer profitable to the University, then some part of his stipend in proportion to the length of service should be assigned to him by way of pension, with the title of *emeritus*. Such a reservation of an honourable support for old age or infirmity would in fact be considered as a valuable part of the remuneration of those who were engaged in the active performance of their duties.

Composition of the Boards of Study, and their functions.

We have sufficiently enlarged upon the importance of instituting Boards of Study, corresponding to the several courses by which the B. A. or the Professional Degrees may be attainable. The several Boards would be composed of Professors

Report.

belonging to each particular branch of study, together with such other Members of the Senate as it might be thought expedient to unite with them. To these Boards we would confide the regulation of their several departments; their proceedings, when not merely administrative, being subject to the approbation of the Senate, and consequently to the revision of the Council of Legislation. We think that it should also be the province of each Board as well to select and nominate the Public Lecturers of their several branches of study, as also to secure in each branch due organization of the teaching of the Public Lecturers and the Professors, to prescribe the cycle of subjects to be taught, the order in which they are to be taken, and to suggest and propose the arrangements and changes required from time to time to maintain the constant efficiency of the system of instruction.

But there are many questions which may arise affecting the relations of these Boards to each other as well as to the whole body of the Professors, which will require from time to time to be considered and determined by some superior authority, such as a

General Council of Studies.

We have recommended that a Council should be instituted, which should possess the power of nominating, for the sanction of the Senate, the candidates to fill vacant Professorships, when their election is not provided for by special Statutes; and it might be expedient to constitute the same body as a General Council of Studies, who should be authorized to meet from time to time, and to deliberate, and, when necessary, to report to the Senate upon all matters which relate to the public instruction of the University, and to give unity of action to the Boards who preside over its several departments. In this Council all Professors would naturally be included. It might, however, be objected that if it were composed of Professors only, its members would be disposed to view the questions submitted to them rather with reference to the interests of the class to which they belonged than to those of the University at large; that in elections and the distribution of funds entrusted to them, a spirit of exclusion and favoritism might sometimes manifest itself, which would tend to provoke feelings of jealousy and distrust in other members of the University, and thus expose their recommendations to much opposition. In order to guard against the formation of such an exclusive spirit and to give to the constitution of this Board a more comprehensive and popular character, it would seem to be expedient to add a certain proportion of other members of the Senate. Thus the Vice-Chancellors of the current and past year, the Public Orator, the Registrary, the two Proctors, and the two Moderators of the current year, might be *ex officio* members of it. And if with them were combined a certain number of other persons, as for instance, two Heads of Colleges, appointed by their body, and eight members of the Senate, appointed by the Colleges according to a specified cycle, a body would be formed which would be little likely to be influenced by the personal interests and feelings of any predominant class of its members to such an extent as seriously to compromise its usefulness and impartiality.

To the Vice-Chancellor might be given, as the right of his office, the power of summoning the meetings of this Board, either at his own pleasure or upon the requisition of three or more of its members. But when the multifarious duties of that officer are considered, it seems expedient in this case and in all other Boards and Syndicates, that a Chairman should be appointed, who might act for him when other engagements prevented his being present. The Vice-Chancellor is not a member of the Board of Mathematical Studies, as at present constituted, but its members (who appoint their own Chairman) make their reports to him, by whom also they are published to the University. But it seems to us to be a proper incident to the first administrative officer of the University, that he should be officially the head of every Syndicate or similar body, by whatever name it may be designated, and should possess the right of calling them together whenever he is disposed to do so; but it is well known that inconveniences have resulted unavoidably, and must result from making it necessary that the Vice-Chancellor should personally preside at all meetings of such bodies, and from not appointing, in every instance, a Deputy Chairman, who should be authorized to act in his place whenever he is prevented attending by other engagements.

In closing this review of the general range of studies, we think it desirable, from the great importance of the particular subject, to add an account of the recent progress and present state of Mathematical Study in the University.

MATHEMATICAL STUDIES.

The actual state of Mathematical studies as pursued in the University of Cambridge is undoubtedly a state of progress, and one in which, since the commencement of the present century, great and signal improvement has taken place; insomuch that the want which of late years appears to have been most pressingly felt is that of limiting by general understanding among the Examiners, or by some definite rules imposed by the authority of the Senate, the exuberance of the course of reading followed and the variety of the subjects both of pure and applied Mathematics required, and the extent of detail into which they are pursued. Present state of these studies.

Cambridge has always maintained a high reputation as a Mathematical University. Since the days of Barrow, Newton, and Cotes, that University has been looked to as more eminently the seat of abstract science in this country, and the chief centre from which it has been diffused. On the importance of such studies it is impossible to dwell too strongly, whether we look to their educational effect as a discipline of the mind, or to the magnificent results to which their pursuit has led, and which have influenced the whole character of modern civilization. While, however, it is impossible not to feel that the glory of the country itself is intimately bound up with our national progress in this direction, it is equally certain that Mathematical science, as such, is not that department of human pursuit which has ever claimed a large share of human sympathy when placed in competition with those in which excellence is more easily appreciated. What the vulgar does not accord it is necessary that the more enlightened should supply in the way of motive for entering on pursuits which have apparently little attraction in themselves. There were danger that Mathematics might perish from the face of the earth if not made an especial part of a liberal education, and that at all events their higher forms would never arise unless their attainment were cherished and fostered by high rewards,—such at least as in early life are esteemed high rewards,—honorary distinction, and an advantageous start in the career of practical life, and unless some powerful encouragement were afforded for a continuance in pursuits of all others the least lucrative in themselves. We cannot then participate in the sentiments of those who are disposed to deny and undervalue the decidedly Mathematical tendency of the Cambridge system. On the contrary we regard it with peculiar complacency, and earnestly desire its perpetuation. Their importance.

That the study of Mathematics has been greatly progressive in the University is apparent from two features established by the Evidence before us, viz.:—

1st. That the Examinations in that science are far more searching and severe than heretofore; that they embrace a wider range of subjects, and those less elementary than formerly; and that the tendency until the last few years (when it came to be considered that enough had been done in that direction) has been to raise the standard of qualification, not only in the Examination for Honours, but for the ordinary degree of B.A. If there be any difference of opinion on this head, it is referable rather to the fluctuations which have taken place since the subject has largely engaged the attention of the University (*i. e.* since 1827) in respect of the changes introduced into the mode of Examination, and of the regulations respecting the admission of Candidates for distinction in the Classical Tripos, than to the general progress during the longer interval here contemplated.

Dr. Philpott, p. 258. Mr. Gaskin, p. 226. Mr. Hopkins, p. 239. Professor Stokes, p. 267*a*.

Mr. Peill, p. 254. Mr. Gaskin, p. 227. Mr. Hind, p. 238.

2nd. That, in spite of this increased severity of Examination and of the increased range of subjects and their less elementary mode of treatment, the number of honours taken has steadily increased not only absolutely in the simple ratio of the increased number of Degrees taken, but relatively in a higher ratio; the percentage on the total number of Questionists, which in the interval from 1808 to 1832 averaged 28, having risen to 40 in 1848, while the total number of Honours taken per annum has risen from 43 in 1801 to 116 in 1851: a fact which goes to prove at once the prevalent sense of the importance attached to these studies, and the absence of any severe and exhausting labour necessary for

Evid., p. 233, note. Mr. Gaskin, p. 227

REPORT.

attaining at least some moderate and respectable proficiency in them by men of average capacity. Indeed the evidence of one excellently qualified to form an opinion on this point shews that owing to a better mode of communicating knowledge than the slow and laborious method formerly in use, the labour of the average Student is really lightened while the standard attained is higher. Mr. Hind is of opinion that in spite of the praiseworthy endeavours which he admits to have been made of late to raise the standard of qualification for an ordinary Degree, it is still too low, and though absolutely on the rise, yet relatively, in comparison with what prevails in other Academic institutions, lowering If, however, as stated by Professor Stokes, the proportion of those Candidates for the Degree of B. A., who fail in their Examination be so high as one sixth of the total number, we can hardly regard the standard of qualifications which leads to such a result as unduly lowered. So again it would appear that during the continuance of those regulations which made the privilege of competing for Classical honours dependent on the attainment of a certain Mathematical honour, some degree of relaxation in the qualification for the attainment of the rank of a Junior Optime took place, out of consideration of the hardship of excluding from opportunities of high distinction men whose turn of mind unfitted them for mathematical pursuits. The abrogation of this restrictive condition has destroyed the ground for such relaxations and restored the tendency to an elevation of the standard of qualification.

Mr. Hopkins' reply to Q. ii, iii. p. 241.

Evidence, p. 239.

Ans. to Q. 4, p. 267*b*.

Prof. Stokes, ans. to Q. 3, p. 267*a*.

The list of books which a Student aiming at high honours is expected to consult and master, as stated in the evidence of the Rev. T. Gaskin, may certainly be considered to comprise a course sufficiently continuous and comprehensive to form the ground-work of the highest proficiency in this branch of science. The book questions and problems proposed at the Examinations, both which since 1827 have been printed *in extenso*, show that this list is not one of mere display, and "it would surprise many," says Dr. Philpott, "who complain of the length "and hardness of the problem papers to learn how many and how satisfactory "are the solutions given by ready and well prepared Students." At present then, a Student passing his B.A. examination among the two or three first of his year may be regarded as fully prepared, should his tastes and circumstances lead him to do so, to win his way onwards from an advantageous point attained to high distinction as a Mathematician.

Evidence p. 228. Books in use.

Evidence, p. 261.

The general view thus taken of the state of Mathematical learning in the University, though no doubt encouraging, by no means precludes the existence of abundant room for possible ameliorations—

Heads of Inquiry.

1st, in respect of the selection of the portions of the general body of that science to be more especially taught and the rejection of superfluities; 2nd, in the mode of communicating the knowledge to be acquired; and 3rd, in the application of tests for ascertaining what has been effectively communicated.

These form the chief heads of inquiry as to the efficient teaching of Mathematics as a department of science. The important question whether they are so taught in the University as to secure to the general Student the full amount of their beneficial influence in the education and discipline of his intellect, will be considered subsequently.

Selection of subjects.

In reference to the first of these points, the University has shown no backwardness in adopting ameliorations recommended by experience, and called for by the public feeling of its members, including the Students themselves, who are keenly alive to what regards their interests on this and every other question of general progress. It has already been observed that a great range of new mathematical subjects has been introduced into the course of the University reading since the early part of the present century. "The responsibility of introducing "these alterations" up to the appointment of the Board of Mathematical studies in 1848 however, "rested with the Moderators and Examiners, no "regulations having been provided by the University to which they could refer for "authority or guidance." It is owing probably to this absence of regulation under the circumstances that so much was effected; but while in progress, the rapid introduction of so much new matter had the necessary effect further adverted to by the Board in their first Report—"The uncertainty as to the subjects the "Examinations would embrace, and the want of due notice of any extension "being given to them, have been felt as a serious inconvenience by the higher "class of Students." It was with a view to remedy the evils attaching to this

Report of Board, Appendix to the Rev. T. Gaskin's Evidence, p. 233.

First Report, Evidence, p. 233.

somewhat paroxysmal state of progress—to "encourage attendance on the Lectures "of the Mathematical Professors, and to ensure a correspondence between those "Lectures and the Mathematical Examinations of the University—and also as a "means of communicating to the Students themselves from a body of experienced "Examiners and Lecturers correct views of the nature and objects of our Mathe-'matical Examinations," that a Syndicate appointed by Grace of the Senate to consider the subject, recommended the formation of a Board of Mathematical Studies, "to communicate together from time to time on all matters relating "to the actual state of Mathematical Study in the University, and to prepare "annually and lay before the Vice-Chancellor a Report to be by him published "to the University in the Lent or Easter Term of each year."

REPORT.

Dr. Philpott, p. 262.

Such was the origin of the present permanent "Board of Mathematical "Studies," two of whose Reports have been laid before us, to which we shall presently refer more particularly. On many previous occasions, special Syndicates, having for their object to effect improvements in the mode of conducting and duration of the Examinations and the classsification of the Students for Examination, under the altering state of the University as to the number of candidates for Degrees, had been appointed; but then, for the first time, we find a permanent body appointed and recognized as the legitimate organ of the University, in watching over the general course of study, and regulating, at least by its recommendations (though without direct authority to carry those recommendations into effect), the further changes and modifications to be from time to time introduced, as well into the course of study itself, as into the system of Examinations.

The two Reports, of which mention has been above made, are documents of much interest. The first (bearing date May 19, 1849), after giving a *resumé* of the history of the changes which had taken place under the recommendations of special Syndicates in the mode of Examination in the interval from 1808 to the appointment of the Board, to which we shall advert under its proper head, describes in detail the steps by which the newer and higher Mathematical subjects obtained a footing in the University, and the extension given to the courses of Lectures of the several Mathematical Professors; recommends more equal distribution of their several subjects among them, and (as bearing upon the point with which we are more immediately concerned) recommends also that certain Mathematico-physical theories, which had obtained a temporary and questionable footing in the Examinations, and which were felt to be in a state of considerable obscurity, involving great Mathematical difficulties, and rather marking the frontier of science, than coming as yet fully within its ascertained range (those, namely, of Electricity, Magnetism, and Heat), should not be admitted as subjects of Examination. In their second Report, the Board goes farther, and with a view chiefly to limiting the luxuriance of symbolic application, and the exclusion of laborious analytical processes from the subjects which Students might expect to be called on to produce at their Examinations, they recommend the abridgement of several of the higher subjects, and the omission of one or two short but difficult theories which had hitherto been considered part of the course, such as those of Elliptic Integrals, and of Laplace's Coefficients in Pure Mathematics, and of Capillary Attraction in Mixed.

Reports of the Board of Mathematical Studies.

The general principles of rejection laid down, embrace, 1st, Investigations of not much interest, or which relate to methods become obsolete. 2nd, Investigations which are imperfect or unsatisfactory, or which involve questions about which Mathematicians are not sufficiently agreed; and 3rd, Investigations which lead to long analytical processes (such, for instance, as determining the orbit of a comet), respecting which they remark, that "Investigations of this class are "frequently of great importance, and it is in some cases essential to a complete "mastery of the subject that they should be gone through at leisure by the Stu-"dents. It does not, however, appear desirable to induce Students to spend much "time in rendering themselves so familiar with particular Algebraical calculations "as to make sure of being ready when called upon to write them down with "rapidity . . . . . The Board are of opinion that the time thus spent would be "much better employed in working examples and problems calculated to eluci-"date the principles of the several subjects, and thinking over the elementary prin-"ciples themselves, in order, by regarding them in different points of view, to "obtain a mastery over them."

Second Report, p. 234.

Subjects thus excluded—those at least whose ground of exclusion is their incom-

REPORT.

pleteness, obscurity, and want of general reception as integrant parts of the body of ascertained science, may be taken in again at some future epoch, when the progress of knowledge has fitted them into their proper places, dissipated their obscurity or given them a claim to admission as striking exemplifications of some new and considerable application of general principles. Thus already Mr. Ellis has pointed out certain propositions and lines of theory among these rejected portions; such as Abel's Theorem in the Elliptic Integrals, and Thomson's Theory of "Electrical Images," in the Physical Theory of Electricity, which he considers to possess those redeeming characters.

Evidence, p. 225.

In all matters of this nature, and in all that concerns the practical working out of the general principles of mathematical education, we are of opinion that it may very safely be left to the good sense of the University itself, acting through the medium either of the Board of Mathematical Studies, or of some more generally organized supervising body, to adopt from time to time such improvements; to take into the course of study such ascertained additions of a definite character; and to reject such objectionable superfluities, as the exigencies of the passing time may suggest. In their acceptance or rejection of subjects in the Mixed Mathematics, and in their recommendation of methods of treatment, and of the course to be followed in examining Students in them, their views will doubtless be directed quite as strongly to rendering the studies of this class subservient to the great end of a University education—mental cultivation and discipline, as to drawing forth the greatest possible evidence of simple technical proficiency, a subject to which we shall recur further on.

Possible improvements in the mode of instruction.

We come next to consider the question of improvements which may be practicable in the mode of communicating the knowledge it is considered ought to be imparted.

College Lectures defective.

The system of College lecturing at present followed, in which, after the first year, any effective classification of the Students attending, according to their capacity for benefiting by them, is impracticable, must be admitted upon all the evidence before us, to be completely at fault as far as the highest training for mathematical honours is concerned. Hence has arisen, in great measure, the system of Private Tuition with its attendant evils—expense and "cramming," *i. e.*, misdirection of the Student's attention to the possession of a certain amount of readily producible and easily forgotten knowledge at the examination for the sake of distinction, rather than to its entire and permanent possession for its own sake; and the production, in inferior men, of an apparent higher level of acquirement than is justly their due. That the necessity of this system, or some one of the kind (which in its present overgrown state is "an encroachment on the "tutorial as that was on the professorial system") is at least in some measure due to the numerical inadequacy of the College staff of Tutors to do the task of carrying on *all* the Students to their final examinations with equal justice done to every grade of ability; is a sentiment so prevalent among those who have recorded their opinion in the evidence before us that it would be wearisome to recite it.

Mr. France, p. 284.
Mr. Hoare, p. 168.
Mr. Hughes, p. 169.
Mr. Warter, p. 202.
Dr. Philpott, p. 265.
Mr. Swainson, p. 193.
Mr. Gaskin, p. 229.

The subject of College Private Tuition, however, with a full exposition of the views of those authorities which are embodied in the evidence before us, and of our own impression, as to the nature of the evils complained of and their remedies, has already been discussed, and need not here be further referred to.

P. 74.

Improvement of Examinations.

In order to forming any right estimate of the amount of improvement of which the system of Examinations may still be susceptible, it is necessary to pass in review what has already been done in that direction, and to trace the history of the changes which have been introduced in this system by successive Syndicates. We take for our guide in this the elaborate exposition of those changes given by Dr. Whewell, in the work referred to by him in his evidence.

Outline of changes which have taken place.

In the ancient system of University learning and discipline, almost everything hinged on the public Exercises and Disputations in the schools, the greater or less degree of success in which formed the only, or at least the chief criterion of proficiency. For a very long period, however, antecedent to the more recent changes, the disputations in the schools had become merely ancillary to a mode of Examination carried on by written papers in the Senate house so as to serve as a mode of preliminary classification by which to determine the extent, variety, and difficulty of the subsequent and decisive Examinations on paper. When this mode of procedure had obtained its full development (about 1772) it resulted in a list of twenty-four Wranglers, and senior Optimes, to whom alone the privilege

of competing for the Chancellor's classical Medals was accorded, and a further list of twelve junior Optimes, arranged in order of merit; the remainder of the Questionists passing, if they passed at all, without distinction. REPORT.

"In this stage of the history of the University," says Dr. Whewell, "the Disputations ..... formed a prominent *viva voce* element in the system, and undoubtedly produced much of the beneficial effect which we have noticed as belonging to that element, viz., the sympathy of the Students in a common subject; the fixation of their attention on difficulties and their solution; the discipline of promptness and clearness in the disputants as well as of knowledge, and also, as we have stated, the public evidence of the fitness of the Moderator for his important office." Whewell on Liberal Education, art. 205 and 206.

From this time until the year 1808 neither the mode nor the subjects of the Examinations appear to have undergone any considerable change. From that period, however, in consequence of the changes then progressively taking place in the course of the University reading, matter gradually crept into the Disputations of a kind more and more difficult to express orally by reason of its symbolic form. The Disputations thus became daily less intelligible and interesting, and an increased importance was given to the paper Examinations. These at length became the only portion of the University Exercises in which any interest was taken, the Disputations fell into neglect, and it began to be felt that the nature and form of the system must be changed to meet the altered state of reading and to repress the tendency so natural and so ready to reappear at every epoch of our unsettled course of study, that, namely, to neglect the elements or to master them superficially, and to obtain distinction by lucky hits in the higher subjects. The increasing number of Students also aided in affording a motive for change. The Disputations grew inconvenient, the preliminary classifications more difficult and less important, and the whole time devoted to the paper Examinations much too short to elicit the relative merits of the candidates.

From the concurrence of these causes, taken in conjunction with the intense interest excited in the bosom of the University itself as to the success of the new studies and the wider and higher career, not only in respect of Mathematics but of knowledge generally, into which it was felt that an entry was commencing, originated a series of Graces in the Senate for the appointment of Syndicates, in the years 1827, 1831, 1836, 1838, followed by corresponding changes in the system of Examination recommended in their Reports, the chief features of which may best be summed up in the words of Dr. Whewell, who thus reports them:—

"It will be seen that from 1827 to 1838 these Acts of the University made a series of changes, all in the same direction. The previous classes which had been formed merely upon the performances of the disputants in the schools and which were subject to different Examinations, were abolished. In 1827 these classes were reduced from six to four; and the Examiners were enabled, when they thought fit, to give the same Examination to all. In 1828 the Examination of the first four days was ordered to be the same for all, and the classes were divided only on the fifth day. In 1838 the classes were discontinued, and the same questions were to be proposed to all the candidates. Lib. Educ. § 225.

"Another series of changes which took place was that the length of the Examination was gradually increased. In 1779 a fourth day was added to the Examinations. In 1808 a fifth. In 1827 two days more were added..... In 1832 five days instead of four were appointed for the Mathematical Examinations, and in 1838 a sixth."..... Finally, "while more time was given to the candidates to write, more time was also required for the Examiners to read what was written"—their labours having become very severe, so as rarely to be got through without devoting to it many hours of the night. Whewell, Lib. Educ. § 227.

A very important element in these changes remains to be spoken of—the proportion in which in the Examinations so extended, mere book-work was held to bear to the solution of problems and questions calling for something more than simple industry and "getting up" of the subject. This proportion had varied as follows:—In 1827 ten hours were given to "questions" and eight to "problems." —In 1829 twenty-four and a half were given to "questions" and only eight and a half to the solution of problems. The Board of Mathematical Studies, in their first Report in 1849, express themselves dissatisfied with the results of this distribution. They observe that "having had before them an analysis of the answers

Report.

"to the questions proposed in 1846–7–8–9, they find that the number of answers "to the examples and deductions has fallen below what is desirable to secure. "They are of opinion that such a result may in great measure be prevented by "diminishing the number of questions, and they have agreed to recommend that "the papers containing the questions from books be shortened in order to enable "the candidates to give more time to examples and deductions."

It can hardly be denied that an excess of book-work called for in Examinations has a decided tendency to give industry an advantage over innate talent, or at least to place them more nearly on a level; and not merely industry (which if well directed and sanctioned by high motives, merits every recognition), but that perverse and obnoxious form of it, which looking to the result of Examinations only as a stepping-stone to worldly progress, is content thenceforward to throw overboard as an incumbrance, or to forget as utterly uninteresting, the acquirements of months or years of painful and grudgingly given toil.

This is in fact the great vice of the Examination system, or rather a perversion of it from its legitimate use (that of ascertaining that sanctioned studies have been effectually pursued) to which the University as an educating rather than a prize-bestowing body, ought to lend itself as little as possible. To determine between the real and the apparent proficients, where great numbers have to be examined in a short time, will always be difficult; but we consider that where the distinction is not broad and salient, the Examiners would do well to ignore it and to recognize the difficulty of discrimination, by a free use of the bracket—placing one candidate above the other only where a broad and decided line of demarcation should separate their degrees of merit. Where College emolument is the direct object and avowed end of an Examination, as in that for Fellowships, Scholarships, &c., the ready production of knowledge, however incoherent, will always offer a temptation difficult to resist—but in the University Examinations those who have not this stimulus and who resort to the University for education, and for education only, should be protected from its injurious influence, and taught to rely rather on a moderate amount of knowledge, soundly and honestly possessed, than on a larger amount got up for the purpose of exhibition with little comprehension of its real bearings and connections.

Recommendations.

Evils of cramming.

The evil of "cramming" is so great, and its influence on the character, both intellectual and moral, so fatal, that we may be excused for dwelling on it somewhat at large. It originates, as already stated, in a misdirection of industry to the apparently honourable, and certainly advantageous, result of passing a good Examination, rather than to the acquirement of sound knowledge for its own sake; and will never be eradicated, but continue to reappear in some form or other, while the results of Examinations have the direct influence which they actually have on the prospects of those who undergo them. The causes of this influence are beyond the control of the University, and lie deep-seated in our social system, where they are daily acquiring new power. The only remedy which exists against an evil so rooted is to diminish its influence on the results of Examinations, by such a mode of conducting them as to detect and expose it. Of the means of doing this two are especially available—problems in writing, testing the ready application of principles, of which sufficient has been said; and oral Examination searching into the coherence, and full mental possession of the Student's knowledge of his subject.

Vivâ voce examination.

And this leads us to observe that not only Dr. Whewell but several other of those considerable authorities to whom we have applied for information, express some degree of regret at the entire abandonment of every form of oral or *vivâ voce* Examination. Thus Dr. Philpott:—

Evidence, p. 261, answer to Q. 5.

"My experience as Moderator in the years 1833, 1834, and 1836, when the "Exercises in the schools were still kept up led me to attach great value to the "Examinations *vivâ voce* which those Exercises gave the means of holding, and "I think that a test may be thus applied to the accuracy of many parts of a "Student's knowledge which would be more efficient and trustworthy than that "which is given out by written answers to questions proposed all at one time."

See also Dr. Philpott, p. 260. Mr. Mould, Q. 5, p. 251.

Mr. Hopkins—an authority entitled to every consideration—entertains a very decided opinion on the utility of some system of *vivâ voce* Examinations superadded to the paper system. The difficulty (which however he considers would be by no means insuperable) being that of examining *vivâ voce* so large a number of candidates for honours as present themselves.—Another is that of duly combining the

results of this with that of the paper Examinations, which he considers might be obviated by "making the final place of each candidate on the Tripos depend on the "aggregate marks obtained in both Examinations." REPORT. Evidence, p. 242.

Whether the simple aggregation of marks would be preferable to some different mode of judgement we will not stop to consider; but the objection arising from the great number to be examined might, we conceive, be obviated by applying the *vivâ voce* test, not generally, but only in those cases where a near equality of apparent merit in the written Examination should call for the application of some powerful discriminating principle. Recommendation.

We come now to the other and very important subject of inquiry indicated above viz:—In what manner and to what extent is the beneficial influence of Mathematical study in the education and discipline of the mind secured by the system of Mathematical training adopted in the University. P. 106. Present system of Mathematical Training as a discipline of the mind.

A far less knowledge of Mathematics than suffices to make an accomplished or even a respectable Mathematician (as the term is now understood), if rightly imparted and rightly received, has always, and justly, been regarded as exercising a powerful influence in invigorating and chastising the intellect; and it is not so much the quantity as the quality of the teaching which is here of importance.

The mental discipline resulting from Mathematical study, is of two very distinct kinds, of which one only is commonly apprehended and dwelt upon. Geometry and the Pure Mathematics afford perfect illustrations and examples of deductive reasoning, in which the conclusion is connected with the premises by links of argument, each susceptible of direct and absolute verification by the application of simple and easily remembered tests. If fallacy creep in, it is the Student's own fault. A given amount of steady thought will always enable him to detect and expose it. Those who have once learned what demonstrative argument really is in this school, will never feel satisfied or secure in accepting as proof any kind of general likelihood, or any arguments drawn from passion, prejudice, or interest. They have learned to break up an argument into its elementary steps, and to apply, if not those exact tests which Mathematicians apply, at least *some* tests, founded on the true relations of the subject, to each of them. And if they find, as they will find, in all the complicated questions of human interest to which reasoning is applied, that these tests fall far short in respect of their applicability and decisive character of what they have been accustomed to see in exact science—they will learn caution and diffidence in adhering to the conclusions. Join to this the length to which the chain of reasoning is carried—the remarkable conclusion to which it leads—the sentiment of unity and coherence in a well-constructed body of knowledge, and the habit of regular study and consecutive thought requisite to impart that sentiment, and we have an account of all that is really beneficial in the deductive Mathematics in the way of mental training.

"I have noticed," says Mr. Hopkins, "the great definiteness which characterises "our Examination. A similar character distinguishes our elementary books. "Every subject is divided into as many propositions, formally enunciated, as it "will admit of. Great perspicuity in details is thus secured, but generally at "the expense in a greater or less degree, of a comprehensive exposition of "general views and principles. This arrangement contributes to the distinct-"ness of the Student's knowledge in detail, but it renders more difficult the per-"ception of the logical connexion of one part of a subject with another, and "impedes more or less his general views. Its advantages and disadvantages "exactly correspond to those which belong to the extreme definiteness of our "Examinations..... The character of the French elementary works, "usually written by the most eminent Mathematcians, is exactly the reverse of "our own in the points above mentioned as is also their system and plan of "examination which I believe is entirely *vivâ voce*. It has always appeared to "me that something intermediate would be preferable to either of these systems." Evidence, p. 244.

It appears to us that this extreme definiteness in detail is the one and only means by which the full benefit of Mathematical discipline, as such, can be secured. "The talent of generalization," says Dr. Whewell in his work on the principles of English University Education, "is the last which is developed in the "Mathematical Student, and if he attempt the process while his possession of "particulars is still obscure and wavering, he cannot fail to reduce his knowledge "to a state of confusion and worthlessness." p. 72.

REPORT.

In proportion as this faculty developes itself, the general views taken in the other class of elementary works to which Mr. Hopkins alludes, become easily assimilated, and absorb the particulars without sacrificing their distinctness.

But preparatory to, or pending, the study of such works, and while yet contending with the apparent confusion of proposition heaped upon proposition, we should attach great value to the oral exposition of general principles from the Lecturer or Professor—supposing that he should accommodate his steps to the capacity of his class, that the subdivision of classes were such as to make this possible, and that he should adopt the necessary means of ascertaining when they go along with him and when he is overleaping them. Courses of explanatory lectures in Geometry, in the theory of Curves and Surfaces, and in the Pure Mathematics, conceived in this spirit of gradually unfolding general views to Students who are compelled by the exigencies of University study to apply themselves steadily and unceasingly to particulars, would appear to us most fit to supply that intermediate feature which Mr. Hopkins regards as wanting in the present system. Should a system of University lectures with open classes come to be adopted, there can be no doubt of the beneficial effect which would attend its working in this direction. An opportunity would moreover then be afforded of placing before the minds of Students in a different light from that in which they are invariably and prescriptively brought before them at present, the elementary truths of Geometry itself.

Recommendation.

The intellectual discipline imparted by the study of the Mixed Mathematics, and of the Mathematico-Physical Sciences is different in character from that conveyed by the Pure. The latter exercise no faculties but those of close attention and strict interpretation. The former call into action inductive observation and reasoning on the effect of external conditions. In all their more difficult applications, moreover, approximate conclusions only can be arrived at, and a perpetual exercise of judgment is required as to the extent of deviation from the abstract standard of absolute truth which the nature of their solutions admits. Principles as well as reasonings come to be tested by the results, and the practical as well as the discriminative faculty is called into action. Hence a larger scope and a wider discipline and one more adapted to the future exigencies of life.

To secure to the Student of the Mixed Mathematics all the advantages which their pursuit, so considered, can afford, it is quite necessary that the natural or elementary relations of the subject should throughout be kept steadily in view and pointedly and fixedly dwelt upon—that all unnecessary exuberance of an analytical calculation be repressed, and that among methods of connecting assumed principles with their remote consequences the more lucid should be preferred to the more powerful, and the subject matter pressed on the attention, and not suffered to become overlaid and lost in symbolic detail. There can be no mental discipline where there is no clearness of conception, and there can be no clearness of conception where there is no apprehension of the mode and sequence of action by which the acting powers and the conditions under which they act bring about the result; none in which explanation does not march *pari passu* with calculation.

On this head we find much conformity of opinion among the authorities which we have consulted, which leads us to conclude that the inconvenience of an undue tendency to analytical processes and the dexterous use of symbols to the neglect of natural relations has been perceived and is in course of correction.

Evidence, p. 229.

Thus Mr. Gaskin, "From 1832 to 1847 the tendency was to become more "and more symbolic and analytical. Within that period pure geometrical "reasoning was altogether abandoned and the attention of the Students, by the "questions proposed, was unduly fixed upon the dexterous use of symbols, to the "neglect of natural relations in the application of Mathematics to physical subjects..... The regulations which came into action in 1848 effectually "checked this tendency, and I do not think any alterations in the kind of "questions desireable."

p. 239.

And again—Mr. Hind, "Till of late years the tendency to become more "analytical was decidedly on the increase, but I am glad to think that it has "now received a salutary check and is little or nothing beyond its beneficial "limits."

Mr. Swainson's reply to our query on this subject is more explicit as to the effect of analytical method, imperfectly understood and used only as a kind of

p. 269.

mechanism for reaching results on the minds of Students. "I rejoice to say "that I consider the tendency during the last four or five years has been

"to diminish the advantages gained by a mere readiness in the management of "symbols. But I do not consider that the higher class of the candidates for "Honours have ever suffered from the preference given to analytical methods so "much as the lower classes. I have repeatedly known instances of men who could "without committing any error, write out the proofs of the chief properties of "the conic sections, but who were ignorant of the most elementary considerations "as to the equations they used. They were employing a machine the construction "of which they had never attempted to understand."

Dr. Whewell expresses himself on this subject as follows,—"As to the relative "prevalence of analytical, and of what in the way of antithesis I may call *Geome-* "*trical* Mathematics, I think there was a very mischievous tendency of the former "kind in the University *till lately*. Several of the changes recently made in the "University Examinations were intended to check this tendency, and I hope have "been to a great extent successful. I hope too that the establishment of such "regulations shews that there is in the University at present a disposition to resist "the tendency, and that if further steps be required for this purpose they will be "taken." Evidence, p. 273.

As to the distinction here and elsewhere taken between the analytic and geometric methods of handling Mathematical subjects a few words appear to be necessary. Analytical and Geometrical methods compared.

"It seems to be considered," says Mr. Ellis, "that if a Mathematician treat "a subject geometrically he has to think about it, whereas if he treat it sym- "bolically, the symbols think for him." The fact is that where relations other than those of space are concerned, what is commonly understood by the geometrical mode of treatment is hardly less symbolic than Algebra itself; and it is not the sort of symbols employed, so much as the mode of handling them and the greater or less readiness of their interpretation which makes the difference in point of instructiveness between the one and the other. The confessedly superior power of the modern analytical methods makes it indispensable to teach them in their applications to physical subjects, but their tendency undoubtedly is to bridge over the interval between the axiomatic principle and its remote conclusions by processes *sui generis* and which have, or at least appear to have, no relation, or (studiously) as little relation as possible to the subject matter, The evil effect of this in giving rise to vagueness of conception in the mind of the Student is obvious—and can only be counteracted by insisting on (what is always possible) their continual interpretation, and translation into the language of the subject. Evidence, p. 224. See Mr. Mould, Evidence, p. 251.

"Without pretending," says Dr. Whewell, "to decide between the rival claim "of analytical and geometrical modes of reasoning in cases where either may "be used, we may require that the mode which is selected be so presented as to "shew that the meaning of the expressions employed is distinctly understood by "the Student." To do this and do it effectually requires much and earnest thought —but as the same eminent authority remarks a little further on—"A scheme of "study which escapes, or tries to escape the labour of thinking, will answer "none of the purposes at which we ought to aim." That the candidate for Mathematical distinction who uses symbolical processes should be called on to interpret his equations at each point of his progress—to state what they express when translated into the peculiar language of the subject, and to what his transformations, or transitions from equation to equation are equivalent when so interpreted, according to the physical conceptions involved—seems to be the only corrective which can be applied to the evil complained of. Principles of English University Education, p. 178.

It ought, however, to be observed, that the evil in question is one which has a continual tendency to reproduce itself from time to time; as a growing sense of the power of the analytical methods and the facility of wielding them with success naturally leads those who are in full possession of them to undervalue the advantages of another kind which other methods present. Hence, occasionally, will always occur as it were out-breaks of analytical power and skill as exhibited in the Examination papers, and an undue prevalence of the pure analysis, over which it is desirable that a strict watch should be maintained.

Among Physico-Mathematical subjects occurs every variety of establishment of first principles—from those in which, as in Mechanics, the axioms are indisputable, and almost as evident as in pure Geometry, to those in which, as in Electricity and Magnetism, there can hardly be said to have yet arisen any axiomatic principles whatsoever. Between these limits, those which offer the best field for the exercise of the faculties of the higher classes of Students (and it is only

REPORT.

to these classes that this part of our remarks apply) are those where, as in the theories of Sound and Light, certain general modes of conception have been arrived at with a high approach to certainty, while the details of their applicability to several classes of phenomena have yet to be made out, and the conceptions themselves more or less modified to suit them. Whatever may be said of the rejection of the more indefinite sciences from the list of Academic studies we would retain these, and all such as have this character, as most valuable for the discipline they afford of that peculiar kind which we are at present considering.

Mathematical Prizes.

On the subject of Mathematical prizes we have but few remarks to make. As existing at present they exercise no disturbing influence on the Mathematical reading of the Student. The Smith's prize can only be obtained by such whose knowledge qualifies them for a place among the two or three highest Wranglers.—The Adams' prize only by Mathematicians of a high order. They cannot therefore much influence the reading of Students, or divert it from the great highway of study into byepaths.

Smith's Prizes.,

A question has been raised whether the Examination for the Smith's prize might not be advantageously postponed for one or two years, or until the taking of the Master of Arts Degree, with a view to keeping up the inducement to Mathematical study beyond the period at which many now lay it aside. The preponderance of opinion as expressed in the replies to our query on the subject is decidedly adverse to any such postponement, on the general ground that such postponement would probably exclude from competition many of the best men taking Honours, who leave the University for professional pursuits, and to whom it would not hold out a sufficient inducement to keep up and extend their Mathematical reading in the midst of other calls upon their time and attention. To this Mr. Hopkins adds a further and we think a very cogent reason. "I "believe," he says, "that reading for an Examination after the age at which "young men take their Degrees, and after having acquired the knowledge "which our best Students possess, is far from being the most profitable occupa- "tion for those who may still be disposed to apply themselves to scientific studies. "On the same ground, I should be opposed to the establishment of any prizes to "be gained by Examinations; prizes for Essays would in my opinion be far pre- "ferable."

Dr. Philpott, p. 265.
Dr. Whewell, p. 273.
Mr. Hopkins, p. 247.
Mr. Gaskin, p. 230.
Professor Stokes, p. 267*e*.

Evidence, p. 247.

This change in the character of the Smith's prize Examination is open to the consideration of the Examiners, and might be a proper subject for consideration by the Board of Mathematical Studies. It is advocated by Mr. Gaskin, and the reasons adduced by Dr. Philpott for desiring the institution of prize Essays in general would apply to this case. Such moderate postponement of the award as would allow a reasonable time for the composition of the Essays would probably not prevent professional men from entering into competition while yet full of their subjects, and might powerfully tend to fix them in their minds and prevent their being overlaid and utterly forgotten.

LECTURE-ROOMS.

REPORT.

Present provision inadequate.

The provision of Lecture-rooms belonging to the University is insufficient, even for the existing staff of Professors, there being at present, in fact, not more than three or four lecture-rooms which are properly fitted up for that purpose. These are an Anatomical lecture-room adjoining the Anatomical Museum; a commodious room next it, where the Jacksonian, Botanical, and sometimes the Chemical Lectures are given; and a good lecture-room under the Public Library, which is chiefly used by the Norrisian and Lucasian Professors.

The Schools of Law and Arts, and three unoccupied rooms in the Pitt Press are used by some other Professors; but they are badly lighted, and ill suited for the purpose. The Woodwardian Professor lectures in a large room, not designed for such a purpose, adjoining his Museum. The Professor of Modern History, by permission of the Society of Trinity Hall, makes use of the Hall of the College. The Professors of Greek and Moral Philosophy give their lectures in the very convenient suite of lecture-rooms belonging to Trinity College. Other Professors, whose classes are small, make use of chambers in the Colleges with which they are connected, or any other rooms which may be disposable for that purpose, including occasionally the meeting-room of the Philosophical Society.

The Vice-Chancellor, as the supreme administrative officer of the University, has the power of assigning the public rooms, which are unappropriated or unoccupied, to the Professors for their lectures; but his authority is rarely appealed to, and the Professors are usually left to themselves to select such rooms as best suit their purpose. The Professors, in fact, are never called together, or cooperate as a body, and are subject to no authority or control beyond the special provisions of their several foundations; and if these are neglected, or have become inapplicable, there are no readily available means to enforce them in one case, or modify them in the other. As a natural consequence of this want of organization, there exists no arrangement by which the order of succession of the lectures is regulated and adjusted to the wants of the Students, or by which a continuous system of public instruction, in any considerable department of study, can be properly carried out; and though the Vice-Chancellor, since the institution of the new Triposes in 1848, has been accustomed to issue, in the month of October, a programme of the lectures to be given by the Professors in the ensuing academical year, it is not formed as the result of a conference amongst them, but merely records their separate answers to a circular letter addressed to them with a blank column, which they are requested to fill up with the term, place, hour, and subject of their lecture.

As the present lecture and other public rooms are insufficient for the existing Professors and the lectures which they give, it is obvious that any considerable increase of their number, with a view of carrying into effect a well-organized and complete system of public instruction in the University, would render necessary a much larger provision of lecture-rooms. Such lecture rooms should be suited to the purposes for which they are to be used, those for scientific lectures being adapted for the exhibition of experiments, instruments, or specimens, according to the particular subject of the lecture, and placed as near as possible to their museums or collections. They should also be of various sizes, according to the number of students who may be expected or required to attend. Those which are appropriated to Professors connected with the same department of study should if possible be placed near each other, so as to prevent any unnecessary waste of time in passing from one lecture-room to another; and with similar views all of them should be placed generally as near as is practicable to the great masses of the academical population, as determined by the position of the principal Colleges.

In the plans which were prepared for the New Library to be built upon the site purchased by the University from King's College, provision was made for a series of lecture-rooms, which were designed to occupy the greatest part of the ground floor of the building: the Woodwardian and Mineralogical Museums occupy the whole of this lower story in the part of it which is already built. A wish has been expressed by the Professor of Geology, that the Museum of Comparative Anatomy should be placed, when the design is carried out, *en suite* with the Geological Museum, with a view of affording a ready means of comparing fossil remains with existing animals. We are of opinion, however, that Comparative Anatomy is as closely connected with Human Anatomy as with Geology, and on this and other accounts we think that the adoption of the Professor's recommendation would be attended with inconvenience.

Report.

If funds are required for an increase of the professorial staff, they are not less so for building and maintaining lecture-rooms, collections of apparatus, and museums: in fact, any very considerable addition to the former would be premature, unless provision is also made for the latter. Were a site for lecture-rooms and Museums selected, such as the Old Botanic Garden, which is not connected with the great public buildings of the University, and therefore not requiring much architectural decoration, they would admit of being constructed upon a simple plan, where convenience and economy alone might be consulted. By such a plan a sufficient provision for these purposes might probably be secured, without the necessity of a very great expenditure.

Laboratories and Apparatus.

That a system of teaching the physical sciences, should not remain barren of application to useful purposes, and indeed that it should exercise any beneficial influence whatever on the mind, it ought to be such as to ensure to the student an immediate, familiar, and, as it were, personal acquaintance with the facts and laws of nature, and with the manner in which they arise under our hands and eyes in scientific processes. The importance of this principle is recognized in the first Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies, where we find it observed, that "In the branches of natural philosophy the importance of experimental "and illustrative lectures . . . . as supplementary to other modes of instruc- "tion, cannot be too much insisted on, not only on account of the greater "distinctness of conception which is acquired by visible representation of what is "read in books, but because such lectures can hardly fail to increase the Student's "interest in what he reads, ... but because they afford the opportunity "of leading him on to the practical bearings and applications of the subjects of "his study."

Appendix to the Rev. T. Gaskin's Evidence, p. 233.

A deficiency, however, in the University of Cambridge of any considerable and extensively organized system of practical instruction, as distinguished from the mere verbal description of processes, in any but the medical branches of Natural Science (where dissections, hospital attendance, and clinical lectures form an essential part of the instruction communicated) is apparent in many parts of the evidence before us. The absence of means and appliances for such instruction in the nature of apparatus, adapted not merely for illustrative exhibition and inspection at lectures, but for the actual use and manipulation of Students, is made matter of representation and suggestion by more than one Professor. Besides museums containing collections of natural objects, or of such objects prepared for exhibition, and in addition to the apparatus provided for the material illustration of physical subjects in the way of experiments performed before a class, something further is requisite to enable the Student in his hours of private study to digest and utilize the knowledge he has gained at lectures and in reading. Nothing can be suggested having a more immediate tendency in this direction than that he should have access (of course under fitting regulations) 1st. To a museum of philosophical instruments, in which their construction may be contemplated and studied, and their peculiar contrivances and adaptations examined at leisure, and not under the pressure of a lecture in progress. The few moments which can be devoted to such a purpose at the conclusion of a lecture, are far too brief for this purpose, yet are felt to be most precious, and not unfrequently become the chief means of fixing the substance of the lecture in the memory. 2ndly. To a collection of instruments, special to each subject lectured on, not of a refined and costly description, but good and useful working tools, brought up to the actual state of articles of their description which are in daily use in the hands of working men of science; which instruments also, under appropriate regulations, might be intrusted to him for private use, either in his own rooms, or in buildings expressly constructed for the purpose by the University, and supplied with such "plant" or scientific utensils as may be in each case suitable for rendering manipulation convenient. And 3rdly. To a stock of materials to work upon—whether of chemical ingredients and tests—minerals for analysis or other examination—crystals for measurement and optical examination—and, generally, specimens of little value of natural objects of every description, set aside from museums for the purpose of being used up by Students in the prosecution of their studies.

Dr. Haviland, p. 80.
Dr. Bond, p. 82.
Dr. Clark, p. 109.

Deficiency of practical instruction.

A sense of this deficiency is more or less distinctly indicated in several parts of the evidence before us. Professor Stokes observes, "There are very good Mu- "seums of Mineralogy, Geology, and Anatomy . . . . . There, is, however,

Evidence, p. 97.

" no Museum of Physical Instruments. The want of such a collection is strangely " inconsistent with the high character which Cambridge maintains for the study of " the Exact Sciences, and astonishes foreigners who visit the University. Another " great want of a similar nature is that of a Chemical Laboratory. At present " nothing of the kind exists, with the exception of a small room used by the Pro- " fessor of Chemistry as a laboratory for the purposes of lectures, but it would " be essential to the vigorous prosecution of the study in the University of a " science in which so much depends on manipulation that there should be a " complete and thoroughly equipped laboratory for the use, not only of the Pro- " fessor, but also of such other members of the University as might engage specially " in the study of that science." REPORT.

The evidence of Professor Cumming goes to the same point. " There is neither " residence," he says, " museum, collection, nor apparatus attached to the Professor- " ship of Chemistry. The apparatus is the private property of the Professor, " and there are no funds available for this purpose. There are no opportunities " afforded to the Students for instruction in the actual manipulation of instru- " ments, and there is no apparatus for the use of Students." Evidence, p. 102.

In strong and unfavourable contrast with such a statement stand the provisions made for the manipulative instruction of Students in King's College, London, where there is also a Museum of Philosophical Instruments, and in the Birkbeck Laboratory of University College in that metropolis; not to speak of foreign institutions, or of those which among ourselves are devoted specially (as the Royal College of Chemistry) to the raising in the Metropolis a school of Chemical Science, or as the Royal Institution, which, though more extensive in its scope than the latter, and embracing every branch of Physical Science, has nothing in common with a University.

But although Chemistry is doubtless that branch of Physical Science in which the actual practice of experiment and the handling of tests and implements is most important, so much so indeed as that it cannot be duly studied without it, it is far from the only one in which the actual use of instruments, both for quantitative and qualitative examination of natural objects is desirable. Wherever it can be introduced it gives an interest and reality to the study of such branches which no extent of reading, no simple attendance on lectures can be expected to impart.

The microscope in the hands of the young Botanist or Physiologst—the goniometer or blowpipe in those of the Mineralogical Student—the various contrivances for reflecting, refracting, polarizing and depolarizing light, and for the optical examination of crystals—all such implements, placed in the hands of willing learners for free use on objects as they occur, and so, for self-instruction, can hardly be overrated as means of profoundly attaching them to their several branches of inquiry, and of laying the foundation, among the higher classes of intellect, of an accomplished scientific character.

The optical, chemical, and crystallographical characters of minerals are eminently matters of a practical nature, since without them the science of mineralogy is one of lifeless forms, and of mere recognition of objects by the hand and eye; yet we find the Professor of Mineralogy complaining, that " on account of the want " of apparatus attached to the Museum—of a convenient Laboratory—and a col- " lection of minerals expressly destined to be submitted to experiments, Students " have no opportunities, except immediately after each lecture, of learning the " actual manipulation of each instrument, and the conduct of processes of experi- " mental research." Evidence, p. 134.

The Professor of Botany has converted a single private room attached to his lecture-room, into " an apology for a museum." But there would appear to be no apparatus attached to the Professorship, nor any means (other than what the Professor himself may be enabled to supply from his private resources) of exhibiting to his assembled class, by aids at the disposal even of itinerant lecturers, the structural arrangements of vegetable organization, still less for placing in the hands of enquiring students microscopes and dissecting apparatus for home use. Evidence, p. 114.

In the department of astronomy we find no reason to complain either of the want of apparatus or of instruction for its use. The Plumian Professor lectures on practical astronomy, and explains the construction and manipulation of the instruments, as well those of a fixed nature as of portable instruments for local determinations. Still there is no provision for the supply of the latter description of instruments to the Student out of lecture hours, or for his in- Plumian Professorship.

REPORT.

struction in the use of them in the field, in geodetical measurements or observations, such as travellers may be called on to perform in their journeys across unknown countries.

Cambridge has since the remodelling of the Plumian Professorship and the foundation of the Observatory, assumed a conspicuous position as a centre of both theoretical and practical astronomical instruction. The present Astronomer Royal may be said to have rehearsed on a small scale, as Plumian Professor, the perfect system of astronomical observation and reduction which is now in operation at Greenwich. The evidence of his successor may be referred to as showing the spirit in which that part of the University system continues to be carried out. In Physical Optics too, though there be no Professorship specially consecrated to this important branch of science, yet there is perhaps no public institution in which it is better represented or prosecuted with more zeal and success in the way of original research; the effect of which cannot but be to give a powerful stimulus to its pursuit among that class of Students who have a turn for physical science, and so to ensure a succession of followers, and constitute, in the best sense of the word, a Cambridge School of Photology. Nor can any reason be assigned why other great branches of natural science should not become equally objects of attention, or why Cambridge should not become as great a school of physical and experimental as it is already of mathematical and classical instruction, with the encouragements held out by the Natural Sciences Tripos and the recognition of its awards as one of the passports to University position; with the leisure afforded by a non-insistence on uncongenial pursuits after the attainment of a certain proficiency, tested by the Preliminary Examination; with the aid of access to instruments and manipulative instruction, and of a system of lecturing carried on by Public Lecturers going more into practical details, and devoted more to practical objects than the more abstract and general prelections of the Professors.

Objections to an extensive encouragement of Experimental Science answered.

It may be urged that so extensive an encouragement of the experimental sciences, especially of chemistry, as this supposes, would have the evil consequence of detaching Students from severer pursuits by the greater attractions of the former class of studies and the less contention of mind requisite for attaining a certain proficiency in them. So long, however, as the Mathematical Tripos continues to be the field on which the highest trophies of University distinction are to be won, it must be that to which the best abilities will be directed. By keeping the standard of the Preliminary Examination sufficiently high it will always be possible to secure that amount of general attention to Mathematics which their importance requires to be maintained. And it will always remain in the power of those in whom the election to Fellowships rests to assign such a relative value to the various lines of acquirement as shall repress an undue propensity (at least among the candidates for Collegiate emoluments) to divaricate from the more arduous into the pleasanter paths of knowledge.

On the other hand, moreover, it is not undeserving of consideration that physical and mathematical studies exercise a powerful and most beneficial reaction on each other. The published volumes of the Cambridge University Philosophical Society and of the Cambridge Mathematical Journal, show what a very powerful influence the direction taken by physical inquiry exerts in turning the thoughts of the higher class of mathematical Graduates resident in and out of the University to mathematico-physical inquiries; and under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and in a University so thoroughly imbued with the mathematical spirit, physical study might be expected to assume within its precincts its highest and severest tone, be studied under more abstract forms, with more continual reference to mathematical laws, and therefore with better hope of bringing them one by one under the domain of mathematical investigation than elsewhere.

Again, there is a very important class of Students who resort to the Universities with no professional views, and who, from their expectations in life, have no motive for prosecuting the severer studies beyond the prescribed minimum, other than natural bent, honourable emulation, or a sense of what the public sentiment may fix as the standard of a well-informed and educated gentleman. This is a class which it is every way desirable both to induce to resort to the University, and to influence for good when there; while yet, owing to a variety of obvious causes, it constitutes, in the way of example, essentially the "dangerous" class in the social system of the place. It is impossible to pay too much regard in the provisions of a University system of education to furnishing this class of Students with worthy, useful, and elevating lines of occupation, sufficiently varied to give

scope to differences of mental constitution, and sufficiently attractive to interest for their own sake. To improve the tastes of those who on emerging from its precincts, pass into the aristocracy of the country and give a bias to its sentiment, is no small part of the duty of a University. If there be mean and frivolous ways in which wealth may be squandered and leisure abused, there are also great and noble objects to which they may be applied. No one who looks to the actual state of knowledge can fail to perceive what immensely important objects might be accomplished by the diffusion of a taste for its pursuits among the wealthier classes.

Many of this class of Students become travellers, to whom a knowledge of natural science, and a familiarity with many scientific processes and the handling of a great variety of instruments are likely to be of eminent use, and whom the example of a Humboldt may stimulate to bring home records of more importance than the usual reminiscences of travellers for pleasure. The theory, handling, and systematic use of meteorological and magnetic instruments are an element of the scientific education of a traveller of the last importance; a practical acquaintance with photography not less so.

Generally speaking, much more than material aid is requisite for conveying to Students a practical training in the handling of scientific apparatus and the mode of conducting experiments to a satisfactory conclusion. Personal instruction is essential; and the Professor, who ought to be at least partly occupied in original research, and whose attention must at all events be sufficiently occupied in preparing himself to impart and in actually imparting in the most luminous manner the scientific principles of his subject, is not likely to have much time at his disposal for the instruction of tyros in the use of their tools. But the Public Lecturers may here come in aid in the most efficient manner. Occupied in teaching in detail and in the way of practical application that which the Professor chalks out in outline of a higher and more abstract character, he may propagate onward the training he has himself received while continuing to fit himself for becoming in his turn a leading authority in the science he has chosen.

MUSEUMS.

We have already described, in chronological order, the foundations of the several scientific Professorships, and pointed out the importance of giving them more complete effect on the course of academical study, by the help of Museums of Natural History and collections of philosophical apparatus to which the Student might have liberal access. We believe, as before stated, that the combination of a theoretical with a practical course of study would give fresh life to the University, and would add greatly to its honour. Acting on this belief, we have again consulted several of the Professors respecting the wants of our Museums and public collections, and asked them for such specifications as might give a definite meaning to this part of our Report.

The specifications we have obtained from Dr. Clark, the Anatomical Professor, are as follows:

Anatomical Museum.

"In the Anatomical Museum are preserved collections which are illustrative of "distinct branches of science, viz., of Normal Human Anatomy, of Pathological "Anatomy, and of Comparative Anatomy. They are all kept in the same room. "The floor of the room and the first gallery are dedicated to Normal Human and "to Comparative Anatomy; whilst the second, or upper gallery, holds the "valuable series of Pathological specimens. But whilst this last series is thus "kept distinct from the others, the shelves are inconveniently crowded, and there "will be no proper space for the specimens that will hereafter be added to it. "With respect to the Comparative and Human Anatomy, the form of the room "and the shallowness of the shelves have in many instances forced deviations "from the general rule of arrangement—the large skeletons being placed where "they could stand most conveniently: but these last are now so closely packed "that the careful study of them is rendered difficult, and no room is left for "adding to their number.

Lecture-room.

"The Lecture-room is capable of holding about sixty persons, and there is a "convenient space for the exhibition of drawings; but the lighting is indifferent.

"The Professor's private room is very ill-lighted, and, for want of other

Report.

"accommodation, is crowded with objects in course of preparation for the "Museum.

"There are two small dissecting-rooms—one contiguous to the Lecture-room, "the other for the use of the Pupils. They are both badly lighted. That for the "Pupils is moreover so small, and so badly ventilated, that they use the other "whenever they can, though designed exclusively for the preparation of the subject "of the Lecture; or they even seek to carry on their operations in the Lecture-"room, on account of its larger size and better convenience of light.

"Thus the Museum is a room not well adapted for the reception and display of "the aggregate number of preparations which it contains at present, and can with "difficulty admit of additions to them; whilst the rooms peculiarly designed for "teaching are quite inadequate for that object.

Lectures.

"Here there are now delivered distinct courses of Human Anatomy and of "Comparative Anatomy. The Human Anatomy extends over the October and "the Lent Terms; the Comparative Anatomy is conducted in the October Term. "Thus there are two courses of Lectures going on at the same hour of alternate "days in the October Term, each requiring and receiving large illustration from "specimens and drawings. If these two courses were not delivered by the same "person, it may be supposed that the trouble and confusion of removing every-"thing, as soon as the Lecture is over on the one subject, to prepare the way for the "Lecture on the other, now sufficiently great, would be much increased: but it "cannot be expected that the two courses will be thus delivered by the same "person for any long continuance. If, then, the Lectures on Human Anatomy "and those on Comparative Anatomy should hereafter, as has been recommended, "be delivered by different persons, then some more commodious arrangement of "the different collections, and also of the Lecture-room and its appendages, must, "of necessity, be effected.*

Zoology.

"It ought not to be overlooked, that there has never been any course of "Zoology, however short, provided in the University; yet some knowledge of "this kind is necessary, as preliminary to the pursuit of Comparative Anatomy: "and the time for supplying it ought not to be taken, as it now is, from the time "dedicated to the last subject, which by the University regulations is necessarily "short, comprising only twenty-five Lectures at most. There is within the

Evidence, p. 450.

"University a good collection of Insects, and of Birds. It is scarcely to be "doubted that these might be rendered available, at once, for the illustration of "Lectures; and if so, that, in no long time, a sufficient collection from the "other Classes of the Animal Kingdom would be made, a proper room having been "prepared to receive it."

"Thus to the courses on Human Anatomy and Physiology, and on Compara-"tive Anatomy and Physiology, there might well be added a course of Lectures "on Zoology.

"The several Museums illustrative of these courses, ought to be distinct "from, though contiguous to, each other. Perhaps one lecture-room might be "sufficient for them all, provided it were built, with this view, in convenient rela-"tion to the three Museums; and provided also the plan for the whole were made "to include sufficient room-accommodation for the preparation of objects, for the "Museums, for the Lectures, and also for the practical operations of the Students. "Or the present building might, for some years to come, be sufficient for the "Museum of Comparative Anatomy and for the lectures thereon if the series of "Pathological specimens and that of Normal Human Anatomy were removed to "some other neighbouring locality.

"If the cost were not too great, the whole of the Museums, illustrative of the "organic kingdoms, ought to be erected contiguous to each other. The Geo-"logical Museum would then be connected by its fossil specimens with the "Botanical Museum, with the Zoological Museum, and with the Museum of "Comparative Anatomy."

The building, in the corner of the old Botanic Garden, containing the whole Anatomical Collection, was voted in 1832, and finished within two years at a cost to the University of 3,220*l.* In it are arranged (in the manner above described by Dr. Clark) the following collections purchased at different times, out of the Academic funds, by votes of the Senate,

* "The Professor of Physic uses the same lecture-room, and the same pathological specimens, for his lectures."

		£	s.	d.
May 1815.	Sir B. Harwood's Collection . . .	367	10	0
Dec. 1819.	Wax Models purchased under the direction of Dr. Clark, ...	200	0	0
Mar. 1830.	Preparations purchased at the sale of Brooks' Museum, ...	250	0	0
Feb. 1832.	Foreign Anatomical preparations . .	100	15	0
	Dr. M'Cartney's collection, purchased for annuity of 100*l.* to be continued for ten years, the first commencing May 1836.	1,000	0	0
	Total . . .	£1,918	5	0

Upon the Anatomical Museum and its Collection the University has therefore expended more than 5,000*l.*; and it incurs, also, a cost of about 130*l.* a year for a Curator's salary, repairs, and various contingent expenses.

The above statements would, however, convey an inadequate conception of the value of the whole collection. The Museum owes many beautiful specimens to the generosity of scientific members of the University: and very fine skeletons of the Cape Buffalo, and of the great Ant-eater, and the skeleton, as well as the preparations of the softer parts, of the *Balæna rostrata*, were purchased by private subscriptions.

Lastly, we should do injustice to Dr. Clark, did we not state that the whole collection is greatly enhanced in value by the long-continued, personal labour which he has bestowed upon it—that many of the finest skeletons in the Museum were purchased at his own cost, and presented by him to the collection,—such as the skeletons of the Hippopotamus, Indian Elephant, Rhinoceros, Giraffe, Horse, Ostrich, Boa-constrictor, &c., &c.,—and that the greatest number of them have been set up by the labour of his own hands. During the thirty-five years that he has held the Anatomical Chair, it has not been to him at any time, a source of pecuniary profit; but on the contrary, of a pecuniary loss, which he could not have encountered had he not possessed a private fortune, a part of which he has very nobly devoted to the public good of the University. Under all these circumstances, the suggestions he has thrown out are deserving of the serious and grateful attention of the Senate. But to a consideration of these suggestions we shall return, before we conclude our Report on the Academical Museums.

For obvious reasons the galleries of this collection are entirely unfit for public exhibition; but Medical Students have access to all parts of it, and to the collection of Comparative Anatomy on the ground-floor there is free access, so far as is consistent with the security of the collection.

Botanic Garden and Museum.

The old Botanic Garden, conveyed in 1762, to the University by Dr. Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity College, was long considered inadequate to the wants of Botanical science. It was, moreover, in later years, injured by the increased buildings of Cambridge, and other causes we need not enumerate. The Senate, therefore, under the authority of an Act of Parliament, obtained from Trinity Hall, partly by purchase, and partly by the exchange of some of its own lands, the present excellent site of 38 acres. This was effected in 1829 at a cost to the University of 3,441*l.*; but in consequence of the ground being under lease for a term of years, a considerable time elapsed before the Trustees had legal possession of the ground, so as to be enabled to prepare it for its destined use. By repeated grants from the University, 21 acres of the ground have now been brought into cultivation. A noble Arboretum has been planted, walks have been laid out, and the collection of the old Botanic Garden (excepting the hot-house plants) has been removed to the new site, and re-arranged, along with numerous additions, in conformity to the Natural System.

Purchase of a new Garden.

According to the statements of Professor Henslow the present garden, so far as regards trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, is excellent and available to the public; but it is without a Curator's house, without a Museum, and other requisite buildings. The stoves and hot-houses are still in the old Garden; and as their final removal is contemplated, no cost has of late years been bestowed upon them; and they are, as a necessary consequence, not merely inadequate to the present needs of science, but gradually falling into decay. The statement given in the

REPORT.

evidence of Mr. C. C. Babington, a gentleman to whom the University is greatly indebted, are to the same effect.

Evidence, p. 114.

There is a small room contiguous to the Lecture-room in the old Botanic Garden, of which the Botanical Professor has the use; and he states that he has "converted it into an apology for a museum." It contains an *Herbarium* of considerable extent, and many valuable specimens (some of which are elaborately dissected), chiefly arranged and prepared by himself during the years that he was a permanent resident at Cambridge. But as there is at present no Assistant Curator of this Museum, and the Professor is now resident only during one Term, the Collection during the greater part of the year is not easily accessible to the botanical student, and is therefore of comparatively small use.

It follows, from what is above stated, that the University has now provided a good site for a Botanic Garden, with ample room for its future expansion and that great progress has been made in the arrangement of an important part of the existing collection. On the other hand it appears that there is a pressing want of a Curator's house, of a Museum, of glass-houses, stoves, and other artificial means of rearing and preserving the Flora of a warmer climate: and to erect these buildings, even upon an economical plan, would, according to the statement of Mr. Babington, require an outlay of 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.*

p. 114.

Professor Henslow states his conviction, "that the University will never raise "sufficient funds (even if she possessed the power of doing so) for procuring the "requisite accommodation, and the necessary apparatus for rendering the Pro- "fessorial system effective, without the interference of Government. Some make- "shift (as hitherto) may be contrived, which will postpone indefinitely what is "needed immediately."

Efforts made by the University.

Our sentiments are not in unison with the desponding tone in which this opinion has been given. We know that the University stands in need of help: but confining our views to the Botanical Collection, we have, from the experience of the past, good hopes for the future. During the past century large sums have been voted for the service of the old Botanic Garden: and since the conveyance of the present site to the University (spite of the great depression of its corporate funds and the numerous demands upon them) it has, from time to time, voted large sums for the purpose of bringing the new Garden into order. Thus it appears, from the Vice-Chancellor's return, that within the last seven years, the amount of the sums thus voted (quite independent of annual fixed payments) has exceeded 3,000*l.* Guided by these facts, and bearing in mind the large sum previously paid for the site, we cannot believe that the University would *willingly* leave short what she has so well begun. She will soon, we trust, have a more free and expansive power of internal legislation: the Natural Sciences are now, by her own act, incorporated into her system of teaching; and no corporate body, she is well assured, can exist in safety without strenuous efforts to give full life to its institutions. Not, however, from this motive only, but from higher motives arising out of a conscientious view of what is due to her own honour, we believe that she will leave no effort untried to give full efficiency to this and all her other scientific establishments.

Woodwardian Museum of Geology.

Evidence, p. 115.

The reply of the Woodwardian Professor, given in our Evidence, is so ample and specific on all points connected with the formation and present arrangement of this Museum, that we have little to add to his statements. The Palæontological Collection there deposited is of great extent and of great pecuniary value; and its scientific value has been much increased by the labour bestowed upon it by Professor M'Coy, whose services in the arrangement of this part of the collection have been secured during several past years by Professor Sedgwick, who acknowledges them in the following terms:—"The arrangement of the pa- "læontological part of the collection (remarks Professor Sedgwick) is now "nearly complete; and the self-devotion and untired zeal with which Professor "M'Coy has given himself to the task, and the consummate skill with which he "has carried out its details, are far above all common praise, and entitle him to "the lasting gratitude of the University. Some notion may be formed of the "greatness of his task when it is stated that Count Münster's duplicates amount "to more in number than 20,000; and that they form but a minute fraction of "the great palæontological series ProfessorM'Coy has now arranged strati- "graphically in the Museum."

All Count Münster's duplicates are arranged systematically with the names affixed to them by himself and Professor Goldfuss. Parallel to them, in contiguous cabinets, are arranged stratigraphically the fossils of the whole British series—fully named as to the palæozoic series; and named also as to the secondary and tertiary series so far as good scientific names have been given to the species in published works of authority. Thus the Student, by a comparison of these two collections, is enabled to separate many species which have been identified, and to identify others which have been separated, both in foreign and British catalogues. This is a very great advantage, not found to the same extent in any other Museum in the kingdom, and not sufficiently alluded to in the Evidence; and it greatly enhances the practical value of the collection. Report.

The following hints thrown out by the Woodwardian Professor are deserving of attention, viz.—The importance of before long adding a new Lecture-room; of making repeated additions to the Museum, so as to enable it to keep its grade among the corresponding collections of Britain; of establishing an annual inspection of the new cabinets, like that which for 130 years has preserved the old Woodwardian collection in its integrity; of employing a good Assistant-Curator; of continuing a series of annual geological surveys, such as those which have been carried on by the present Professor for the last 34 years, and to which the University owes, in fact, the greater part of its existing collection. Recommendations.

Of the economical importance of Geology we need not speak; the subject is too obvious to require illustration. Its scientific importance is the more special ground of its rank as a subject of academic study. It is not merely connected with, but now forms an integral part of Comparative Anatomy; and in a language of its own, it tells us of the historical development of organic life. It links itself to every department of physical science; and it is suggestive, in every step of its progress, of complicated, and hitherto imperfectly solved physical problems which, for centuries to come, may require for their more perfect solution the combined powers of continued observation and experiment, and the utmost refinements of analytical skill.

Mineralogical Museum.

The Mineralogical collection is deposited in a room contiguous to the Woodwardian Museum, under the new wing of the Public Library. It is well arranged, is generally placed under glass, and, at fixed hours, is accessible to the public. It consists of the collection of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke (purchased by the University of his Executors, in 1822, for 1,500*l.*); of some valuable specimens presented by the Executors of the Reverend Clement Francis, Tutor of Caius College; of a small but well-selected series of specimens presented by Professor Whewell (now Master of Trinity College); and of the great collection of the late Sir Abraham Hume, presented to the University by the late Viscount Alford. Description.

By these united collections, Mineralogy (with the exception of recently discovered species, many of which might be procured at a moderate cost) is well represented; and a very scientific course of Lectures is yearly given by Professor Miller, in the Museum. He is not, however, well satisfied with the room in which the collection is deposited. As a lecture-room it is very inconvenient; and it contains not any place for a course of physical experiments, such as he considers of first-rate importance towards making the subject one of true interest and scientific value in the course of academical study. He therefore recommends that the collection be removed, and the present room given to the Woodwardian collection; which must soon expand beyond the capacity of the rooms in which it has been arranged under the direction of the Geological Professor. Professor Miller concludes his last communication to us with an important list of *desiderata*, and several scientific suggestions, which we forbear to print in detail as they have been in a great measure anticipated in the previous pages of our Report. We think all his suggestions important; and that, if a convenient room for a philosophical apparatus were attached to the Museum, it would greatly add to the scientific value of a very fine collection, and to the good effects on the physical studies of Cambridge, arising out of the Mineralogical course of Lectures. Recommendations.

Recommendations.

Having thus laid before Your Majesty the present condition of our Scientific Museums, we think it our duty respectfully to offer the following suggestions:—

REPORT.

It appears that the University contains some noble collections, and that courses of lectures are given in Anatomy, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy. These lectures have been, during past years, comparatively ineffective from two causes; 1st. The several subjects formed no regular and acknowledged part of the academic course. 2ndly. The Student had not sufficient facilities for making observations, or carrying on a course of direct experiments. The first of these impediments has been removed by the institution of the new Natural Sciences Tripos. The second can only be removed entirely by the erection of several new buildings, such as those suggested by Dr. Clark and Professor Miller, as well as in various other statements of our Report and Evidence.

New Buildings required.

Appropriate buildings will, we hope, soon be erected in the new Botanic Garden, and when finished, the whole site of the old Garden will be available for other Academical purposes; and would afford a very appropriate site for Museums and Lecture Rooms. We recommend that measures should be taken for the purpose of obtaining a site for the erection of an ample series of buildings which are greatly needed; such as Museums of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, with convenient contiguous rooms for dissections, experiments, and books of reference, a Museum of Mineralogy, with requisite rooms for experiments; and a Museum, for the deposit of physical and chemical apparatus, with all possible conveniences for their ready use by Students.

For such buildings as these the University has a pressing want; and it is very fortunate that an ample site may be found for the whole of them. The cost of their erection need not be very great. They ought to be erected for use, and not for ornament. The University has not funds for costly architectural decorations; which, besides, are often injurious to the scientific ends of a building.

A new Museum of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology we think of great and immediate importance. The present Museum might then be appropriated to Human Anatomy, and to Pathology. Should the fossils of the Woodwardian Museum increase beyond the capacity of the whole floor on which they are now arranged, including therein the present Mineralogical Museum; some of the larger fossils might, from time to time, find a place in the new Museum of Comparative Anatomy, which ought to be a building of ample dimensions. The two Collections would thus become interlaced; and, in the way of exchange, this might be a great advantage to both of them.

Fitzwilliam Museum.

Historical Account.

This building, which now forms one of the great architectural decorations of Cambridge, was founded by Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam, (M. A. of Trinity Hall), who died February 5th, 1816, and bequeathed to the University his paintings, drawings, prints, books, and works of art; together with 100,000*l.* South Sea Stock, the dividends of which were to be expended in the erection of a Museum for the reception of his whole collection. The Stock was in due time, and after the deduction of ten per cent. legacy duty, transferred to the University, and all the other directions of the Will having been complied with, a Syndicate was immediately appointed to assist in giving effect to the bequest. Before long the collection was arranged in a suite of ancient, and partly dilapidated, rooms, connected with the Free School on the south side of the old Botanic Garden, which were repaired and fitted up, so as to become a safe and convenient temporary Museum. Cases and cabinets were constructed for the books, prints and drawings; the paintings were well exhibited; and the whole collection thus became, without any needless delay, available to the public.

In these rooms it remained for a quarter of a century: but not long after the completion of the new wing of the Public Library in 1842, a place was found for it on the north side of the old Library: where it remained for a few years in perfect security, but in a room ill fitted for its exhibition;—lastly it was transferred to the present Museum, in 1849.

Soon after the first arrangement of the collection in the above-mentioned rooms on the south side of the old Botanic Garden, the Syndicate were employed in attempting to secure a site for the intended Museum; and after some fruitless negotiations with different parties, the University at length purchased of St. Peter's College (for the sum of 9,645*l.*) the reversion of the present excellent site—then occupied by many mean buildings, let upon lease. The delay involved in this arrangement was no real misfortune to the University, which had no redundant

sum in its corporate chest to expend on a Museum of Art; and, for building purposes, had no right over more than the dividends on the Stock bequeathed by Viscount Fitzwilliam. But the Collection was secure and accessible, and was maintained with all convenient economy; so that the funds from the accumulated dividends were rapidly increasing year by year. REPORT.

At length, in 1837, Mr. Basevi (the architect whose designs had carried off the prize in open competition) commenced the present building—all the leases above named being then run out, and the University (after the original cost of the site and all other subsequent necessary expenses) having a clear balance in hand, from the accumulation of the Fitzwilliam dividends, of more than 40,000*l.*—Under his direction the work was gradually carried on for more than seven years; during which time all the outer portions of the building, together with the interior picture galleries, and a large room on the ground floor (now devoted to Sculpture and Classical Antiquities) were finished, with their costly decorations.

After the melancholy death of Mr. Basevi in 1845, Mr. Cockerell (who had been employed by the University as the architect of the Public Library) was appointed to succeed him; and to this gentleman the Senate owes the design and execution of the present cupola and many other beautiful decorations of the Entrance Hall, and also the excellent fittings of the new Library on the ground floor. The plans of Mr. Cockerell involved, however, some costly changes in the designs of Mr. Basevi; and in 1847 it was found, that all the available funds, including therein 12,000*l.* borrowed on the capital, were exhausted. The architectural decorations of the unfinished Entrance Hall have been consequently suspended, till the accumulated dividends of the Fitzwilliam fund shall have become sufficient for the entire completion of the Museum, and we believe also for the construction of an architectural wall which appears to be necessary to its exterior effect, its security, and its insulation from all the grounds that are contiguous to it.

It appears from the Vice-Chancellor's return, that the building of the new Fitzwilliam Museum (in addition to the sum of 9,645*l.* originally paid for the reversion of the site, as well as the annual cost of maintaining the establishment, of which we have no exact return), has already cost 91,550*l.*: and it will require a considerable additional sum before the interior decorations and the outer boundary wall are finished. Spite of this prospective outlay, we are assured that by a continuance of the present wise economy in the ordinary administration of the Museum, the Fitzwilliam Fund will, before many years are over, not only be redeemed from debt but be adequate to the ultimate completion of the architect's designs: after which, the annual proceeds will become available for the purchase and addition of such works of the fine arts as may seem necessary to maintain the character of the collection. Evidence, p. 17.

To the construction of this Museum costly architectural decoration was appropriate, and we might almost say essential. It was a work of refinement and luxury rather than of necessity; and the building is a noble monument to the Founder's memory. The collection, very soon after it reached Cambridge, was placed in security and became accessible to study. The University, as before stated, had nothing more than the dividends of the stock for a building fund. The site was purchased as a reversion, and a delay of many years became absolutely necessary, that the building might satisfy the taste and reasonable wishes of the Senate. The whole cost of the building has, however, extended far beyond what was at first contemplated by any resident member of the University.

The new Museums alluded to above, have little in common with our Museum of Art. They are not works of luxury, but works of necessity to the true scientific life of the University. Their want is pressing and immediate. There is no special fund available for their construction and decoration. If, however, as we hope, means should be obtained for this purpose, we are desirous of expressing our opinion that care should be taken to avoid any great expenditure for mere architectural decoration on buildings for which it is neither necessary nor appropriate. RECOMMENDATION.

The Fitzwilliam collection is too well known to need any description here. Its best paintings are arranged in the great central upper gallery. Its books, prints, and manuscripts, are arranged (as above described). in the new Library on the ground floor, and on the left side of the Entrance Hall. A corresponding room on the other side of the hall will admit of large future additions. So soon as the building is complete and the funds are clear, a great outlay will be needed to bring the collection of prints into a proper condition. It contained, at the time of Lord

REPORT.

Fitzwilliam's death, an excellent series of prints of many of the more celebrated masters, from the most ancient to the most modern; but since it came into the possession of the University (with one exception, when a costly purchase was made of a series of the rare prints of Marco Antonio) no additions, for obvious reasons, have been made to it from the funds at the disposal of the Senate. There are some valuable presents recorded in the Book of Donations, to the collection of the Library, which we cannot pretend to enumerate; but we may point out one, which has a special interest:—viz., A large folio of original drawings and sketches by the celebrated painter Romney, presented by his Son, the Rev. J. Romney, of St. John's College.

Donations and additions.

Mesman Collection.

In the year 1834 a collection of 248 paintings and 33 drawings and prints (bequeathed by the late Daniel Mesman Esq.) came into the possession of the University. For about fourteen years it was exhibited in the great room over the gateway of the Pitt Press (now the Office of the Registrary), and was finally arranged in the left gallery of the upper floor of the Fitzwilliam Museum. It contains some paintings which are valuable as illustrations of the early condition and progress of art, and several which are real ornaments to the Museum as works of art: but many of its paintings are of doubtful authority, so as to encumber, rather than decorate, the walls of the splendid gallery in which they are now suspended. No principle seems more safe and practically important than this, viz., that the University should place in its great collection such works of art only, as are either of historical interest, or of first rate excellence.

There have been several valuable additions to the gallery of paintings, and one which has been especially grateful to the feelings of the University—the portrait of her Chancellor, Prince Albert, presented by His Royal Highness.

The large central gallery, on the ground floor is devoted chiefly to antique statuary, and to ancient monumental marbles. It already possesses the following collections:—

1. A valuable series of ancient Marbles; chiefly collected in Italy, by John Disney, Esq., formerly of St. Peter's College, and described by him, with illustrations, in a work entitled 'Museum Disneianum;' and presented by him to the Museum (April 16, 1850).

2. Thirty-four excellent casts of some of the finest works of ancient art—such as the Laocoon, the Dying Gladiator, the Farnese Hercules, the Theseus of the Elgin Marbles, &c., &c, presented by John Kirkpatrick, M. A., of Trinity College.

We cannot here enumerate the valuable antiquities and works of art arranged chiefly in the open galleries of the entrance hall; but they are recorded in a public catalogue of donations wherein the managing Syndicate endeavours to give due honour to the benefactors of the Museum.

From a review of the facts above stated, we are assured that the Museum has been administered with great general economy, and with a constant view to the final objects of its foundation. We rejoice also to state, that it is conducted with all the liberality that is compatible with the safety of the collection.

Terms of Admission.

With the exceptions of Sundays and eleven specified festivals of the Church, with the exception also of a few days set apart, each year, for cleaning, dusting, and inspecting the contents of the Museum, the picture and sculpture galleries are open every day for six hours. Three Curators are in attendance. Every Graduate under the condition of appearing in his academic dress, has access to these collections at all hours when the Museum is open. Undergraduates, under a like condition, have access to them each day after twelve o'clock. Graduates may introduce strangers. Every Undergraduate may do the same, on producing a ticket, countersigned by the Tutor or Head of his College; and such tickets would never be refused without some special reason. On each Wednesday and Saturday (the latter being the market-day of Cambridge), the public is freely admitted between the hours of twelve and four; and we understand that, of the thousands who have availed themselves of this valued privilege, no one has inflicted the least injury on the collection.

To the books, prints, and manuscripts, there are not two weekly days of free public admission. But Graduates and Undergraduates are admitted, under the limitation above specified: and any Graduate has the power of admitting strangers to examine the prints and manuscripts; provided he remain present during the whole time the persons so admitted are in the apartment. This last privilege does not extend to Undergraduates. But any person, whether member of the

University or stranger, can, on proper recommendation, obtain a ticket from the Vice-Chancellor, giving him permission to copy any picture, print, or manuscript, under some limitation of time, and also in subordination to the regulations of the managing Syndicate. REPORT.

We mention the above particulars, because we look upon them as satisfactory and gratifying proofs, that the Fitzwilliam Museum is liberally administered.

After all we have now stated respecting the existing Cambridge Museums, we cannot believe that the University will be backward in putting forth her moral strength, so as to bring into good effect such parts of her scientific mechanism as are still defective. From the experience of the last thirty years, she has learnt, that all the new academic institutions that have risen up, and been fostered under her influence, have become her efficient servants, and have contributed to her honour.—Her Observatory is a place of appeal among the astronomers of Europe and America.—Her Museums of Anatomy, Geology, and Mineralogy, are not silent and empty walls; but are schools of natural science, and are already filled with collections of great practical value.—Her Museum of Art is adding to its original treasures; and a new Professorship is (by the generosity of Mr. Disney) now founded to give these treasures their true meaning, as the exponents and correctives of taste, and as fixed monuments marking the progress of the mind of man, during successive periods of history, in his conception of what is great and beautiful in art. Remarks.

In like manner if all the other Museums, to which we have alluded, as essential to the more perfect action of the Cambridge course of study, were set about, as we trust they soon will be, in good heart and hope, and carried on as to their details in a wise economy; we doubt not, that they would all be soon finished, and soon filled with natural treasures. Nor can we doubt, if an ample Museum of physical apparatus were provided by the University, that good men would instantly be found to do its work—sustained by mutual help, urged on, perhaps, by generous rivalry, by the fascinations of experimental study, and the hopes of discovery. The severe mathematical studies of Cambridge would then become something more than lessons of sound logic and intellectual training. They would be brought to bear with their proper strength, in giving a more exact interpretation to observed phenomena, in pointing out new tracks of experimental discovery, in drawing from facts of observation, consequences inaccessible through any other method of approach, and in giving to apparently dissevered truths, that philosophical connexion which makes their greatest glory, and ministers to their widest practical application. We do not then believe that the mathematical studies would lose, on the contrary, we believe that they would continually gain, among the more advanced students (the only persons whose labours can tell on the progress of science), by the erection of new museums and by greater facilities of experimental investigations.

The Public and other Libraries.

The Public Library of the University, according to the statement of Mr. Power, the Librarian, contains about 170,000 volumes of books, and more than 3,000 manuscripts. The precise date of its origin cannot be ascertained, but Archbishop Rotheram may be regarded as its principal founder who soon after the invention of printing, erected a building in which some part of it is placed. Many gifts of valuable manuscripts and books were subsequently made to it by Archbishop Parker, Bishop Hacket, and others; but by far the most considerable benefaction which it ever received was the library of Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely, which was purchased from his executors by George I. for 6,000*l.*, and presented by him to the University. It consisted of more than 30,000 books and manuscripts, many of them of great value. Other gifts have since been made to it by various benefactors, including amongst them Dr. Buchanan, and Burckhardt, the celebrated traveller, both of whom presented valuable collections of Oriental manuscripts. Evidence, p. 50.

Very considerable bequests, have been made to the funds for supporting it.

Mr. Tobias Rustat, Yeoman of the Robes to Charles II., and a munificent benefactor to Jesus College, left an estate, the present rental of which is 186*l.* per annum, for the purchase of books, which are directed not to be removed from the Library.

Mr. Worts, who was one of the Esquire Bedells, about the beginning of

REPORT.

the last century, left an estate at Landbeach, near Cambridge, the residue of whose rental, after providing for other objects, are directed to be applied to the purchase of books for the Public Library. This residue now produces 684*l.* per annum.

More recently the Rev. John Manistre, formerly Fellow of King's College, left 5,000*l.* for the same purpose. This sum has been invested in the public funds, and produces 150*l.* per annum.

In addition to the funds arising from these benefactions there is also that produced by a tax of 6*s.* annually upon every member of the University, Sizars only excepted. Its produce, in 1851, was about 2,100*l.*, and it is increasing at the present time by about 40*l.* annually, with the annual increase of members on the Boards of the different Colleges. To this must be added a sum of about 25*l.* per annum, arising from a portion of the fines imposed for not returning books to the library on the appointed days.

The University pays from her general funds the salaries of the Librarian, 210*l.*, and of the two Senior Assistants 300*l.*, together with the charges for insurance, repairs, &c., amounting altogether to about 811*l.* annually.

The Library fund itself is charged with the salaries of the two Junior Assistants (146*l.*), and with the payment of the interest and a portion of the principal of a debt, originally of 8,000*l.*, but now reduced to 3,000*l.*, which was incurred for the fittings of the new Library. This debt will be entirely liquidated in 1860.

The sum, therefore, which remains applicable, after the payment of these charges, to the binding and purchase of books is about 2,500*l.* The average cost of the former is about 550*l.*

Privilege under the Copyright Act.

This Library is also entitled under the Copyright Act (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45) to a copy of every new book published in Great Britain, as well as of every old book republished with new matter. It appears from a statement carefully prepared by Mr. Power that there are received, in virtue of this privilege, about 3,000 volumes, 4,000 pamphlets and periodical publications, and 500 pieces of music annually, and that their money value, calculated from their selling prices in the London catalogues, is about 1,350*l.* per annum.

Value of this privilege.

It is not easy, however, to estimate correctly the real value of this privilege. Of the books which are received, the greatest part are of little worth, or are better suited for a popular circulating library than for one which is designed for a repository of the permanent literature and science of all nations. The cost also incurred for binding this vast multitude of books, for arranging and collecting pamphlets and periodicals, for entering them in the catalogues, and for payment of the expenses of the agent for collecting them at Stationers' Hall, is probably not much less than 600*l.* per annum; and inasmuch as the books which are derived from this source are received very soon after publication, they form a principal attraction of those who use the library less for literary objects than for amusement, and thus increase unduly the labours of the Librarians. Of the books which are removed from the Library, under the privilege conceded to every member of the Senate, a great majority belong to this class.

Again, the cost of providing space and fittings for the reception of books supplies another argument against the accumulation of such as possess a temporary interest only. The portion of the New Library, with its fittings, but exclusive of the Geological and Mineralogical Museum beneath it, was completed about fifteen years ago, at an expense of about 20,000*l*; it was designed to afford space for about 80,000 volumes, and the accumulation of books which has taken place since that time have already nearly sufficed to fill the space which it provided. If future additions to the building are to be made in the same style (and the locality is one which demands no small amount of architectural decoration), it would involve an expenditure at a rate of nearly 250*l.* for every 1000 volumes. This consideration alone renders necessary the exercise of great vigilance and caution in the selection and purchase of books, in order to see that their intrinsic value, whether for purposes of reference or study, is sufficient to justify the large expenditure required for their reception and preservation.

We are quite aware that it is not very easy to define the circumstances which are likely to determine the future, as well as the present value of many new publications; for it is well known, in the history of literature that books and pamphlets which were disregarded when first published, have in many cases acquired, in the course of time, a very considerable literary or documentary value. If, however, the Public Library of the University is designed to be made, like the British Museum, a permanent record of the national literature, it should be not only secured

in the possession of every work that issues from the press, but should be furnished, likewise, with adequate funds for binding, cataloguing, and preserving them, as well as for providing a proper building for receiving them. But none of these conditions are fulfilled; for new works, which this Library is entitled to claim, are not required by the Act of 5 and 6 Vict. c. 45, like those for the British Museum, to be delivered at Stationers' Hall, unless a demand for them in writing is made upon the publisher within one year of the date of publication. It thus happens that works which are not much advertised, and which do not pass through the hands of the great London publishers, are frequently unnoticed by the agents of the University, and are never received.

Recommendation.

We are induced by these considerations to think that the privilege which the Copyright Act gives to the University might be advantageously commuted for a money payment, to be expended in the purchase and binding of such works recently published as might be deemed to be worth preserving. Of this kind would be scientific and literary journals, and other serial publications containing original articles, which are useful for purposes of reference, and which large libraries alone can be expected to contain: pamphlets and occasional publications relating to topics of public and general interest which, when well arranged and complete (and under existing arrangements they rarely are so), may possess considerable value as historical records: original works and republications with original matter which are likely to possess some permanent interest, whether for study or reference. The same principles would exclude works of a frivolous nature, and a vast multitude of mere compilations which furnish the chief materials for popular reading. The exclusion of books of this class from the Library would tend not a little to confine its use to those who require it, not as a substitute for an ordinary book-club, but for real aid in literary and scientific inquiries.

The estimate, however, of the value of this privilege which is formed by Mr. Power, is very different from that to which we have arrived. "I am "strongly of opinion," says he, "that this privilege could not be commuted with "advantage to the University and to the interests of literature for a money pay- "ment when applied generally to the purchase of new publications. There is no "calculating how much we might lose in future years by such commutation, in "an age when the human intellect is making such rapid strides in every depart- "ment, and when the progress of education, by increasing the demand for valu- "able works, at the same time encourages their production. Our agent is "instructed to exercise the privilege in all cases, except that I have taken "upon myself to deprecate the sending of infantine publications, of which we used "to receive a great number, and which served only to swell out the lists incon- "veniently, and to embarrass us at the Library. The Commissioners may be "aware that we are placed at a disadvantage compared with the British Museum, "in being obliged to make a written demand upon the publishers within one "year of the date of the publications, whereas the publishers are obliged to "deliver at Stationers' Hall the copies destined for the British Museum, without "any demand on the part of the latter. In consequence of this disadvantage, "it cannot be but valuable publications will escape the vigilance of the most "active agent; and such, without doubt, is frequently the case. It would be no "injury to the authors if we were put on the same footing as the British "Museum in this matter, as it is well known that the booksellers, in making their "agreements with the authors, invariably take into account the full number of "copies which may be claimed under the Copyright Act, just in the same "manner as they would do if such copies were invariably delivered at Stationers' "Hall without any demand made."

We quite concur with Mr. Power in thinking that an alteration of the law which would place the other four Libraries, in possession of this privilege, upon the same footing with the British Museum, would add greatly to its value, without imposing any appreciable additional burden upon literature; still less so if, assuming the books to be deposited at Stationers' Hall, all those were returned or returnable which were not claimed within a limited period. Such an arrangement, besides the relief it would afford to the publishers, would free those libraries from all trivial or worthless publications and from the serious expenses which they entail; and would further tend to confine the circulation of the books which are received into them to a class of readers who have a real interest in literature as a dignified and important occupation.

Report.

The books in this library may be divided into two great classes—those which are not removable from it, and those which are. To the first class belong all the manuscripts; all early printed and other very rare books; richly illustrated works on architecture, natural history and art; lexicons and encyclopædias, when not in duplicate, which are required for frequent reference by readers in the library; and also the whole of the books which have been purchased upon the Rustat fund. All the others may be taken from the Library upon a ticket signed by a member of the Senate, so that not more than ten of them are taken by one person. Half that number may be taken by a Bachelor of Arts, if his ticket is backed by his Tutor. All books thus taken out are required to be returned on the 29th of December, the 25th of March, the 25th of June, and the 29th of September, and fines are imposed and rigorously enforced upon those who retain them beyond the appointed time. After the last of those days the Library is closed for fourteen days, in order to see that all the books are in their places.

It is stated by Mr. Power that the number of volumes which were removed upon tickets on the 4th March, 1851, was 3,809. As this day was in the middle of Term, the number in question was probably not far from the average. The total number of all the books removed in the course of the year 1847 was 25,530, or 6,382 per quarter; a very great proportion, however, of the same books are taken out in successive quarters, so that, if such repetitions were excluded, the number of *different* books removed during that period would probably not exceed 10,000. There can be no doubt of the great advantages which members of the University derive from the use of this privilege. There are not many hours of the day during which a library is commonly accessible to Students, and generally very few which their other engagements will allow them to devote to consulting the books which it contains. It is in their own chambers that they can avail themselves of the information which they furnish with the most effect and with the least sacrifice of time.

It has been very commonly urged as an objection to this liberal management of a great public library, that, in the first place, it exposed the books to the danger of being lost or injured; and in the second, that the abstraction of books for long periods tends very materially to diminish its value for the purposes of reference or study.

The information furnished by Mr. Power gives a very satisfactory answer to the first of those objections. "I consider," says he, "very few books are lost in conse-
"quence of the privileges of members of the University, but they not unfrequently
"sustain injury beyond the fair proportion of wear and tear, partly from careless
"packing, partly from exposure to rain, partly from the indolent habit of bending
"back the binding whilst reading the volume.

"The volumes are usually returned so large a number together at the end of
"each quarter, that it is impossible to examine each volume; nor would it be of
"much use, on account of the difficulty of proving that any observed injury was
"inflicted by the last borrower. It is impossible to estimate nearer than by a very
"rough guess the annual amount of damage which the library thus sustains, but
"I am not disposed to estimate it at more than 40*l.* or 50*l.*"

If a book is lost, which is very rarely the case, the party who loses it (and he is always known) is compelled to replace it. Very valuable books are either not removable, or, if removed, are usually treated with great care. The damage which is done to books from careless handling or other causes is nearly confined to books which are in very great demand, and on that account generally of no great pecuniary value.

The importance of the second of the objections above stated must be in a great measure estimated with reference to the value of the privilege which gives rise to it. The pressure of the inconvenience is diminished by retaining the books or duplicates of them, which are frequently consulted but seldom continuously read. It would be still more effectually met by occasionally recalling such books as persons engaged in works of research expressed a desire of referring to. Manuscripts are only removable from the Library by special Grace of the Senate, and upon giving a bond at least equal to their value, which is forfeited if they are lost or damaged. We believe there is no case upon record where manuscripts, thus removed, have been lost or seriously damaged.

Administration.

The administration of the Library is vested by a Grace of the Senate, passed in 1751, in a Syndicate, composed of the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, all Doctors of every Faculty, the Public Orator, all the Professors of the Uni-

versity, with the Proctors, Taxors, and Scrutators of the current year. In subordination to this body is placed the Librarian, who is a member of the Senate, and four Assistants.

Constitution of the Syndicate objectionable.

There are many objections to the constitution of this Syndicate: its members are not selected for their special fitness for the duty; they are not elected or changed periodically; they are much too numerous, if any considerable portion of them should attend for the transaction of business. As it is, though the number of them usually resident in the University exceeds 70, not more than 20 have ever attended at one time, and generally not more than half that number. The consequence is, that the continuity of their proceedings is chiefly dependent upon the prevalent influence of the Librarian, who, though not officially a member of the Syndicate, is always in attendance upon it. There can be no doubt that a small Syndicate, composed of those who really felt an interest in the concerns of the Library, and acting under a more direct sense of responsibility, such as a special appointment would give, would not only afford a more efficient support to the Librarian, but tend to keep all the officers of the establishment in more complete subordination and activity.

The four Assistants have hitherto been appointed by the Senate, after a nomination of two candidates by the Heads of Houses: a method of appointing inferior officers, who should always be removable by the Vice-Chancellor or the Syndicate, for inefficiency or misconduct, which is very objectionable, inasmuch as it is generally considered to confer an appointment for life. We are glad to observe, that in the revised code of Statutes, it is proposed not only to alter the constitution of the Library Syndicate, whose members are to be appointed by the Senate for a period of four years only, but also to entrust to the same body the appointment and removal of the Library Assistants.

Mr. Power recommends the appointment of one or two clerks to assist him in registering and distributing the books when received, and in keeping more accurate accounts of all the business transactions of the Library than has hitherto been practicable with the force of assistants at his command. Their duties, as at present regulated, would appear to be confined to the hours during which the Library is open, when most of their attention is occupied with members of the Senate and others who are engaged in consulting or removing books. It would seem to be a better arrangement to require their services during the whole of the ordinary working day, under the orders of the Librarian or the Principal Assistant. Mr. Power also complains of the want of adequate business and other subsidiary rooms, more especially of store rooms, where unbound and imperfect works may be arranged and safely deposited.

Library Tax.

In the year 1825, the Library Syndicate, upon the earnest representations of the late excellent Librarian, Mr. Lodge, addressed a Report to the Senate in favour of the imposition of a quarterly tax of 1*s.* 6*d.* upon every member of the University, Sizars only excepted, to be devoted exclusively to the purchase of books; the public chest continuing to defray, as it had hitherto done, the entire cost of salaries, repairs, and insurance. Though serious doubts were entertained at the time of the authority of the University to impose taxes upon Graduates, yet so strong was the impression of the importance of the object proposed to be attained, that the Grace was passed with very general approbation, and after a little opposition from some of the Colleges, its legality, if not fully recognized, ceased to be disputed. The effect produced by this very considerable accession of funds, was a rapid accumulation of books in every department of literature, under the active and intelligent superintendence of Mr. Lodge; so much so, that after the lapse of a few years, the space in the old Library which was available for the reception of books, was filled to repletion; and though the University had purchased in the year 1829 the ancient quadrangle of King's College for 12,000*l.*, with a view of providing the space necessary for new museums, lecture-rooms, and additions to the Library, it was found that the funds in the public chest were nearly exhausted by the effort, and that no means were available for carrying this great project into execution. It was in order to meet this difficulty, that a public subscription was commenced in the year 1833 amongst the members of the University, and nobly responded to. In a short time upwards of 21,000*l.* was collected; and shortly afterwards a new building, a portion only of a very magnificent and comprehensive scheme, was erected, after the designs of Mr. Cockerell, containing the Woodwardian and Mineralogical Museums below, and a noble fire-proof Library above, capable of containing 80,000 volumes.

REPORT.

It was to provide the requisite fittings for this Library that 8,000*l.* was borrowed in 1841 upon bonds repayable in 20 years from the proceeds of the Library tax. The imposition of this, as well as other charges upon this fund, for the purpose of engaging additional assistants, as well as the deduction of income-tax, which was very unexpected, considering the source from which this income arises, have materially reduced the funds which were formerly disposable for the purchase of books.

New Library.

The new Library is again nearly filled, and the necessity of providing large additions to it, as well as for the completion of other parts of the original design, is becoming every day more and more urgent. The basis of a fund for this purpose was laid about ten years ago by a noble donation of 2,000*l.* by the Rev. T. Halford, of Jesus College, to which the Bishop of Durham has added 100*l.*, and Dr. Chapman, the present Master of Caius College, 50*l.* A Syndicate also was not long since appointed with a view of suggesting means for raising the necessary funds; but the scheme of taxation which was proposed by them, was rejected by the Senate. Attention has under these circumstances been very strongly called to the possible remission of the Government tax on Degrees, exceeding 3,000*l.* per annum, which, if allowed to be transferred to the University chest, upon condition of being applied in aid of the fund applicable to this and other objects, would be found to be eminently beneficial to the University.

Reading-room recommended.

If additions should be hereafter made to the Library it seems desirable that a Reading-room should be provided, where not only Undergraduates, but also other persons, not members of the University, might be allowed to consult books, under proper regulations. Formerly, the privilege of using the Library was strictly confined to Members of the Senate, and Bachelors of Law and Medicine. A subsequent Grace of the Senate conferred this right in a somewhat modified form, and under the responsibility of their Tutors, to Bachelors of Arts. Undergraduates have hitherto been excluded from access to the Library, or receiving books from it, from an unwillingness to introduce into it a greater number of persons than the Library Assistants could attend to. The addition, however, of the proposed Reading-room, with a small increase of the staff of officers, would enable large numbers of them to consult books in the Library with ease and comfort, without the necessity of removing them to their chambers; it would thus not only make the Library accessible to large classes of persons who are now excluded from it, but by checking the abstraction of books, would make it more useful for purposes of reference. The proposition to admit strangers also to the use of this room would be in accordance with the liberal principle, which has been so generally acted upon by the University of late years, of throwing open their collections of every kind as widely as was deemed consistent with their safety and with the special objects which they were required to answer.

Fitzwilliam Library.

There is another Public Library of no great extent, but of very choice character, at the Fitzwilliam Museum; it contains about 6000 volumes, including some splendidly illustrated works, and a very fine collection of Missals. This library is placed in the same room with the noble collection of prints which formed part of the same bequest, and the fittings of the room are admirably adapted for consulting books and works of art without injuring them. A very free and liberal access is given to strangers, as well as members of the University, to every part of this museum; and the precautions which are taken to protect the several collections from injury are worthy of the greatest commendation.

Whenever the time shall arrive, upon the completion of the internal decoration of this museum, that the ample funds bequeathed by Lord Fitzwilliam shall be applicable to the increase of the collections it contains, it might be desirable to devote some considerable portion of them to the purchase of richly illustrated works, which require delicate handling and treatment; for such books are not only better preserved and more advantageously consulted in a museum, built and fitted up expressly for their reception, than in a library which does not possess at present, nor is likely to possess hereafter, the same conveniences at its disposal. Such an application also of its funds would relieve those of the Public Library from the serious expenditure incurred in the purchase of books, such as Botta's Nineveh, and other costly works published under the auspices of the French and other foreign governments, which are in many cases more intimately connected with art than with literature, and which properly belong, therefore, to a collection specially designed for the illustration of art. So strongly do we feel the

superior adaptation of this museum as the receptacle of all works of this nature that we should be disposed to recommend the transfer to it hereafter of all such works now in the Public Library, unless they have been purchased by special funds with a fixed and unalterable destination. Mr. Power, however, with a very commendable zeal for the establishment over which he presides, is opposed to this view, and for the following reasons:—

1. "The Fitzwilliam Library contains very little room for fresh accessions, no "more than is necessary to accommodate the presents of books which are made to it "from time to time."

2. "It seems hardly advisable to break up a more complete library to enrich one "which is less complete."

3. "Most of the works of this class in the University Library are purchased "from funds bequeathed by individuals with the express intention of enriching the "University Library, and to remove them elsewhere would be a violation of the "conditions under which the University received them."

Admitting, as we have already done, the force of the third of these objections, as far as it is applicable, we may remark, with respect to the first, that there is a room in the Fitzwilliam Museum, not yet fitted up, reserved for the reception of books, which is of the same dimensions as the one already occupied for the same purpose, and capable, therefore, of holding from 8,000 to 10,000 volumes; and that with respect to the second objection, the Public Library, though it contains many very costly and valuable books is not rich as a library of art, and is inferior in this particular department to the collection contained in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

We think it an act of justice to Mr. Power to acknowledge our obligations to him for the full and satisfactory replies which he has furnished to the questions we addressed to him on the subject of the Library over which he presides with so much benefit to the University.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

We have received replies from the greater part of the Colleges, though not always very full and satisfactory, to the enquiries which we addressed to them respecting the administration of their Libraries, the funds provided for their support, and other particulars connected with their past history and present condition. We found that in every instance, the Libraries of Archbishop Parker at Corpus Christi College and of Mr. Pepys at Magdalene College excepted, the Fellows had free access to their respective Libraries and were allowed to remove books from them to their own chambers; that the Undergraduates were generally allowed to make use of them through the agency of their Tutors; and that the Members of other Colleges as well as literary strangers experienced no difficulty in making use of them for purposes of special research and inquiry.

Nearly all these Libraries contain more or less valuable collections of ancient books, particularly in theology, which have been bequeathed to them by former benefactors; but the funds which appear to be provided for their support and progressive augmentation are usually small, and there is generally therefore a considerable deficiency of modern books for the use of Students.

Trinity College.

The Library of Trinity College takes the first rank among the College Libraries, not merely from the architectural magnificence of the room in which it is contained, but likewise for its careful management and comparatively liberal support. It is placed under a Librarian who is a Member of the Senate, who has a competent endowment, whose sole business it is to superintend it, assisted by an Under-Librarian, who is in attendance during four hours daily throughout the year. All members of the College have free access to it, and the Undergraduates, under the authority and responsibility of their Tutors, are allowed to take as many as six books at the same time to their own chambers; a privilege which is found to be eminently advantageous to them in the prosecution of their studies. As a proof of the great use which is made of the Library, it is stated that in the course of the year 1850, 5,000 books were thus removed. There is an annual inspection of the whole Library, and the average loss of books is not more than three annually, which, if not subsequently returned, as is usually the case, are always replaced by other copies. As these books are rarely sent to a distance from the University, or circulated like novels amongst the different members of a family, they are said to be seldom damaged. It is difficult to produce a more striking proof of the safety,

Report.

under the requisite precautions, of allowing the most liberal use of a great public Library.

The funds arising from rents of rooms and small annual contributions from resident members, which are appropriated to the support of this Library, exceed 500*l.* per annum; part of this sum is expended in paying the salary of the Under-Librarian, and in internal fittings and decorations of the building; the rest in the purchase and binding of books, which are very carefully selected, and many of them with special reference to the wants of the Students.

Of the books in the Library, which are about 35,000 in number, four out of five are either classical or historical. It is well supplied with books on general literature, theology, and mathematics, but is very deficient in those relating to law, physics, and the natural sciences. The Library contains many collections of rare and valuable books, which have been acquired by gift or bequest, including many very fine copies of early printed classics and the Shakesperian collection of Mr. Capell. The collection of manuscripts also is extensive and valuable; though very carefully preserved, and not easily accessible, a small number of them were purloined a few years ago; we believe, however, that such precautions have since been taken as to render such an occurrence extremely improbable.

We have been thus minute in our account of this Library as it appears to us to present a good example of the compatibility of a very liberal administration with nearly perfect security against serious loss or damage, provided the books are of a character adapted for real and serious study; the losses which such a system entails appear to be absolutely trifling compared with the advantages which it secures.

St. John's College.

The College Library which is next to this in extent and value, is that of St. John's College. The collection of books is very considerable, containing more than 26,000 volumes, and is extremely rich in theology, early printed books, rare historical tracts, and other departments of literature; though deficient in modern books, it is well supplied with those relating to the usual branches of academical instruction, and as such is extremely useful to students. It has received many very considerable gifts, both in money and books, including the libraries of Bishop Gunning and the late Master and eminent Benefactor of the College, Dr. Wood, the latter containing 4,400 volumes. A good catalogue of the MSS. and some of the rare books which it contains, has been lately published by the Rev. Morgan Cowie, one of the Fellows of the College. The privileges conceded to Students for removing books from this Library are much the same as those adopted for the Library of Trinity College.

Queens' College.

The Library of Queens' College is of considerable extent and value. A good catalogue of its contents, drawn up by the Rev. Hartwell Horne, was printed about 25 years ago; it has since received a bequest of more than 3,000 books, chiefly theological and mathematical, from the late President, Dr. Milner, Dean of Carlisle; it contains nearly 25,000 volumes.

Caius College.

The Library of Caius College contains more than 14,000 volumes and about 700 manuscripts; a good catalogue of the latter was drawn up by the Rev. John James Smith, late Tutor of the College, and the Rev. W. R. Collett, the present Librarian; it is particularly rich in heraldic visitations and manuscripts relating to Civil Law. Mr. Collett has subsequently printed a catalogue of the rare and early printed books which are contained in it.

Catalogues.

We have great pleasure in noticing the efforts which have been made of late years in this and other Colleges, to publish catalogues of the manuscript and other treasures which their libraries contain: it is the best proof that can be furnished that they are duly appreciated and valued. If similar catalogues were printed and published of whatsoever is remarkable in the Libraries of every College, they would be found to be eminently serviceable in directing the inquiries of those who are engaged in works of research. Such catalogues prepared and placed side by side with the catalogues in the Public Library, would exhibit at one view the full extent of the literary treasures which the University possessed.

Corpus Christi College.

The well-known Manuscript Library of Archbishop Parker, so full of important historical documents relating to the era of the Reformation, is deposited at Corpus Christi College, and is only accessible, in conformity with the peremptory injunctions of the Founder, upon very onerous conditions: its contents, however, are well-known, through the excellent catalogue of Mr. Nasmyth.

Magdalene College.

The case is not very different with the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, which has been removed from the building originally appropriated to it, and deposited in a

room expressly prepared for it in the new Master's Lodge. It is justly celebrated for its unique collection of English ballads; for its early printed books, and various other literary and historical treasures. Report.

The Library of King's College contains about 10,000 volumes, including, amongst many other rare and valuable books, the fine collection which was formed by the well-known Jacob Bryant. King's College.

The Library of Emmanuel College contains about 17,000 volumes, including the library of Archbishop Sancroft: that of Pembroke about 10,000 volumes; that of Peter's College about 6,300 volumes, and that of Trinity Hall contains an excellent classical Library bequeathed to it by Sir William Wynne, who was formerly Master, as well as a large collection of books relating to Civil Law. To the Library of Catharine Hall, Bishop Sherlock, who was formerly Master, bequeathed a valuable collection of theological and other books. The Library of Clare Hall contains many valuable theological and classical works; and a large collection of Italian books, which was formed by Ruggle the author of the play entitled Ignoramus, which was acted with great effect before James I. when he visited the University. That of Christ's College has a good collection of theology. We have received no information respecting the Library of Jesus College; and that of Downing College is only now in the course of formation. Other Colleges.

The University Press.

The University Press is a very large and complete establishment: the Vice-Chancellor and Syndics, in reply to the inquiries which we addressed to them, describe it as containing "frames, fittings, and appurtenances for 70 compositors; "presses and appurtenances for 56 pressmen; eight printing-machines, which "require about 50 men and boys to manage, work, and supply them. A ten-horse "steam-engine; two boilers, turning lathe, forge, and circular saw, occupying, at "present, four hands; one (steam power) milling machine, hydraulic and screw hot "presses, at which, together, 100 men and boys might be employed if necessary. Evidence, p. 19. Description.

"There are also closets and other places, with the needful fittings and appur-"tenances, for any number of readers, overseers, warehousemen and boys, "necessary to carry on, get up, complete, and deliver the greatest amount of work "which could, at any time, be done by the greatest number of compositors, press-"men, and machinists that could be employed at the before named number of "frames, presses, and machines.

"The steam and other machinery is good of its kind, and adapted to the purposes "for which it is used; but, as in similar cases, practice and experience are con-"stantly suggesting improvements which may, from time to time, be adopted, as "circumstances permit.

"The number of inferior officers actually employed is reduced or enlarged "according to the state of trade. The continuance of their engagements depends "on their own will, their good conduct, and the quantity of work on hand. "The establishment being assimilated, as nearly as possible, in its interior economy "and management to ordinary printing-offices, the inferior officers are engaged "upon the usual trade terms and conditions. By these conditions they may be "discharged at a week's, a fortnight's, or a month's notice, according to their "several grades."

This ample provision of buildings and machinery was made to meet the great demand for Bibles and Prayer-books, which the operations of the Bible Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had occasioned, before the changes took place which were consequent upon the expiration of the patent of the King's printer for Scotland, when that office was put into commission, and licences to print the Bible were granted in Scotland. "This virtually," say the Syndics, "threw open the trade in the north of England, and mainly contributed "to force upon societies and others not only large reductions in the prices of edi-"tions then generally in use, but also the introduction of small copies of the Bible "of a much lower class of production as to paper and print. The larger, finer, "and more costly editions were thus to a considerable extent superseded, and the "standard of value lowered."

The following schedule of the prices of the cheapest Bibles and Prayer-books printed, as well as those of a medium size and price, at different epochs since the year 1810, will show the extent to which this depreciation has proceeded:— Prices of Bibles and Prayer-books.

REPORT.

Year.	Bibles.		Prayer Books.	
	Cheapest.	Medium.	Cheapest.	Medium.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1810	3 3½	9 3	1 2½	1 10¾
1820	2 10	9 10½	0 7½	1 10¾
1830	2 5	7 2½	0 6½	1 7½
1840	2 3	5 8½	0 6½	1 3
1842	1 0	5 8½	0 6½	1 3
1843-4	0 10	3 7½	0 4½	1 3
1843 to 1850	0 10	3 7½	0 2¾	1 3

Causes of the reduction in price.

Much of this great reduction of price is attributable to improved machinery and to better arrangements in the establishment; much of it is more apparent than real, arising from the inferiority in paper and execution; the rest from a reduction of profits, which, in the case of the Cambridge Press, has not been compensated, as has been usual in similar cases, by a very great increase of production. On the contrary, the number of Bibles and Prayer-books produced, has rapidly diminished, and the profits of the establishment derived from this source, which were formerly very considerable, have now become extremely small: much less in fact than can be considered as a reasonable return for the very large amount of capital invested in the Press.

Whatever may have been the causes which have produced this result, it is impossible to express regret at any extension of the privilege of printing Bibles, which, whilst it guarantees the correctness of the text, promotes their circulation amongst all classes of the community. The principles of free trade, when once in operation, are not capable of being materially checked or limited; and every trading establishment must sooner or later give way, if there does not exist a sufficient elasticity in its constitution to adapt its arrangements to the new circumstances in which it is thus placed.

Business of the Press.

The Cambridge Press is also largely employed in printing Examination Papers and other documents for the University and the different Colleges; in miscellaneous printing of various kinds; in printing books for members of the University and other parties who may choose to employ it: the only condition being that no book can be printed without the *Imprimatur* of the Vice-Chancellor. The publications of the Parker Society and of the Ecclesiastical History Society have also been printed at this Press.

It is also stated that "for several years past arrangements have been made by "the Syndics for reprinting, as circumstances might warrant, works in Theology "and Literature, in order to provide against the loss which the want of full "employment of their workmen would otherwise occasion, and the services of "distinguished members of the University have been, from time to time, engaged "for the purpose of preparing and superintending their publications." The number of such publications, however, which have hitherto appeared, is small.

The affairs of the Press are managed by a Syndicate at present consisting of eighteen persons. They are appointed by Grace of the Senate. They meet once every fortnight during Term, and oftener when occasion requires. About eight or nine of their number usually attend, and they are generally the same persons. The working of the establishment is entirely entrusted to the superintendence of the University Printer, Mr. John William Parker, the eminent publisher in the Strand.

Recommendation.

As long as the restriction of the privilege of printing Bibles operated to secure the extensive employment of the establishment with prices above the regular commercial cost of production, the profits which resulted from it were very considerable: but after these profits were reduced by a virtual abolition of the monopoly to the ordinary commercial standard, and in some respects even below it (for private subscriptions were brought in aid of the production of cheap Bibles in Scotland), the want of the commercial element in the administration of the Press immediately became manifest. It is only by associating printers or publishers in some species of copartnership with the University, or by leasing the Press to them, that any considerable return can hereafter be expected from the capital which has been invested in it.

There is an objection, however, to the principle of such a co-partnership, that

it would involve the University in an indefinite responsibility which it might not be prudent or becoming to incur. It is no sufficient answer to this objection to appeal to a case where it has been tried with eminent success, inasmuch as this arrangement was made at the time when the share of the privilege conferred a monopoly upon the King's Printer and the two Universities, which would have secured large profits to their Presses even under defective management: but under existing circumstances, there would hardly be a sufficient security of a profitable return to justify the risk, however small it might be, of the serious effects of possible mismanagement and failure.

Similar objections would not apply to the concession of a lease of the premises and fittings, which are of first-rate character, and sufficient for carrying on a very extensive trade: the University might retain its control over the exercise of its privilege, so far as it was required to secure it from abuse, as well as the command of a private and secret Press, when necessary, for printing its notices, documents, and examination papers; and though the Vice-Chancellor's *imprimatur* should only be attached to publications, which the University was understood to sanction, yet provision should be made that the name of the University should not be connected with any work of an objectionable description. We venture rather to suggest this scheme than to recommend it, for we are fully aware of the difficulties which must attend any plan for the satisfactory arrangement of this establishment; but we are satisfied that no Syndicate, however active and well chosen, can replace the intelligent and vigilant superintendence of those whose fortune in life is dependent upon its success; and that in the absence of this essential element of vitality, it will not be long able to maintain its ground against other establishments which possess similar privileges, without labouring under similar defects of administration.

Payment by Government.

The annual sum paid to the University by the Government consequent on the loss of the privilege of printing almanacs, is 500*l.* a-year. The Act of Parliament directs that this sum shall be paid to the Vice-Chancellor to and for the sole use of the University. A Grace of the Senate, however, which was passed in 1782, directs that this sum shall not be applied to the ordinary uses of the University, but expended under the authority of the Press Syndicate: "Vel in "novas veterum scriptorum editiones apparandas vel in recentiorum opera "divulganda." The application of this fund to the objects provided by this Grace has been eminently beneficial. It has assisted young authors in the publication of many valuable works, such as critical editions of portions of ancient authors and mathematical works connected with the studies of the University, the sale of which was not likely to prove remunerative: it has furnished the means of printing and circulating the Astronomical Observations of the Cambridge Observatory, and its assistance enabled the Philosophical Society to publish twelve volumes of its Transactions, which take a high rank amongst the productions of the most learned societies in Europe.

REPORT.

UNIVERSITY REVENUES.

Vice-Chancellor's Evidence, p. 15.

The annual income of the University, available for general purposes, which passes through the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, arising from rents, tithe rent charges, Government annuities and dividends on stock, profits of the Press, wine licenses, Matriculation and Degree fees, and other fees and fines, has amounted, on an average of the seven years ended at Michaelmas, 1851, to the sum of 7,966*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

p. 16. The annual expenditure for general purposes charged against this income on the same average of years has amounted to 6,843*l.* 14*s.*

p. 15. In addition to this income there have passed through the hands of the Vice-Chancellor on the same average of years, sums appropriated to specific objects, to the amount of 10,219*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Thus the whole amount of income passing through the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, both for general purposes and specific objects, is 18,185*l.* 16*s.*

Full information respecting the sources of both these classes of income will be found in the answer which we have received from the Vice-Chancellor in reply to our inquiries.

p. 64 But beyond this a large amount passes annually through the hands of other officers, distributed in the following manner:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The two Proctors receive annually on an average between them	668	14	4
And for their attendants	113	0	0
The two Pro-Proctors	236	0	0
And for their attendants	56	10	0
The two Moderators	243	10	9
The two Scrutators	98	2	6
The Public Orator	124	10	0
The three Bedells	794	15	6
The Schoolkeeper, Marshall, &c.	42	0	0
The Registrary	397	8	0
	£2,774	11	0

This amount, raised by fees on Matriculations and Degrees, is to be added to the sum mentioned above as passing through the hands of the Vice-Chancellor.

The particulars of it are derived from a return made to us by Mr. Romilly, the Registrary of the University, who has made his calculation on an average of the receipts for eight years.

Of the sum of 7,966*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, being the amount of income available for general purposes, the following is the portion derived from land, houses, and tithe rent charges:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Land	484	0	0
Houses	148	0	0
Burwell Manor	6	14	4
Burwell tithe rent charge	1,660	0	0
	£2,298	14	4

From which must be deducted the following payments, viz.:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*			
Vicar of Burwell	300	0	0			
Rates and taxes on this estate	387	7	1			
Expense of collection and repair	70	8	4			
Expense of visitation and gifts	12	3	4			
				770	0	9
Leaving only a net revenue of				£1,528	13	7

arising from endowment estates, and applicable to the general purposes of the University.

p. 15. The funded property of the University produces an annual income of only 187*l.*

The chief source of income is the fees charged upon Matriculations and Degrees. REPORT.

The septennial average of this description of income has been as follows:— Evidence, p. 15.

	£.	s.	d.
From Matriculation fees	1,874	7	1
From fees on B.A. Degrees . . .	914	1	7
„ other Degrees . .	921	8	5
Total	£3,709	17	1

It thus appears that the greater part of the available income of the University is derived from fees on Matriculations and Degrees.

Great expenses having been incurred by the University in the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings for various academical purposes, enumerated in the reply of the Vice-Chancellor to our inquiries, it became necessary at successive times to raise the fees charged on Students at Matriculation and Degrees on several occasions. p. 16.

On the 1st of June, 1825, the fees on Matriculation were raised thus:— p. 71.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
For a Nobleman . . . . from	5	0	0	to	10	0	0
„ Fellow Commoner . „	3	0	0	„	5	0	0
„ Pensioner . . . . „	1	10	0	„	2	10	0
„ Sizar . . . . . „	0	15	0	„	1	5	0

At the same time one guinea additional was laid on the Ad Baptistam B.A. Degree, *i. e.*, upon all B.A. Degrees taken at any other time than between the beginning of the Lent Term and Ash Wednesday.

On the 2nd November, 1842, the Fees for Matriculation were again raised thus:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
For a Nobleman, . . . from	10	0	0	to	16	0	0
„ Fellow Commoner . „	5	0	0	„	11	0	0
„ Pensioner . . . . „	2	10	0	„	5	10	0

And at the same time an additional fee of 1*l.* 10*s.* was laid upon all Degrees except Honorary Degrees.

In 1848 a Syndicate, duly appointed to consider and report how an additional income might be raised to enable the University to complete such works of a useful and ornamental character as seemed to be required for various academical purposes, reported that it was advisable to charge an additional fee of 1*l.* 10*s.* on all Degrees, and also a new tax of 1*l.* 10*s.* at the Previous Examination. This Report was rejected by the Senate on several grounds, but especially because these fees had been so recently and so considerably augmented.

The amount of all University Fees and their distribution being stated in the communication received from the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, it is not thought necessary to insert that statement in this Report. A similar statement has for many years past been published in the "Cambridge Calendar." pp. 33, 34.

The Syndicate, which has been appointed by the University for the revision of its Statutes, has reported that it would be desirable to discontinue the exaction of Compounders' Fees. By the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, it is enacted that all persons whose annual income amounts to forty marks (26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) beyond any collegiate or academical income which they may receive, shall, on taking any Degree, give to the Chancellor, the Proctors, and other officers, the customary robes, or come to a reasonable composition with them. This composition has been fixed at 8*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, which is paid in addition to the usual fees by every person proceeding to any Degree who holds any living rated at more than 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the King's Book, or possesses any certain income for life of more than that value. Endowed chapels or other preferment not in the King's Book are rated for this purpose, according to their *real* value. Compounders.

It is manifest that this rule for determining both clerical and lay incomes must, in the language of the Syndicate's Report, be productive "of inequality and "oppressiveness" in its results, and for this as well as for other reasons we gladly concur in their recommendation that the fees in question should no longer be exacted.

REPORT.

It is, moreover, proposed by the Syndicate that the whole subject of Fees should be reviewed by the University. In so doing it will probably be thought expedient to reduce the sums charged upon some of the higher Degrees, more particularly when the Candidate, instead of proceeding directly to the professional Degree, has passed through, and therefore paid the fees for, the B.A. and M.A. Degrees.

It must be borne in mind that these alterations in the fees for Degrees and also the proposal to abolish the practice of paying fines (called Cautions) for statutable exercises not performed, will involve a considerable pecuniary loss to the University.

Taxes paid to Government.

We therefore humbly venture to submit whether the remission of the tax now paid in the form of Stamp Duty upon Matriculations and Degrees and the official Certificates of Degrees may not be deserving of the favourable consideration of the Legislature. The stamps upon Matriculations and Degrees have on an average of the last eight years produced a net annual income to Your Majesty's Government of 3,016*l.* The duty for the stamped Certificate of a B. A. degree is 3*l.*; the Certificates for all other Degrees are drawn upon 10*l.* stamps. We are informed by the Registrary that formal Certificates are hardly ever applied for, the academical standing of persons being indicated by letters testimonial from the College Tutors, by the University Calendar, or by other means. The average number of stamped Certificates furnished by the Registrary is only 2½ per annum, so that the revenue derived from this source is quite inconsiderable.

Evidence, p. 63.

These taxes on Degrees and Matriculations are levied only upon the Students and Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and with the single exception of the M. D. Degree at the Scotch Universities, upon which we are informed there is a stamp duty of 10*l.*, there is, we believe, no similar tax upon Students in any other University in the United Kingdom.

The remission of this tax would enable the University by the Fees, which it might still continue to charge upon its Students and Graduates, to raise a fund adequate for the erection and maintenance of suitable Lecture-rooms, Museums, and Laboratories.

In the event of the Legislature entertaining the proposal to remit the stamp duties which we have described, it would probably be deemed necessary to review the grants voted annually by Parliament in aid of the stipends of certain Professors.

p. 15.

The amount of these grants is 1,022*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, and is distributed as follows:

Distribution of Parliamentary Grant.

	£.	s.	d.
The Regius Professor of Civil Law	96	16	11
The Professor of Chemistry	96	16	11
The Professor of Anatomy	96	16	11
The Regius Professor of Modern History	359	6	8
The Queen's Reader in Botany	176	5	1
The Jacksonian Professor	96	16	11
The Professor of Mineralogy	96	16	11
Banker's Commission and Stamps	2	9	5
	£1,022	5	9

Recommendations.

If the proposed remission should be made, we should deem it reasonable that with two exceptions, the University should be called upon to provide for the foregoing stipends out of its own resources. The two exceptions which we venture to suggest are the cases of the Regius Professor of Modern History and the Queen's Reader of Botany. These two seem to stand upon a different ground from the others. The Professorship of Modern History was created by Letters Patent of King George the First, and a stipend of 400*l.* per annum was annexed to it, chargeable upon the hereditary revenues of the Crown. The appointment of the Professor is vested in Your Majesty. On the 29th September, 1832, Mr. Spring Rice, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, communicated to the University the opinion of the Government of that day in reference to this stipend. It was admitted to be chargeable upon the hereditary revenues of the Crown, and it was stated that it would be paid from the 5th April then last past, from the hereditary land revenue of the Crown under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

Appendix, p. 457.

REPORT.

The stipend of the Queen's Reader in Botany was not recognized at that time as chargeable on the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown. But as the office is of Royal origin, and the appointment to it, as well as to the Professorship of Modern History, vested in the Crown, we think that both of them might on these grounds be entitled to a more favourable consideration from Parliament than the case of the other five Professors included in the foregoing list.

Grants of Money for Non-academical purposes.

In former times it was not uncommon for the Senate to vote grants of money for public purposes not of an academic character. Several years have now elapsed since any grant of this nature has been made, the discontinuance of the practice being due in part to a strong expression of opinion among members of the Senate unfavourable to it, and no doubt also in great measure to the difficulty experienced by the University in providing the requisite funds for wants peculiarly its own. As we have seen, the available resources of the University are not adequate to the exigencies of its position. Much the larger portion of its revenue is raised by taxes on Students and Graduates. It is, as we have seen, but scantily supplied with lecture rooms, museums, and laboratories. The professorial body are for the most part inadequately endowed, and still require some accessions to their number. We are therefore of opinion that it would be highly expedient that the present practice of confining University income to strictly University purposes should be continued, and we think it would be the means of protecting the University from applications, which in times of excitement it is difficult to refuse, if it were declared that votes of money for other than academical objects could not be entertained by the Senate. Such claims and appeals seem to us to address themselves more properly to the private benevolence and bounty of Members of the University than to the University in its corporate character as intrusted with the distribution of public funds.

Publication of accounts to members of the University.

For some time complaints were common in the University that the state of its finances was not made known to its members. This grievance has, however, now been redressed. For the last five years it has been the practice of the Vice-Chancellor, in compliance with a memorial from several members of the Senate, to print and circulate among the residents, a summary of the accounts, and on May 14, 1851, a Grace was passed providing that the annual audit should commence every year not later than the 1st of February; and that a summary of the accounts should be annually printed, subscribed with the names of the Auditors, for the purpose of circulation among the resident Members of the Senate. By this means the previous practice of the Vice-Chancellor slightly modified has received the sanction of a Bye-Law of the University.

Evidence, p. 17.

Custody of University Money.

The following is the provision of the statutes of Queen Elizabeth for the custody of the money belonging to the University. Two Non-Regents, to be elected annually on the 10th October, were, with the Chancellor and the two Proctors, to be the guardians of the public treasury. These five were to hold each a key of one of the five locks of the public chest in which the seal of the University, the money, plate, and ornaments were to be preserved. Nothing was to be taken out of this chest without the privity and consent of these five persons. On the same day three other persons, either Regents or Non-Regents, were to be elected, who, with the Vice-Chancellor, were to audit the accounts of the Proctors and other officers who had any concern in the University finances, which audit was to be begun and completed within twelve days after the election of the new Proctors (the 10th October), under a penalty of ten pounds, to be paid to the University by any one causing default.

Auditors.

Present practice.

The first part of this Statute has long been obsolete, and the Vice-Chancellor has, in practice, become the sole guardian of the public money of the University, except only so far as the Proctors and the Registrary have been the recipients and distributors of certain sums for particular purposes.

Vice-Chancellor's Allowance.

The Vice-Chancellor receives from the University funds an annual sum of 400*l.*, not so much as a stipend in return for the discharge of the duties of his office, as to enable him to exercise hospitality, in a manner suited to his station, both to strangers visiting the University and to the resident Members of the Senate. He also receives some small fees of an inconsiderable amount. But he derives no emolument from the temporary investment of balances in his hands. When these are at all considerable, which during recent years has rarely happened in consequence of the large outlay incurred on various public buildings, the profits of such temporary investments have been carried to the credit of the University.

P. 138.

We have seen that the Vice-Chancellor has the receipt and disbursement on

REPORT.

general and special accounts of the annual sum of 18,185*l.* 16*s.* To this must be added the whole amount of the trading operations of the Press. The extenion of public museums, lecture-rooms, and laboratories must greatly increase the labour of superintending the repairs and maintenance of the various University buildings. Another of our recommendations, the institution of Public Lecturers, will, if carried into execution, add another large branch of financial management to the present system of the University. It appears to us that these duties, so important to the welfare of the University, are at the same time too onerous to be discharged easily or satisfactorily by a single person, already burdened with numerous functions of a very responsible and laborious character. We are of opinion that it would tend to relieve the Vice-Chancellor in the discharge of his multifarious duties, as well as to promote continuity in the system of financial management, if he were assisted by an officer in the character of Clerk of Accounts, to be elected periodically by the Senate.

Recommendation.

Provision for an effective Audit.

The latter portion of the Statute referred to continues to be acted upon at the present time, but it will be observed that no provision is made for the nomination of the three Auditors, and accordingly a practice has prevailed that one of the three persons should be the Vice-Chancellor of the previous year, a second should be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor then in office, and the third by the person who it is expected will fill the office of Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing. Some exception might naturally be taken to this practice, as by it the Vice-Chancellor in effect nominates one of his own Auditors. The 10th of October also does not appear to be the most suitable time for the election, as the usual residents of the University are rarely assembled on the first day of the Michaelmas Term. The Syndicate for the revision of the University Statutes propose to remove both these objections by the following recommendation of their Report:—

"That the three Auditors of Accounts shall be appointed in the following "manner:—The Chancellor shall nominate one, who, two or more years before, "filled the office of Vice-Chancellor; some College in turn, according to a "prescribed cycle, shall nominate another; and the Auditor, so nominated by a "College the year before, shall be nominated again for the third. In case of "any one declining or vacating the office, then, if he was nominated by a College, "that College shall nominate again, otherwise the Chancellor shall nominate. "The three persons thus nominated shall be separately proposed to the Senate for "election at some Congregation between the fifth and thirtieth day of November."

We think that the adoption of this recommendation of the Syndicate will be a satisfactory mode of securing an effective audit of the public accounts of the University.

Power of the University to tax its Members.

Before quitting the subject of revenues, we are desirous of noticing the power possessed by the University of levying taxes upon its members. We believe that this power is at present involved in some degree of doubt. The University, however, does raise by a tax of six shillings a-head an annual sum amounting on an average of seven years to 1,957*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, for the maintenance and extension of the Library. At the time when this tax was imposed we believe that some difficulty was experienced in inducing all the members of the University to comply with the demand, and it is probable that the difficulty would not have been overcome if the amount of the tax had not been inconsiderable, the necessity for its imposition urgent, and the expediency of the object upon which it was to be expended beyond all question. We are glad to notice in the draft of the proposed new Statutes a clause introduced to legalise the exaction of such contributions to the Library, and we are disposed to think it would be advantageous if the University had also the power to impose contributions upon its members for general purposes of a strictly academical character.

Evidence, p. 15.

Recommendation.

THE COLLEGES.

The principal motive for the endowment of the more ancient Colleges appears to have been the wish to combine the system of scholastic teaching with the rules of a conventual life. The earliest foundation, that of St. Peter, was occasioned by the liberality of Hugo de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, who, under the sanction of a letter patent from Edward the First, in the ninth year of his reign, placed in the Hospital of St. John in Cambridge certain endowed Scholars, and directed them to live and study therein, according to the rule of the Scholars of Merton in Oxford. The Students not being able to agree with the religious brethren of the Hospital, the Bishop, four years later, obtained a second letter patent from the King permitting him to remove the Students to a separate habitation near the Church of St. Peter without Trumpington Gate; and so the first College of the University was established. It may be observed that the Statutes of Merton College bear date A. D. 1270, or ten years prior to the Charter for the Foundation of the College of St. Peter. Origin of Colleges.

In the earliest times and for several centuries the University conducted its teaching by means of its Masters of Arts and superior Graduates; and the chief object of the Founders of Colleges appears to have been not only to provide some pecuniary support to assist Students in the prosecution of their studies, but also to aid the public teaching of the University schools by a domestic system of scholastic exercises. The teachers in the Colleges were the Fellows who were Masters of Arts or of superior Degrees; and we find in the oldest foundations no mention made of any educational officers, who were sometimes added by the aid of supplemental benefactors, or formed part of the original scheme only in the later and more amply endowed foundations. The modern practice of admitting other students in addition to those on the foundation, although in some measure contemplated by the Founders, was still viewed by them with little favour, and the greatest care was directed to be taken in admitting only the best qualified applicants. The great body of the Students resided in lodging-houses in the town, called Hostels, supported by their own means, and acquiring their instruction either by attendance on the exercises in the schools or from such assistance as their own resources enabled them to obtain. The growth of the Colleges gradually displaced the Hostels, which probably disappeared altogether on the foundation of Trinity College in the year 1546, although even the Elizabethan Statutes of that College limited the number of Students, extraneous to the foundation to four under the Master and one under each Fellow above the degree of B.A. It has now long been the custom, although there is no express law to that effect, that every Student shall be admitted within some College before he can become a matriculated member of the University; and it may be added, that the spirit of the Elizabethan code of University Statutes is in complete accordance with this usage. Hostels superseded. Stat. Coll. Trin., cap. 14.

It has been contended that it would be desirable to modify this usage, and to revert to the ancient practice so far as to allow of matriculated Students of the University, not attached to any College or Hall. This question has received our careful consideration, and we are of opinion that it would not be expedient to adopt any change of that nature in the present system of the University. It appears to us that one of the most striking and valuable characteristics of our English Universities is to be found in the domestic system of their education, by which habits of order and moral control are most satisfactorily obtained. Dr. Philpott, Master of St. Catharine's Hall, remarks, "It seems to be one of the "advantages of the present system of admission and residence in Colleges, that "students of different classes of society and of different means and circumstances are "brought to associate together during their residence at the University, and the "good effect of this arrangement upon both the higher and lower classes of stu-"dents is very obvious, and produces permanent results." The two systems of Collegiate and Unattached Students seem to us to be hardly compatible with one another; at least we cannot doubt that great difficulties would be experienced in blending them harmoniously together, if the class of Students not affiliated to some collegiate body were recognised, and afterwards received any considerable accession of numbers. We come, therefore, to the conclusion that the extension of the benefits of the University, so as to embrace a larger number of Students than at present exists, and more proportionate to the great increase of our population Admission of Students not attached to any College. Evidence, p. 181. University extension.

REPORT.

and national wealth, must be sought in a corresponding growth of our collegiate system, and in such improvements of the existing foundations as may render them more generally accessible and more practically useful.

Lodgings in the Town.

It has long been the practice of the University to allow Students belonging to the Colleges to reside in lodgings in the town. By this means great facility has been given for the accommodation of an increased number of Students inasmuch as the power of Colleges to accept admissions has thus been limited only by the extent of their halls and chapels, and their own sense of what was due to a proper provision for the instruction and superintendence of the members admitted. Great care has been taken by the University Authorities to place proper checks upon the keepers of such lodging-houses. No Student is allowed to

Evidence, p. 184.

reside in any lodging-house which is not licensed by the Vice-Chancellor, and the two Proctors, upon the recommendation of the Master and Tutor of some College; and the price of each set of lodgings is also determined by the same authority. Every person to whom a license is granted is required to promise in writing that he will observe the following regulations:—

Regulations.

1. That he will not let his lodgings to any Student without express permission signed by his College Tutor.

2. That he will lock the door of his house at ten o'clock at night, and note down the hour after ten o'clock at which any lodger enters or leaves his lodgings.

3. That he will deliver or send a list every morning to the porter of the College to which any lodger belongs, to be by him inserted in his gate-bill for the inspection of the College officers; and also will deliver or send a weekly statement of the above particulars to the respective Tutors of the Colleges to which any lodgers belong.

4. That he will report to the Tutor the next morning if any lodger shall come into his lodgings after 12 o'clock at night, or shall pass the night out of his lodgings.

5. That he will not allow on any account a key of any outer door of his house to any lodger.

6. That he will not supply or receive into his house a dinner or a supper for any lodger without a note being previously obtained from the Tutor.

7. That the house for which he applies for a license is in his own occupation, and that he has no connexion with any other.

The number of Students residing in lodgings in November 1850, was 757, and in November 1851, 736, at which time of the year it will be remembered, that the Questionists, or Students of the fourth year are in residence, in addition to those of the three first years.

We have made particular inquiries as to the operation of the lodging-house system, and the replies which we have received are of a very mixed character. Several persons of great experience are of opinion that a Student in lodgings is under a stricter surveillance than one residing within the walls of a College: others, on the contrary, express much suspicion as to the honesty with which the rules of the University are observed by the lodging-house keepers. Dr. Philpott

Evidence, p. 185.

says, "Students residing in lodgings are not unfrequently exposed to tempta-
"tions from the character of the servants employed in them, more than Students
"in College; for the same control cannot be exercised over the appointment of
"servants in lodging-houses which can be held over College servants."

For our own part, although we are not disposed to underrate the force of the objections to which we have referred, and which may possibly have become of more importance owing to the great extension of the town during recent years, yet we should be unwilling to interfere materially with the liberty at present enjoyed by the Colleges of admitting a greater number of Students than they can accom-

Recommendation.

modate within their walls. We think, however, that it would be very advantageous if buildings were erected for the reception of Students in immediate connexion with, and under the direct control of, the Collegiate bodies. For such Affiliated Halls we apprehend that no fresh powers are required. They appear to have existed in ancient times: sometimes under the name of Pensionaries; in other cases particular Hostels were attached to Colleges, an instance of which is furnished by Physwick Hostel, belonging to Gonville Hall, which was included in the site of Trinity College on its foundation in 1546.

It may also be noticed, that if the time required for the B.A. degree be reduced to nine Terms, as has been proposed by the Syndicate for the revision of the Uni-

versity Statutes, the Students of the fourth year, who at present make an inconvenient addition to the ordinary number in the Michaelmas Term, will for the most part cease to be resident. In addition to this relief, if the Colleges could be induced to erect sets of chambers, either within their own walls, or detached, but capable of being superintended by their own officers, we believe enough would be accomplished to reduce the system of lodging-houses within very manageable limits. This mode of affording further accommodation for Students, under the immediate control of the Colleges, has been much discussed within the University; and when we call to mind the efforts which have been made by several Societies, frequently at a great sacrifice of income to the existing body, to make their collegiate buildings more commensurate with the wants of modern times, we are willing to hope that the means for rendering the advantages of the University available to greater numbers, and under adequate superintendence, will not be wanting.

Numerical condition of the several Colleges.

The following tables will show the numerical condition of the several Colleges:—

The first is taken from a Return made to an order of the House of Commons by the Vice-Chancellor of the University on the 1st November, 1849. In this it will be observed that St. Catharine's Hall is omitted.

The second is taken from the Cambridge University Calendar for the year 1851.

The third is taken from a statement circulated annually in the University after the Matriculation in the Michaelmas Term.

	1 Number of Students Entered in the year ending 10th October,						2 A Summary of the Members of the University, 1851.			3 Number of Residents, November 14, 1851.		
Name of College.	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Colleges.	Members of the Senate.	Under-graduates.	Members on the Boards.	In College.	In Lodgings.	Total.
St. Peter's	14	21	23	22	21	Trinity	1,341	502	2,304	229	284	513
Clare Hall	12	20	19	11	19	St. John's	784	338	1,402	238	133	371
Pembroke	10	9	5	5	10	Caius	195	135	410	66	108	174
Caius	32	33	41	31	26	Emmanuel	155	109	339	63	62	125
Trinity Hall	14	16	12	8	10	Christ's	180	84	330	71	29	100
Corpus Christi	33	26	29	21	24	Queens'	162	93	317	44	26	70
King's	5	3	2	2	4	Corpus Christi	157	84	284	77	6	83
Queens'	38	39	36	25	36	St. Catharine's Hall	118	69	243	37	22	59
Jesus	10	17	15	16	23	St. Peter's	149	42	241	46	5	51
Christ's	24	28	33	23	20	Jesus	126	70	237	55	22	77
St. John's	128	104	125	126	97	Clare Hall	135	45	216	54	10	64
Magdalene	20	14	15	22	21	Magdalene	128	50	216	48	3	51
Trinity	141	155	167	153	151	Trinity Hall	68	59	167	43	16	59
Emmanuel	30	27	30	27	25	King's College	102	14	131	36	..	36
Sidney	15	13	6	15	8	Pembroke	75	27	127	41	8	49
Downing	7	2	2	8	4	Sidney	71	26	119	33	1	34
						Downing	40	13	64	6	1	7
							3,986	1,760	7,147	1,187	736	1,923
						Commorantes in Villâ	22					
							4,008					

Evidence, pp. 66-70.

Fuller information respecting the comparative numbers in each of the Colleges at different periods will be found on reference to the evidence of Mr. Romilly, the Registrary of the University, to whom our best thanks are due for the valuable assistance we have received from him on all points on which we had occasion to consult him.

College Discipline and Expenses.

Discipline is maintained in the Colleges, as distinguished from the University, in various ways. The superintendence of the moral and general conduct of the Students is more immediately intrusted to the Tutors and Deans. We will briefly describe the modes in which these officers are enabled to inform themselves as to the degree of regularity of conduct, and the more or less satisfactory progress of the several Students committed to their care.

College Chapel.

In the first place it is required, as an ordinary rule, that every Undergraduate shall attend the service in the College Chapel once on week-days, and twice on Sundays. There is some slight variation in the practice of particular Colleges in this respect, but it is not sufficiently important to deserve especial comment. The services performed in the several Chapels, are in accordance with the directions of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England. The Holy Communion

REPORT.

is administered on the three greater festivals of Christmas, Easter and Whitsunday, and on one day at least during each of the three Terms. With respect to

Religious Services.

the religious services of the several Colleges, we have reason to think that persons acquainted with the state of things in the University fifteen or twenty years ago, must observe a great improvement, both in the regularity of attendance and the more reverent and devotional conduct of the majority of the Students. Attendance on the Chapel Service is in no case imposed as a punishment; at least such we believe to be the practice in all the Colleges at the present time: a certain amount of regularity is alone required. Participation in the Holy Communion is in all cases, we believe, entirely voluntary.

Hall-dinner.

The officers of the Colleges have, further, the means of informing themselves whether the Students attend the dinner in the College Hall. A certain regularity is required in this respect also, it being for the most part the formal mode of computing residence in the University as one of the necessary qualifications for a Degree.

Gates of the College.

Again, at a certain hour of the evening, in some Colleges at nine o'clock, in none later than ten, the College gates are closed, after which time no Student can leave the College without express permission, and none enter without having their name and the precise time of their return reported to an officer of the College. We have already explained the provisions adopted for ascertaining the

P. 144.

regularity of such Students as reside in lodgings in the town.

Lectures.

The Lectures of the Tutors and Assistant Tutors are another mode of discipline. These are for the most part twice a-day, for an hour each, upon some subject bearing more or less directly upon the College or University Examinations. We have elsewhere stated at length our opinions upon the best mode of improving the system of instruction, and it is not necessary in this place to do more than

P. 74, &c.

make reference to them.

Punishments.

Offences against the rules of the College, such as keeping late hours, irregularities in attending the College Chapel, the Dinner in Hall, or the Tutor's Lecture, are punished for the most part by literary impositions, by prohibitions against leaving the College after a certain hour, or by entire confinement to the precincts of the College. Graver offences are visited by admonitions from the superior authorities of the College, by rustication or temporary banishment from the University, or by expulsion, according to the measure of the offence.

But it is also deserving of notice, that the definite rules above described, are by no means the only modes of influencing the conduct and character of the Students. There are other modes, which though they do not admit of very accurate description, are too important to be omitted in the consideration of the subject of discipline. Frequent personal intercourse between the Tutor and the Pupil, the consciousness of the Student that he is living under the immediate observation of many persons senior to himself, who have successfully passed the same period of academical probation before him, membership of one common society, association together at the hours of meals, of instruction and of prayer, are beyond doubt most effective instruments for good in the discipline of an University Education conducted on the Collegiate system.

Remarks.

It will readily be seen, that the above-mentioned regulations, however satisfactory so far as they extend, must leave a very wide latitude for the indulgence of idleness, extravagance or vice, wherever young men are disposed to make an improper use of the liberty conceded to them. And yet so far as positive and strict rules are concerned, it does not appear to us that the Colleges can go further

P. 27.

with advantage than they have already done in this respect. We have elsewhere stated the measures which we are disposed to recommend for giving greater facilities to the Students to select such studies as are most suited to their tastes, talents, or future prospects in life. We do not doubt that such facilities will operate to the growth of habits of diligent study, and so diminish the temptations to idleness or extravagance. It is also possible that more vigilant superintendence on the part of particular College officers would be conducive to the encouragement of study and the diminution of expense. But we are unwilling to trench upon that reasonable degree of liberty which experience has shown to be most consonant with the probationary state of College life. We agree with the Master of Sidney-Sussex College in thinking that cases of glaring extravagance in Cambridge have

Evidence, p. 433.

of late years become rare; "so rare," he says, "that upon the whole, I confess, "I should be sorry to see any greater degree of restraint attempted than that "which is already exercised; for I am of opinion that one of the most important

"lessons which a man has to learn, is self-reliance, and that the development of "this quality demands, at least, the gradual and judicious relaxation of certain "kinds of restraint, as he passes through the successive stages of his educational "career."

Parents and Guardians.

But in making this declaration of our opinion, we feel it our duty to add, that we have received from many gentlemen of high position in the University, having excellent means for forming an opinion upon the point, assurances of the strongest character, that enough is not done by the parents and friends of Students in checking habits of extravagance and dissipation among them. Upon this point it will be sufficient to quote the observations of the Master of Trinity College.

Evidence, p. 204.

"The expensiveness of Students at the University is in a great measure the "act of the Students themselves, not in consequence of, but in spite of the "measures taken by the University and by Colleges. The necessary College bills "are everywhere small. The additional expenses incurred by Students, for dress, "luxuries, entertainments and amusements, may be very large and are very "difficult to control.

"The amount of such expenses depends very much upon the previous habits "of the Students, as formed in their own families, and at the schools where they "have been; and upon the conduct of their parents and friends. When a "Student has been accustomed to expensive habits at home, and at school, as is "very often the case, it is very difficult to prevent such habits at College, where "he is necessarily less closely and constantly subjected to control.

"Nor can it be proper to conceal the fact, that the conduct of parents and "friends very often greatly increases the difficulty of controlling the expenses of "Students disposed to be extravagant. Such guardians of our young men, often, "though loud in their complaints of their extravagance, and of the College and "University authorities for not preventing it, are not ready to aid the authorities "in enforcing measures really effectual for that purpose, either by making the "payment of tradesmen's bills dependent upon there being a proper reserve in the "credit given, or by removing from the University a Student when he shows a "disposition to be extravagant, or by pleading his minority in cases where this "may be reasonable, or by assisting the authorities in other measures for control-"ling extravagant expense."

The reluctance on the part of parents and friends to check expensive habits in the Students under their control, is forcibly dwelt upon by Dr. Whewell in other parts of the communications which he has addressed to us, and we cannot doubt that there must be too much ground for complaint of the want of co-operation with the University authorities, on the part of those from whom it might most reasonably be expected. It must be borne in mind that the chief power of influencing the conduct of the Students for good resides in the authority of the Tutor. For the exercise and extension of this influence great facilities are given by the means possessed by the Tutor of acquainting himself with the general conduct, and particularly the expenditure of all his Pupils. No course of glaring extravagance on the part of any one of them can long escape his notice. By a regulation already referred to, which appears to us to be of the most satisfactory character, every tradesman in Cambridge is compelled at the end of each quarter of the year, to notify to the College Tutor the amount of any bill due to him exceeding 5*l*. The highest judicial authority has recently declared the penalty by which it is sought to enforce the execution of this rule on the part of the Cambridge tradesman to be both legal and proper; and it is not doubted that the penalty is an adequate one. Regulations of this kind bringing under the immediate notice of the College Authorities, and, therefore, in case of need, of the parent or guardian also, the actual conduct and expenditure of the Students, seem only to require the co-operation of parental control, and the influence of public opinion among the Students themselves, to produce their proper fruits in a more steady, serious, and earnest deportment of our academical population.

P. 17.

Expensiveness at Public Schools.

In concluding our remarks upon the subject of discipline, we cannot forbear to mention that great difficulty is experienced in the University in checking extravagance, in consequence (among other causes) of the expensive habits which Students frequently bring with them to College from the public schools. This obstacle to the growth of carefulness and frugality among the Undergraduates is much dwelt upon by several persons who have communicated with us. Here also it will be sufficient to quote the remarks of the Master of Trinity College;

Evidence, p. 206.

REPORT.

"Expensive habits," he says, "begin at school; if boys cost 200*l.* or 300*l.* "a-year at Eton or Harrow, they are not likely to live on less at Cambridge."

Actual Expenses of Students.

This appears to be the most appropriate place for noticing the results of our inquiries as to the actual expenses of Students, and the best means of diminishing them. In so doing we beg to state that the evidence we have received contains much valuable information, which may be consulted with advantage by any person who is about to send a young man to the University. The gentlemen who have replied to our inquiries, (and our questions on this point were extensively circulated among the large class of persons who either are or have been Tutors of Colleges), concur in opinion, without any exception, that the *necessary* expenses of an University Education cannot be materially reduced. For some years past a table of such expenses has been published in the University Calendar, by which it appears that the amount of annual expense regularly incurred by a

Evidence, p. 179. p. 170. p. 384. p. 418. p. 426.

Student in one of the Colleges is 61*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* This appears to be a low estimate, though Dr. Philpott observes, that it is not far from the actual expense incurred at his College. At Trinity Hall, it is stated to be 68*l.*; at Christ's 80*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; at Trinity 73*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; at Emmanuel from 65*l.* to 90*l.*

At Pembroke College, it is stated by Mr. Arlett, that the actual average expenses of between 40 to 50 Students during a year's residence has been

p. 143.

85*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.* Mr. Arlett adds, that this amount includes everything necessary, and is much above the minimum expense, as certain items which he specifies might have been in great part omitted. Dr. Ainslie on behalf of the College replies to our inquiry, that independently of any payment for Private Tuition,

p. 319.

the *actual* average expenses of a Pensioner from his first admission to the time of taking his B. A. Degree, are 305*l.* The *necessary* expenses for the same time he puts at 258*l.*

But the difficulty of giving even an approximate estimate of the actual expenses of a Student is well illustrated by the statement of the Master of Christ's College. In reply to our inquiries, he has, instead of answering our

p. 388.

questions directly, drawn out from the Tutor's Books the total expenses of each of 104 Students of Christ's College, from their first admission until proceeding to their first Degree; *i. e.* for 3½ years. It appears that for a pensioner residing eleven Terms in the College, the sum actually paid through the Tutor from first to last, varied from 155*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* to 1,015*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It is probable that in the former of the two instances the Student himself paid for many things, which in the latter case were defrayed by the Tutor.

Mr. Thompson, Tutor of Trinity College, writes, "It is very difficult for me to

p. 198.

"estimate the average actual expenditure of a Pensioner even at this College, "much more throughout the University. Speaking generally, I should say, that "at Trinity it varied from 150*l.* to 250*l.* per annum. Some spend less than 150*l.*, "others more than 250*l.*" We should add that Mr. Thompson considers some, though not very material, diminution in the necessary expenses of a residence in his College to be practicable.

The Master of St. John's says:—

p. 398.

"The necessary expenses of the several classes of Students, from the time of "entrance to that of taking the first Degree, may be estimated as follows:

"Noblemen 650*l.*; Fellow Commoner 485*l.*;

"Pensioner 355*l.*; Sizar 220*l.*

"It is difficult," he says, "to give an accurate answer to the inquiry respecting "the *actual* expenses. The actual expenses of a diligent and prudent Student in "each of the same classes need not exceed the following estimates:

"Nobleman 1400*l.*; Fellow Commoner 1,050*l.*;

"Pensioner 630*l.*; Sizar 280*l.*

"The actual expenses of many persons in each of these classes fall considerably "below this estimate.

"No allowance for private tuition is included in this estimate."

Dr. Chapman, the Master of Gonville and Caius College, writes thus:—

p. 327.

"The Tutor informs me, that many Students go through their whole College "course for 300*l.* or 400*l.*, including every expense except that for private "tuition."

Remarks.

It is unnecessary to add further extracts from the evidence we have received on the subject of expenses. It will be seen how widely the estimates which have been given to us vary from each other. This may be taken as an indication how

much the vigilance of College Officers, the control of parents and friends, and the frugality of Students may do to promote the curtailment of extravagant expenditure, and the consequent extension of the benefits of University education to an increased number.

Recommendations.

We are unable to offer any practical recommendations upon this subject, further than that we think it desirable that College servants should be paid by fixed stipends, and not by perquisites, and in particular that the system of profits on the sale of commodities, wherever it prevails, should, as far as practicable, be discontinued. Care also should be taken, that the prices of all articles supplied for the use of Students, should be frequently revised and made known in the College, and provision made for the frequent information of the Student, as to the amount, and the several particulars, of the liabilities he has incurred.

P. 74, &c.

In another part of our Report, we have stated our views on the subject of private tuition. We trust the recommendations we have made on this head may be the means of diminishing the cost of an University Education to a considerable extent.

COLLEGE CHARTERS AND STATUTES.

Charters.

The mode in which Colleges were founded was for the most part as follows:—A charter was granted by the Crown, stating the objects of the foundation, and conferring certain powers upon the Founder. In the case of the more early Colleges these charters seldom exceeded the usual form of licenses in mortmain, empowering certain persons to hold the site of the College; and in these cases it is presumed that corporate rights were acquired by usage, followed by gradual recognition by the Crown in subsequent Letters Patent. Such is the case with Clare Hall, Pembroke, Gonville Hall, Trinity Hall, and Corpus Christi. In the later foundations the more detailed form of charter by which corporations are usually established, and the several rights incidental to the corporate character conferred, has been observed. We have made a careful selection of the more important Charters relating to every College, which we have caused to be printed. These documents we have obtained either from the College itself, from the Public Record Office, or from the collections in the British Museum. They furnish important evidence as to the designs of the several Founders, and especially with reference to the particular number of persons to be admitted on the foundation either as Fellows or Scholars. They also convey instructive information as to the frequent changes which were effected in the early collegiate foundations by the sole power of the Crown, showing how some were completely reconstructed, and others merged in larger foundations, whenever public utility seemed to recommend the change which was adopted.

P. 143.
Statutes.

We have seen that it was provided by the Royal Charter, in the earliest collegiate foundation, that the Society should be governed by the laws of Merton College in Oxford; subsequently the charters granted by the Crown for the erection and foundation of the several Colleges were followed in due time by the constitution of a body of Statutes for their permanent government; in later cases, in accordance with distinct directions to that effect contained in the charter itself, and in the cases of the more ancient foundations, by virtue of the authority which was supposed to reside in the Founder or his representatives. The Statutes of Michael House, a foundation which was merged in Trinity College by King Henry VIII., are said to be the first given to any College in Cambridge. They are still preserved in the curious collection made by the antiquary, Thomas Baker.

We have made a careful compilation of all the codes of Statutes by which the several Colleges now existing are, or until a very recent period were, governed, which we have caused to be printed. These copies have been received from the Colleges themselves in the following instances:—St. Peter's, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, Trinity Hall, Queens', St. Catharine's Hall, Christ's, St. John's, Magdalene, Trinity, Sidney, and Downing. From the Public Library of the University we obtained copies of the second Code of Statutes belonging to Clare Hall, as they were revised by the Visitors of King Edward the Sixth, and also of Bishop Bateman's Statutes of Gonville Hall. By the kindness of the Archbishop of Canterbury we were permitted to have a copy made of the Statutes given by Dr. Caius to his College, together with his Will and the Determination of certain doubts made by Archbishop Parker in pursuance of the testamentary directions of Dr. Caius. These documents are preserved in a MS. volume belonging to the Library at Lambeth. From the British Museum we obtained copies of the Statutes of the remaining Colleges, viz.:—King's, Jesus, and Emmanuel. We have reason to know, that in the two last-mentioned Colleges certain modifications of the original codes have been recently obtained. By what authority or to what extent these changes have been effected, in the absence of authentic information, we are unable to state, but it is probable that they do not go beyond an adaptation of the ancient law of the foundation to modern practice. A revision, upon a similar principle, has in very recent years been effected in the Statutes of Pembroke, St. John's, and Trinity, and some important modifications as to particular chapters of the Statutes have been made, with the sanction of the Crown, by the Societies of St. Peter's, Clare Hall, and Queens'. Two distinct codes are still in force in St. Peter's, Clare Hall, and Gonville and Caius. In the first two the earlier code is valid only so far as it is not over-ridden by the later. We have obtained copies of these more ancient Statutes from the British Museum, and we have caused them to be printed in conjunction with the more recent codes. In the case of Gonville and Caius College the Statutes of Dr. Caius are binding only so far as

they are not repugnant to the earlier code of Bishop Bateman. In Magdalene College the Statutes which were given by the Founder's executors were largely interpolated at a very early period. It is stated to us by the President of the College, that "the object of these additions would seem in almost every case to "be to strengthen the hands of the Master." We are not informed whether the interpolation can in all cases be satisfactorily distinguished from the original, but it is clear from the evidence that the extent to which interpolation has been carried throughout the code might involve the College in serious embarrassments.

Evidence, p. 403.

Revision of College Statutes necessary.

But besides these instances of particular difficulties, the Colleges have generally, under the influence of time and circumstances, so far varied from their original condition, that a revision of their Statutes has long been considered a matter of urgent importance. For not to mention the minute particularity with which it was the practice of those early times to legislate for the smallest details of daily life and conduct, other causes have arisen of much greater influence, which have occasioned a wide departure from the observance of these ancient laws. Of these causes the earliest was the reformation of the national religion. The gradual desuetude into which the system of scholastic exercises and the exclusive study of Aristotelian Philosophy have fallen, has made also an extensive inroad upon our ancient codes of collegiate government. Another important alteration has been produced by the change in the system of collegiate tuition, which is comparatively of recent date. The ancient usage was, as we have seen, that all the Fellows of the Society should take a regular part in conducting and moderating the exercises of the Students. In some Colleges a staff of Lecturers, Moderators, and Examiners, appointed periodically and deriving their authority from the body in which the government of the College was vested, was specially appointed for conducting the educational business of the Society. To these persons stipends payable out of the general funds of the College were specially assigned, and their duties were prescribed and specified with the usual minuteness of those early codes. All this is now changed: the offices, indeed, still continue, Fellows are still appointed to fill them, and the statutable stipends continue to be paid; but the active duties are transferred to others. In what manner and from what causes this important change in the educational system of the Colleges was introduced, we have not been able to ascertain with precision. But it is believed that about one hundred and fifty years ago the practice now prevalent throughout the University was first commenced. It is thus described by Dr. Phelps, Master of Sidney College:—

P. 143.

The office of Tutor.

"The present practice in this College, as regards the relation of Tutor and "Pupil, is in accordance with that which has been adopted throughout the "University. The Master appoints one of the Fellows (in large Colleges more "than one) to be the Tutor, and one or more others to be Assistant Tutors. "The former, besides taking a prominent part in the daily lectures, gives especial "attention to the expenses of the Students. From him they receive all their "College bills, and generally also those of such tradesmen as supply them with "articles of necessary use. The duty of the Assistant Tutor is to take part in the "daily lectures given to the Students. The Tutor receives from each Student "(Pensioner) 10*l.* a-year, and he pays to the Assistant Tutor a suitable stipend."

Evidence, p. 429.

It may be observed that the office of Tutor, having the duties assigned in the foregoing description, is unknown to the ancient Statutes of any College. What the Statutes provided was this, that each Student on his admission to the College, or within a few days afterwards, should find some one of its Fellows willing to undertake the responsibility of paying whatever debts he might incur to the College during his residence within its walls. To this Fellow, the selection of whom was left to the discretion of the Student or his friends, was also confided the general direction of his studies and conduct. Such a Fellow was, in relation to the Student whose solvency he guaranteed, called *Tutor;* and it was generally provided, that no Student should remain within the College beyond a certain number of days without having some one of its Fellows acting for him in that capacity. The duty of finding such a Tutor was thrown as an onus upon the Student, and, so far as the Statutes were concerned, no liability was imposed upon the authorities of the College, except to take care that the Society was indemnified from pecuniary loss by the provision referred to.

Two important consequences are involved in the change which has been described. In the first place, the power of appointing the Tutors and Assistant Tutors is transferred from the general governing body of the College to the

REPORT.

Master only; and, secondly, only a small part of the whole number of Fellows is employed in discharging the educational functions of the Society.

Non-residence of the Fellows.

Closely connected with this change respecting the system of tuition, is the practice of non-residence on the part of a large number of the Fellows. The ancient Statutes clearly contemplated the constant residence of the greater portion of the several Societies, and provided for it accordingly with more or less strictness. It can hardly be said that the ancient statutable regulations, in this particular, are carried into execution in any of the Colleges; and considering that what might be regarded as the duties of all are deputed to a few only of the several bodies, it cannot be said that the presence of a large number of Fellows, without any active employments to engage their attention, is to be desired.

Alteration in the value of Money.

Again, the great alteration which has taken place during three hundred years, in the value of money and the improved value of landed property, have also been the occasion of important changes in the observance and effects of many statutable regulations. The stipends assigned and the fines imposed have become merely nominal. The limits to the possession of property, with which the tenure of Fellowships or Scholarships was made incompatible, have become inapplicable under the altered circumstances of modern times. Consequently, wherever specific sums are named, either those portions of the Statutes have practically fallen into desuetude, or other pecuniary arrangements have been rendered necessary.

We have thus briefly adverted to the principal causes of change which have rendered a revision of the ancient Statutes of the Colleges a matter of urgent importance. We believe there is no exception to the rule that all persons who become members of the Foundations, as distinguished from those who are only entered on the Boards of any of the Colleges, shall swear to observe the Statutes. To the continuance of this practice we think there are serious objections. We presume that few would be found willing to maintain the present system, by which persons are obliged to take an oath that they will observe codes of laws, large portions of which either are not or cannot practically be enforced. Nor do we think that the evil would be removed by adapting the codes to the usages of modern times, so that there should be a greater correspondence between law and practice than at present exists. The lapse of time and altered circumstances would still, doubtless, create a gradual succession of similar embarrassments. Nor do we think that any adequate motive can be found to attempt the exaction of obedience to Collegiate laws by means of the obligation of an oath. Notwithstanding the solemnity of the sanction, the laws themselves still provide their own remedies in case of disobedience. We are glad to find in the Report of the Syndicate which has been appointed by the University for the revision of its Statutes, a recommendation to the following effect:—

Oaths to observe College Statutes.

"That no Academical Oath shall in future be required of any person upon "admission to a Degree; nor any affirmation of his having performed what the "Statutes require him to have done, of which the University receives sufficient "testimony from others; but that a solemn promise shall be required of obedience "to the laws and executive authority of the University, and also of using the "privileges granted to him upon admission without abusing them."

Recommendation.

We are of opinion that an alteration of a similar character might be adopted with advantage in the collegiate Statutes, and that such a change would be attended with no diminution in the practical observance of their regulations.

ELECTIONS OF HEADS OF COLLEGES,

The election to the Headships of the several Colleges is variously provided for by the Statutes. In Clare Hall, Pembroke, Trinity Hall, Corpus Christi, King's, Queens', St. Catharine's Hall, Christ's, St. John's, Sidney, and Emmanuel, the power of choosing their Head is vested in the Fellows of the foundation, with this exception that in the case of Clare Hall the right is confined to the ten senior Fellows, and in St. John's to those who are at least Masters of Arts. In St. Peter's College, the election of Master is thus provided for: two persons, one of the northern and the other of the southern part of England, are nominated and presented by the Fellows to the Bishop of Ely, who selects and appoints as Master one of the two so chosen. In Gonville and Caius College, the election is in the twelve senior Fellows, with this important limitation, that first a native of the county of Norfolk shall have the preference, and next a native of the county of Suffolk. Another Statute of Dr. Caius (Chapter 4) would seem to

restrict the election altogether to the diocese of Norwich. In Jesus College, the election of a Master is absolutely in the Bishop of Ely. In Magdalene College, this right is vested in the Owner for the time being of the House at Audley End, under the following terms of the Charter of Foundation:—"Concedimus etiam "præfato Domino Cancellario (*i. e.* Lord Chancellor Audeley) quod toties quoties "officium Magistri dicti Collegii per mortem, cessionem, resignationem, vel "alia quacunque de causa vacaverit, quod tunc prædictus Cancellarius, hæredes "et assignati sui, Domini nuper Monasterii de Walden in comitatu Essex "alium Magistrum nominabit vel nominabunt per literas sub Sigillo eorum "conficiendas." The Crown appoints to the Mastership of Trinity College. In Downing College, this power is lodged with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Masters of Clare Hall and St. John's. We are of opinion that these arrangements *generally* should not be disturbed. No doubt objections may be found of greater or less weight against some of the modes of election which we have described, but we think that they are not of sufficient force to induce us to recommend a departure from the declared will of the several Founders in so important a particular.

There are, however, two points of minor importance which we wish to notice. In St. Peter's College, as we have seen, it is the rule that the Fellows shall nominate two persons, one of the northern and the other of the southern part of England, which is divided into two parts according to a well-known distribution of counties; and that the Bishop of Ely shall appoint one of these two to the office of Master of the College. With scarcely any exception, we believe it has been the practice of the Bishop of Ely to select the first of the two names submitted to him by the College. We think, however, that it would be an improvement in the mode of election, if the Fellows were allowed to choose their own Master, in accordance with the general rule observed in most of the other Colleges of the University.

St. Peter's College.

Recommendation.

The second point to which we would refer is the alteration introduced by Dr. Caius, in the statutable regulations relating to the Mastership of Gonville and Caius College. The Charter of the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary gave Dr. Caius power to draw up and enact a code of laws for the government of the College in such manner that the statutes, rules, and ordinances, so constituted, should not be in anywise contrary or repugnant to the rules and ordinances made by Bishop Bateman. The provision made by the Bishop respecting the local qualifications of the Candidates for the Mastership is contained in these words:—"Proviso tamen semper quod in omnibus electionibus custodis Collegii predicti "socius ejusdem Collegii, si ad hoc reperiatur idoneus, aut alius nostræ Diocæseos "famosus, et in electione sociorum Scholares nostræ Dioceseos non beneficiati "beneficiatis, ac pauperiores ditioribus ceteris paribus aliis omnibus præferantur." By this we see that the restriction did not exist in the older code. There was merely a preference, in case of equality, to natives of the diocese of Norwich. The words, too, which we have quoted, immediately follow this clause: "Volumus "insuper quod in omni electione præfectione et ordinatione custodis et sociorum "in posterum facienda omnis affectio singularis conspiratio et partialitas excludatur, "ut sic simpliciter melior et pro Collegio utilior, quantum eis Deus in conscientia "ministraverit, eligatur." So that, if the two clauses are viewed in close connexion with one another the local preference for the particular diocese is reduced to something very different from the positive restriction which we find in the code of Dr. Caius. We are further confirmed in this view of the subject by the fact that although the same Statute of Bishop Bateman formed part of the law of the foundation of Trinity Hall, from which, indeed, it is borrowed; yet no such interpretation has ever been put upon the words of the Statute in the latter Society as that which Dr. Caius was desirous should be adopted in his own. We are, therefore, of opinion that the restriction should be removed; partly, as never having been of more than doubtful authority, and still more from the prejudicial consequences which are entailed upon the Society by so far narrowing the field of choice in the election of its most important officer.

Caius College.

Recommendation.

Emoluments of Heads of Colleges.

The emoluments of the Masters of the several Colleges, so far as we are enabled to state them from the information which we have received, besides a Residence, in each case, free of taxes and repairs, are of the following nature and amount:—

REPORT.

Evidence, p. 313.

St. Peter's College.—From the College itself the Master has received, on an average of the seven years ending at Michaelmas 1851, 430*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per annum. He holds also the Rectory of Glaston in Rutlandshire, the net value of which is returned at 200*l.* per annum. This living is attached to the office of Master by Act of Parliament. The Master also receives the proceeds of certain property which has been bequeathed by various benefactors, and of which in practice he has the exclusive management. The value of this latter description of income has not been stated to us.

p. 321. Pembroke College—The Master received in the distribution of the net income for the

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Year ending Michaelmas, 1851 . .	940	9	0
Official Stipend	41	15	0
	£982	4	0

p. 341. There is no additional office or special emolument attached to this Mastership beyond that which is stated above.

Trinity Hall.—The emoluments of the Mastership of this College do not exceed those of a Fellow, whose dividend has been for some years past, 150*l.* per annum, with 2*s.* per diem during residence for Commons.

There is no additional source of emolument.

King's College—.The emoluments of the Provost have been on an average of the seven years ending with 1851 inclusive:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
8½ Dividends of 90*l.* . . .	765	0	0
4 Quarterages	367	0	8
Other customary payments . .	57	19	7
	£1,190	0	3

p. 352.

Queens' College.—The President of this College has received an average yearly p. 357. income of 608*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* No other emolument is attached to the office.

St. Catharine's Hall.—The Master of this College receives as—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Statutable Stipend	6	0	0
From Mrs. Ramsden's Estates . .	5	0	0
pp. 360, pp. 361. For his Servant	45	0	0
	£56	0	0

He has also the net profit of a leasehold estate at Guilden Morden, held under the See of Ely, after defraying certain special charges and providing for the customary renewal fine. He has also a small yearly allowance out of the surplus income of the Ramsden estates. Of the income of the Fellowship estates he receives a share which bears to the share of each of the six Fellows the proportion of 6 to 5. He also holds a Canonry in the cathedral church of Norwich, which has been annexed to the office of Master by Act of Parliament. The amount of these several branches of income has not been stated to us.

Christ's College.—On an average of the last seven years, the Master's yearly income has been:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
From the Foundation Revenues .	667	15	7
From the Finch and Baines Foundation	41	17	9
From the Tancred Benefaction . .	10	0	0
p. 391. From the weekly allowance of 1*l.* 11*s.* during residence	73	10	3
	£793	3	7

St. John's College.—On an average of the last seven years, the Master's income has been—

REPORT.

	£	s.	d.
From the Foundation about	960	0	0
From the Benefactions of former Masters, about	200	0	0
	£1,160	0	0

Evidence, p. 397.

By the foundation of Lord-Keeper Williams, the Master is entitled, if he please, to the option of one of the four livings given by him to the Society, and by the Will of Sir Isaac Pennington, the Master is further entitled to an income of 200*l.* per annum, with the interest upon the accumulations, provided he be in possession of a particular one of the said four livings, viz., the Rectory of Freshwater. The annual income arising from this bequest is now 328*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and as the present Master does not hold the Rectory in question, the accumulations continue.

Magdalene College.—The emoluments of this Mastership are stated to be:—

	£	s.	d.
A double dividend or about . .	560	0	0
From the Peckard Fund . . .	100	0	0
	£660	0	0

p. 405.

In addition to this income, the Master receives the interest of a sum of money derived from the sale of the advowson of a living formerly attached to the office of Master, and other emoluments which have not been stated to us in detail.

Trinity College.—The Master of this College receives the following emoluments:—

	£.	s.	d.
Pro Stipendio et Commeatu . .	100	0	0
Pro Liberatura	4	0	0
Rent of certain rooms . . .	64	0	0
Dividend 75*l.* × 18	1,350	0	0
	£1,518	0	0

p. 422.

Besides the above there are a variety of allowances made by the College to the Master for the furniture and support of the Lodge, his household expenses, and stable equipage. We believe that these items involve a charge upon the College revenues of not less than 1,200*l.* per annum. We have not, however, been furnished with the particulars of these last-mentioned emoluments.

Emmanuel College.—The emoluments of the Master, on an average of the last seven years, have amounted to 955*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* p. 427.

By the Statutes of this College, the Master is appointed to be the Bursar, with liberty, if he please, to nominate one of the Fellows, with the consent of a majority of the Society, to act in his stead. No additional emoluments are attached to the office of Master.

Sidney Sussex College.—The Master receives— p. 430.

	£	s.	d.
As Master and Bursar, about . . .	440	0	0
With 2*s.* per diem for Commons; and a double dividend, averaging for the last 20 years .	356	0	0
	£796	0	0

There are no other emoluments attached to the office.

Downing College,—The Master by the Charter of Foundation receives p. 445.

	£	s.	d.
A Stipend of	600	0	0
Also as Chaplain	50	0	0
	£650	0	0

Together with 5*s.* per diem for Commons.

Report.

From Clare Hall, Gonville and Caius, Corpus Christi, and Jesus Colleges, we have received no information on this branch of our inquiry.

Recommendations.

From the description we have given above, it will be seen that the emoluments of the Master of Trinity Hall are quite inadequate to the position which the Head of a College should occupy. An objection may also be made to the union of benefices in the church with the office of Master of a College, such as is actually the case at St. Peter's College, and may be at St. John's. It appears to us that it would be advantageous in any revision of the Statutes and Foundations of Colleges, such as we shall recommend in a subsequent part of this Report, if an income were secured to the Heads of the several Colleges from the resources of the Society itself, which should render them independent of other offices and emoluments. If this were done, arrangements might be made by which the livings, that are or may be held with the Mastership, might fall into the ordinary channel of the ecclesiastical patronage of the College. It seems also that a sum of money, not necessarily fixed, but varying with the financial prosperity of the College, would be preferable to emoluments in kind, which can rarely produce advantages to the receiver equal to the cost which has been incurred to provide them.

Fellowships.

We next proceed to consider the Fellowships in the several Colleges, which cannot but be regarded as the chief source of life and vigour to the whole academical system. However valuable may be the various honours which the University bestows on the successful candidates for its numerous prizes, and however stimulating the competition for honourable places in the different Triposes, it is after all the College Fellowship which must be regarded as the chief motive to exertion, and the great reward of successful industry and talent. The perfect integrity and impartiality with which these prizes are for the most part awarded is in our opinion one of the most valuable features of the Cambridge system. A Student, however friendless and unknown, provided he have the requisite qualifications of character and ability, is as sure of obtaining his Fellowship as another of better family or wealthier connexions. This purity of election, is comparatively of modern growth. The annals of the University, and the Statutes of the realm, indicate a different state of things in earlier times. Down to the time of the Revolution it was the practice of many of the Colleges to resort to pre-elections in order that they might the better be enabled to resist the importunities of the great and powerful.

The controlling influence of public opinion, and the free spirit of inquiry, for which Cambridge has long been honourably distinguished, are in our opinion the chief causes of the excellence of its modern practice; and we deem it of the highest moment that any alterations which may be adopted for the improvement and extension of the Collegiate System should proceed upon the principle of giving, where it is practicable, freer scope to the exercise of this generous spirit, which laws, while they are powerless to create, may very readily impair or destroy.

The total number of Fellowships in all the Colleges, not including the 70 Fellows or Scholars of King's, is 356, of which 281 are upon the foundations of their respective Colleges, and 75 are bye, or unincorporated. The following schedule will show how these foundations are distributed in the several Colleges.

COLLEGE.	FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIPS.		BYE FELLOWSHIPS.	
	Open.	Restricted.	Open.	Restricted.
St. Peter's	14		2 Gisborne	2 Perne. 2 Ramsey. 4 Parke.
Clare Hall	10 Senior 9 Junior			2 Philpot. 1 Borage.
Pembroke	13	1 St. Begh's	1 Lany	1 Smart.
Caius	7	5 Norfolk	1 Wendy 6 Frankland 1 Stokys.	6 Perse. 3 Wortley.
Trinity Hall	12		1 Goodbehere.	
Corpus Christi	8	2 Norfolk. 2 Norwich Scholars.		
Queens'	19		1 Edwards.	
Catharine Hall	5		1 Holway	1 Frankland. 6 Ramsden.
Jesus	16		3 Ley.	
Christ's	1 Edward VI.	12		2 Finch & Baines.
St. John's	32	21	7 Platt. 1 Webster	
Magdalene	4		2 Smith 2 Goch 2 Dennis. 3 Wray. 1 Spendluffe. 1 Warwick.	1 Millington. 1 Drury.
Trinity	60.			
Emmanuel	13			2 Dixie.
Sidney Sussex	9 1 Fishmonger.	2 Blundell.		1 Freeston. 4 Clark.
Downing	3.			
Total	236	45	36	39

Restrictions on Fellowshtps.

Without taking into account the limitations as to the selection of a profession, to which most of the Fellows are subject, there are other restrictions which we proceed to particularize. At Christ's and St. John's the election is confined to candidates born in England and Wales; at St. Catharine's Hall and Emmanuel, to persons born in England only. Of the 281 foundation Fellowships, 45 are limited as follows:—

Pembroke College.

ONE at Pembroke College founded by Archbishop Grindal, July 1, 1583, strictly confined to persons born in Cumberland or Westmorland, and educated in the grammar school of St. Begh's. Those who have been, or are, Scholars on the Archbishop's foundation have a preference; and in the event of there being no candidates from the school, the claim of birth in one of the two counties mentioned shall suffice.

Evidence, p. 320.

Dr. Ainslie, the Master of the College, whose opinion is entitled to the highest respect, states that "it would be highly expedient to relieve the College from "several endowments, which, though intended for its advantage, are very much "the contrary. The Grindal Fellowship, founded by Archbishop Grindal, himself "Master of the College, is a great grievance to it. The Foundress of the College "gave the Master and Fellows a free, clear, and uncontrolled choice in the "election of Fellows, but the Archbishop has bound them to elect a native of "Cumberland or Westmoreland, educated in St. Begh's School in Cumberland. "The consequence is, that the College cannot reject a candidate of very ordinary "talents and acquirements, whom they might and would reject if he were a can-"didate for a Foundation Fellowship." Dr. Ainslie states that the opinions he

REPORT.

expresses on this subject have the concurrence of the whole number of resident Fellows. They think an equitable arrangement might be effected between the College and the Governors of the School in consistence with the intention of the Founder to benefit both parties.

Caius College.

Blomefield's Annals.

FIVE at Gonville and Caius College, the particulars of which are as follow:—

One founded by the Lady Ann Scroope, 17 Hen. VII., A.D., 1502, "for a "Fellow to be a priest, and of the diocese of Norwich."

One founded by Elizabeth Clere, "for the subsistence of a Fellow to be actually "a priest or at least a student in divinity, and to be a priest within one year after "his admittance: to be out of the diocese of Norwich: to preach once a year where "she was buried, besides the performance of many other things."

Dr. Caius, A.D. 1558, founded three Fellowships, and by his Statutes, dated January 1, 1572, he directed that the persons to be elected to them should be natives of Norwich or Norfolk. It is further to be observed, that Dr. Caius in these Statutes directed a preference to be given in the election of all Fellows and Scholars to natives of Norfolk, and after them to natives of Suffolk. The legality of this last restriction, by which Dr. Caius sought to control the foundations of other benefactors prior to himself, may be questioned; and it is doubtful whether the terms of the charter of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, by which Dr. Caius was empowered to grant fresh Statutes to the College, with the proviso that they should not be contrary or repugnant to those given by Bishop Bateman, extended so far as to enable him to modify the then existing Statutes in so important a particular. It is to be observed that Bateman's code provides for no preference except *cæteris paribus*, the general direction being expressed in these terms, "Volumus insuper quod in omni electione præfectione et ordinatione custodis et "sociorum in posterum facienda omnis affectio singularis conspiratio et partialitas "excludatur, ut sic simpliciter melior et pro Collegio utilior, quantum eis Deus "in conscientia ministraverit, eligatur."

We have received a Memorial from three of the Senior Fellows of this College, to which we are desirous of calling attention. In respect to the five Fellowships

Evidence, p. 448.

above described, they say:—"Of the twelve Senior Fellowships, three are confined "to men born in the county of Norfolk, and two others to men born in the "Norwich diocese, and these five Fellowships are still further restricted, three to "divinity, and two to physic.

"The evils resulting from these restrictions are very great. In consequence of "the Divinity Fellowships being restricted one to Norfolk, and two others to "the diocese of Norwich, young men from these localities are often advanced into "the seniority over the heads of men who have obtained higher University honours, "and are many years senior to them in the College, and by reason of this earlier "admission into the list of Seniors, they have been hitherto considered to have a "prior claim to College and University offices, and to College livings.

"As these favoured Fellows obtain College livings, other Norfolk men succeed "them in the list of Seniors, so that Fellows from other counties have sometimes "a series of men of less standing than themselves passed over their heads.

"It will thus be seen that the Norfolk Divinity Fellows not only get the Fel-"lowships restricted to them, but also an undue share of College and University "offices and of the College livings.

"These evils have been introduced subsequently to the time of Dr. Caius, and "do not appear to have been in any way contemplated by him.

"With respect to the two Senior Fellowships restricted to Norfolk, and also to "physic, there are evils of a different kind.

"Few men now graduate in physic in Cambridge; the number of Norfolk men "who so graduate is consequently very small, and it is very seldom that one of "these obtains a University distinction that would entitle him to an open Fellow-"ship in the College.

"The restriction therefore must sometimes compel the College to elect into the "body of Senior Fellows (which body, with the Master, has the sole management "of the College) young men who otherwise would not be entitled to a Fellowship "at all, while at the same time, men of other counties who have taken most "distinguished honours have commonly to wait ten or twelve years after their "election as Fellows before they have any voice or authority whatever in College "matters. It will easily be seen that the direct tendency of this restriction is to "lower the general character of the Fellowships, and to entrust the management

"of the College to men, who neither by their standing nor degree have obtained "the confidence of the College. REPORT.

"We are desirous therefore that all these injurious restrictions should be "abolished."

FOUR at Corpus Christi College described as follows, in Masters' History of that Society, p. 87:— Corpus Christi College.

"He (Archbishop Parker) bought likewise of the same (the Corporation of "Norwich) two years after (*i. e.*, in 1569) another annuity of 18*l.* issuing out of "all the estates belonging to the Corporation, for the founding two Fellowships "and two more Scholarships; the former of which are to be styled Norwich "Fellows, and to be elected by the Society out of the five Scholars above-"mentioned, within two months after a vacancy; in default of which they "are to pay into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor 6*s.* 8*d.* per week, to be dis-"tributed among the prisoners in the Tolbooth, till such election and admission "shall be completed. Each of them is to have six pounds per annum for "his stipend, with chambers on the east side of the quadrangle for their habita-"tion; and to take upon them the instruction of the Norwich Scholars. It "was likewise covenanted and agreed at the same time that two other Fellowships "(to be called the Ninth and Tenth) should be founded out of the College "Revenue with a like stipend: and that four of the Fellows, besides those of "Norwich, should always (if possible) be Norfolk men; by reason that the most "part of the former benefactors had been of that county, and he himself had a "particular affection for it, as being the place of his nativity."

In the year 1829, an appeal was made by certain Fellows of the College to the Vice-Chancellor and two senior Doctors of Divinity, the authorized interpreters of doubts on the meaning of the Statutes, complaining that the Master of the College had refused to admit a candidate for whom the complainants had voted into the Ninth Fellowship on the ground that the Ninth and Tenth Fellowships were restricted to persons born within the county of Norfolk. The Fellows appealing argued that the College had no right to restrict these two Fellowships to the county of Norfolk, such restriction being contrary to the spirit and intent of the College Statutes; particularly as in the Deed, by which the limitation was provided for, the Ninth and Tenth Fellows are directed to be paid out of the revenues of the College. The Vice-Chancellor and two senior Doctors determined that those only who have been, or may hereafter be, born in the county of Norfolk, are eligible into the said Ninth and Tenth Fellowships.

The following are the limitations, to which the TWELVE foundation Fellows of Christ's College are subject:— Christ's College.

"There shall not be two natives of the same county Fellows at the same "time; and there shall be *six*, and only *six*, of the following nine counties, viz.; "Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Derby-"shire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Richmond (this *cum adjacentibus* the "Foundress calls a county)."

It thus appears that, on the vacancy of any one of the *six* Fellowships above referred to, no candidate would be eligible who was not born in one of four particular counties.

The date of the College Statutes by which these restrictions were enacted is A.D. 1506.

The Master of Christ's College (Dr. Cartmell) makes the following recommendation, with reference to this point:—

"It may fairly be assumed that the restriction allowing only one Fellow of the "same county at the same time, was imposed that persons of any one particular "locality might never obtain predominance in the College, or be enabled con-"tinually to elect their kindred, friends, and neighbours; and that the object of "giving six Fellows to the nine northern counties, was to secure to a part of "the kingdom, at the time of the foundation the poorest and most thinly popu-"lated, a due share of advantage. Evidence, p. 387.

"The elections being now made under the control of public opinion, and "governed by the attainments and academical distinctions of the candidates, "there does not seem to be any sufficient reason for continuing thus to narrow "the range of choice; and I think, therefore, that the means of usefulness or "the College would be very largely increased if the restrictions as to counties

REPORT.

" were entirely removed, and if any one of the Queen's subjects, possessing the " other qualifications, were capable of being elected."

To the twelve Fellowships founded by Lady Margaret Countess of Richmond, King Edward the Sixth added one. It has the same rights and emoluments as a Fellowship of the original Foundation, and is unrestricted.

Two other Fellowships were founded by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Barnes, with preference to the kindred of the founders; but in other respects unrestricted. These two Fellows have separate revenues distinct from the original Foundation. They have no share in the management and disposal of the property and revenues of the original Foundation; but in other respects have equal privileges with the other thirteen Fellows.

St. John's College.

The TWENTY-ONE appropriated foundation Fellowships at St. John's College were founded by the fourteen following benefactors :—

(1.) Two were founded by the Rev. James Beresford, a Canon of the cathedral church of Lichfield and Vicar of Chesterfield and Worksworth, in the 11th year of the reign of Henry VIII. The limitations of candidates for these Fellowships are :—1st. They shall be of the name and kindred of the said James Beresford 2ndly. In default of the former class, persons born in the parishes of Chesterfield, Worksworth, and Ashborne, in the county of Derby, or Alconsfield, in the county of Stafford. 3rdly. In default of these, persons born within the counties of Derby and Stafford; or, for default of such, to choose the most able and apt within the said University of Cambridge, after the form of the Statutes of the said College.

With reference to the claim of kindred, it may be presumed, that the founder, being a Roman Catholic priest, had no legitimate children; the persons therefore intended to enjoy the privileges he appoints would be his collateral relations, *i. e.*, such as are the lineal descendants from some one of his lineal ancestors. It has been stated by Blackstone that all laws, when collateral consanguinity in general is the object of their contemplation, and the persons who possess it are to be distinguished from the rest of mankind, have avoided extending it *in infinitum*, and the express boundary is declared by most of them. It seems, therefore, a fair subject of consideration whether a distance of about four hundred years from a common ancestor constitutes such a claim of kindred as to be any longer recognisable in these elections.

Essay on Collateral Consanguinity.

(2.) Sir Marmaduke Constable, about the time of the foundation of the College (A. D. 1511), endowed a Fellowship for a person in priest's orders, and a native of the county of York. It is probable, from the use of the term *sacerdos* in this foundation, that the Fellow was intended to say masses for the soul of his Founder.

(3.) Lady Jane Rokeby, in the 17th of Henry VIII., founded one Fellowship, the election to which was to be regulated by the following proviso in the deed :—

" Provided always that the said Fellow be chosen of such persons as be naturally " born within the town of Beverley, if any such there shall be found able within " the said University at the time of the said election; and for lack of such a " person, to choose one naturally born within the county of York. And if there " shall be no such person found able within the said University at the time of " the election to be had as aforesaid, then the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of " St. John's College, and their successors, shall elect the said Fellow born elsewhere, as they shall think convenient, after their discretions. And the said " Fellow shall be a priest at the time of his election, or within six months next " ensuing after the same at the farthest."*

This Fellowship was the subject of an appeal to the Visitor in the year 1808, Dr. Dampier being at that time Bishop of Ely. The Bishop was assisted in disposing of the Appeal by his brother, Mr. Justice Dampier, a Judge of eminent learning, especially in this branch of law. A note of the Visitor's judgment was communicated to the parties in a reported case, by Lord Chancellor Brougham, who referred to the decision in terms of high commendation. We have thought it expedient to reprint the judgment, as enunciating, in a very clear manner, the present law as it affects the election to appropriated Foundations.

Ex parte Inge, 2 Russell and Mylne, 603.

* These extracts relating to the Foundations in St. John's College are taken from a printed book, furnished to us by the Society, being a part of the Fifth Report of the Select Committee on Education, printed in 1818 by order of the House of Commons.

Ex parte *in the matter of Saint John's College, Cambridge.*

Bishop Dampier's Judgment.

"The appeal of Clerk, a member of your College, has been laid "before me, in which he complains to me, as your Visitor, of a wrongful exclusion "of himself from a Beverley Fellowship, to which, by virtue of a certain inden- "ture, bearing date the 11th of July, in the 17th Hen. VIII., and made between "Nicholas Metcalf, then Master of the College, and the Fellows of the same, "of the one part, and Dame Johan Rokeby, and others, of the other part (a copy "of which indenture was sent with the Appeal), he presumes that he was of right "entitled. The answer of the Senior Fellows, given with the consent of the "Master, under their common seal, together with certain exercises composed by "the Appellant while under examination, as to his ability for the said Fellow- "ship, and the reply on the part of the Appellant, in which, by my permission, "he was indulged, have all and each of them been considered by me with that "earnest and most impartial attention, which was demanded from me in a ques- "tion, in which I feel that the interests, as well of the College as of the "members of it who claim admission into the Propriety Fellowships, are ma- "terially concerned. The opinion which I have formed on these documents, and "which I am about to declare, is founded on the fullest conviction of my own "mind, and the most strict and impartial regard to the question itself, and the "interests involved in it.

"I begin by observing that the question is not as to comparative merit, because "the Appellant, supposing him to be 'able,' could claim to be elected as of right. "If he is 'able,' he ought to have been elected, though there might have been "twenty other persons, not born in Beverley, of better parts, and of superior "attainments.

"It is my further opinion that the Statutes of the College, even had Dame "Rokeby been wholly silent upon them, must be taken into consideration; "because whoever is adding one member to a Society, must be supposed to con- "template the nature of that Society, the purpose for which it was erected and the "order and discipline established there to effect that purpose. But they are so far "referred to as to show that they were in the mind of both the parties to the "contract, and therefore the consideration of these Statutes cannot be excluded "from the interpretation of the word 'able' in the deed.

"The Foundress Dame Rokeby, must be supposed to have intended to confer "a benefit on the town of Beverley, by encouraging its inhabitants to bring up "their sons to useful learning, otherwise she might have granted an annuity, "instead of founding a Fellowship. The Appellant's argument contradicts this, "and says that she founded a Fellowship, to attain which, no exertion, no "industry, no learning is required. A Degree, however disgracefully acquired, "and a capacity of getting into orders, is all that, according to his argument, "can be exacted of a native of Beverley.

"Is this any good to the town? Is it any good to the College? Could "the College be supposed to have accepted the grant on such terms as would "disgrace them by the incapacity of Dame Rokeby's Fellow, and plant a licensed "example of idleness before those who aspire to the Fellowship?

"The Appellant and those who have claims to Propriety Fellowships are much "mistaken when they suppose their 'ability,' or any similar qualification ex- "pressed in their respective deeds of foundation, is not to be estimated by the "public Examinations of the College, because they have been lately instituted. "All regulations of discipline, whensoever adopted, are tests of the ability of those "who seek, by whatever title, to become members of the College. In open Fel- "lowships the principle is *detur digniori*; in proprieties, *detur sed digno*.

"On the complaint of the Appellant, that only the worst exercises were sent "to me by the College, it is sufficient to observe, that they were such as the "Appellant offered on his examination for the Fellowship.

"It is my opinion, that no local claim can compel the College to admit "a member who would, by his ignorance or incapacity, disgrace the Society, "and frustrate the purposes for which it was founded. Had the Society con- "tracted so to do, their contract would have been against their Statutes and void. "But they cannot be considered as having entered into such a contract; ability "to fill the office is necessarily implied in such a stipulation.

"I therefore pronounce and declare that I concur with the College in thinking "that the Appellant is not 'able,' within the true meaning and construction of

REPORT.

" the deed ; and the appeal of the said is hereby dismissed, and " the election of Mr. Holmes confirmed."

(4.) In the same year with the last-named benefaction, Mr. Halitreholme founded a Fellowship, with this limitation in the election to it: " that the said " Fellow be born naturally within the town of Beverley, if any such can be " found graduate and able; or else in any place nigh about Beverley, in all the " county of York next adjacent to the same; and that the said Fellow be a priest " at the time of his election, or within twelve months next ensuing at the " farthest."

(5.) Mr. John Bailey, in the 18th of Henry VIII., founded a Fellowship thus limited:—

" Provided alway, that the said Fellow be naturally born in the parish of Tam- " worth, or else in the county of Stafford; or, for default of such persons, in " any place within the county of Derby. And if there can no scholar graduate " be found within the said University, born within the said places, then the " said Fellow shall be chosen of such persons as be naturally born within the " diocese of Coventry and Lichfield only, and no other where. And the said " Fellow shall be a priest, at the age of twenty-four years, or within twelve months " after."

(6.) Mr. Edward Gregson, in the 19th of Henry VIII., founded two Fellowships, one for a person naturally born within the county of Norfolk, and the second for a person naturally born within the county of Lancaster.

(7.) Mr. Simpson, in the 21st of Henry VIII., founded a Fellowship thus limited:—

" Provided always that the said Fellow be naturally born within the counties " of Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland, or Richmondshire, if any such " able in learning and manners can be found within the Universities of Cam- " bridge and Oxford, preferring always Cumberland. If none such can be found " able in the Universities aforesaid, then the said Fellow to be elect of the most " singular in manners and learning that can be gotten in the University afore- " said, of what county or shire soever they be."

(8.) John Keton, D.D., in the 22nd of Henry VIII., founded two Fellowships, one of which became the subject of legal proceedings in the year 1756. The case, under the title St. John's College *v.* Todington, came before Lord Mansfield in the King's Bench in the following year, and is elaborately reported in Burrow, i. p. 158. From a copy of the Deed of Foundation there recited, it appears that Dr. Keton's Fellows are to be elect and chosen of those persons that be or have been Choristers of the Chapter of Southwell, if any such able person in manners and learning can be found in Southwell beforesaid; and in default of such persons there, then of such persons as have been Choristers of the said Chapter of Southwell, which persons be then inhabitant or abiding in the said University of Cambridge; and if none such be found able in the University aforesaid, then the same Fellows to be elected and chosen of such persons that be most singular in manners and learning, of what country soever they be, that be then abiding in the same University. This foundation again became the subject of dispute before the Visitor a few years later, as we learn from a notice of the proceedings in Rastall's History of Southwell, p. 100. " One of Keton's Fellowships became " vacant; two candidates appeared, of the names of Wood and Abson. Both " had been Choristers regularly chosen, both Scholars of St. John's. The College " made choice of Abson. Wood appealed to the Visitor, alleging for cause, that " Abson was only a nominal Chorister, that he never sung, and did not constantly " attend the duty of the Church. This accusation appeared to the Visitor to be " founded in fact, and he accordingly superseded the election of Abson by the " College, considering his service, as Chorister, in the light of a fraud upon the " foundation."

The Collegiate Church of Southwell has been entirely reconstructed by the authority of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with the sanction of Your Majesty in Council, and it is presumed that its capitular character will cease in a short time. The constitution and revenues of this church having thus been dealt with under the sanction of the highest authority, we assume that there can be no insuperable objection to suppressing the rights of the quire, so far as they are concerned in the fulfilment of the literal interpretation of Dr. Keton's Deed of Foundation. The injury which would result to the College from the scrupulous maintainance of such rights is, in our judgment, far greater than any good which

could accrue to the church or its quire; and we believe that their preservation would serve only to tempt persons of superior condition in life to place their sons upon the quire, in order that they might have a claim to the benefits of the foundation. If this were the case, the quire would rather be injured than benefited, and the College would be placed in a situation of embarrassment, from which, in our opinion, it ought to be relieved and protected.

(9.) In the 25th of Henry VIII., Dr. Fell founded a Fellowship limited to a person naturally born in Furness Fells, in the county of Lancaster, if any such able person in manners and learning be found in the University of Cambridge. If not, then the Fellow to be chosen of such persons as be most singular in manners and learning, of what county soever they be, then abiding in the University.

(10.) Thomas Thimbleby, Doctor of the Decrees, in the 26th of Henry VIII., founded a Fellowship, the limitations of which are as follow:—

"There shall be one Fellow elect and chosen of such persons as shall be of "the name and kindred of Dr. Thimbleby, if any such able in learning and "manners be found in the University of Cambridge, or if his kin be poor and "have little exhibition, and be virtuous and disposed to learning. In default of "such an able person of the name and kin aforesaid, then the said Fellow to be "chosen of such persons as be or have been choristers of the church of Tattersall, "in the county of Lincoln, which choristers be tenants' children, or tenants of the "lands belonging to the said Dr. Thimbleby, and to his heirs living in the county "of Lincoln. If none such able can be found in the University aforesaid, then "the said Fellow to be elect and chosen of such persons as have been choristers in "the said College, and naturally born within the county and shire of Lincoln, "which be then abiding within the said College of Tattersall or University. And "if none such can be found able in the University and the said College, "then the said Fellow to be elect of such persons as shall be thought most singular "in manners and learning in Cambridgeshire. And if none such can be found, "then of what county soever they be born, that be then abiding in the said "College or University."

The College at Tattersall has ceased to exist. But if the quire were re-established, the same remarks which have been appended to the Foundation of Dr. Keton would apply to the restrictions imposed by Dr. Thimbleby. The annexation of Scholarships and Fellowships to the situation of a chorister in a church can only be regarded as a remnant of monastic institutions, and could not in our opinion be advantageously continued under the altered circumstances of modern times.

(11.) Roger Lupton, D.D., founded, 27th Henry VIII., two Fellowships, limited according to the terms of the following proviso:—

"Provided always that the said two Fellows be elected of those persons "which be now Scholars of the foundation of the said Dr. Lupton, now "being in the aforesaid College, and of such persons as hereafter shall be "Scholars of his said foundation in the said College for ever, and none other."

Dr. Lupton had founded in the College eight Scholarships, limited to persons born in England, and educated for at least one whole year in the grammar school of Sedbergh.

(12). Mr. Hugh Ashton by will bequeathed property for the foundation of four Fellowships, which was settled by his Executors, in the 28th of Henry VIII., and the election to them limited according to the terms of the following proviso:

"Provided always, that two of the said Fellows shall be elected and chosen of "such as be naturally born within the county of Lancaster, and in default of such "persons, then of such persons as be naturally born within the diocese of "Chester, being and abiding in the said University. And one of the said Fellows "shall be elect and chosen of such persons as be naturally born within the county "of York, and for default of such persons, of such as shall be naturally born "within the diocese of York. And one of the said Fellows shall be elect and "chosen of such persons as be naturally born within the bishoprick of Durham, "or in default of such persons, those that be naturally born within the diocese "of Durham."

(13.) Mr. Henry Hebblethwaite, citizen and draper of London, by his Will, dated June 27th, 1587, bequeathed to St. John's College 500*l.* to purchase lands for, and towards, the maintenance of poor and friendless scholars, especially such as shall come out of Sedbergh school.

Two years after the date of the Will, the legacy was paid by the Executors, and

Report.

the foundation settled for the maintenance of two Scholars and one Fellow on the following terms: "The said two Scholars to be elected according to the Statutes, "and shall first and principally be such, as shall be of the blood and name of the "said Mr. Hebblethwaite, and such as have or shall be Scholars in the grammar "school of Sedbergh, if any such be eligible by Statute. For default of such, "then the said two Scholars to be of the name of the said Hebblethwaite, and "such as be, or shall be, of the said school. For default of such, then such of "the blood of said Hebblethwaite as be, or shall be, born within the parish of "Sedbergh, and such as be, or shall be, Scholars in the said school. For default "of such, then such as be, or shall be, Scholars in the said school. In default of "such, then it shall be lawful for the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of the said "College, to choose such other Scholars as they in their conscience shall think fit "and worthy.

"The said Fellow to be chosen of such as hereafter shall be one of the Scholars "(if eligible by Statute) wherein all regard and respect, 1st, of blood and name; "2nd, of name; 3rd, of blood, birth, and parish; 4th, of birth and parish, shall "be inviolably observed, as before in the election of the said two Scholars. And "if none of the said two Scholars be eligible, that then the said Fellow shall be "elected; first and principally, of such as shall be of the blood and name of the "said Mr. Hebblethwaite, and is, or shall be, a Graduate in the College, and a "Scholar in the said school of Sedbergh, if any such be eligible by Statute. And "for default of such, then some other Graduate of the said College, the Master "and Fellows observing duly, faithfully, and orderly, all such respects and "regards, &c., as is limited, appointed, and expressed in the election of the said "two Scholars."

(14.) Dr. Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, who died in the year 1638, bequeathed a leasehold estate for the foundation of two Fellowships and two Scholarships; but the estate not being found adequate to carry out the Bishop's intentions, the foundation was limited to one Fellow and two Scholars, equal to those of the Foundress of the College. The candidates for this Fellowship must be of the name and kindred of the Bishop, either from Merchant Taylors' school, in London, or Peterborough School, and none other. This foundation formed the subject of an appeal to the Visitor in the year 1802. The circumstances are related in Wilson's History of Merchant Taylors' School, page 1165. The decision of the Visitor appears to have established the point claimed by the College, that a Scholar from the School, who was not either of the name or kin of the Bishop, had no preference in the election. It is understood that there have been no claimants of this Fellowship under the restriction thus interpreted for many years, and that it is regarded as being virtually open.

Sidney College.

The Two appropriated Fellowships at Sidney Sussex College are thus described by the Master, Dr. Phelps, in his return to our inquiries:—

Evidence, p. 430.

"There are Two Fellowships, and two Scholarships, founded by Mr. Blundell. "The Scholars are nominated from Mr. Blundell's school at Tiverton, in Devon- "shire, by the Feoffees of the said school, and, if found properly qualified by "character and attainments, succeed, according to seniority, to the Blundell "Fellowships. The Fellows and Scholars are subject to the same statutes and "regulations, and entitled to the same powers, privileges, and enjoyments, both of "dividend and official emoluments, as the Fellows and Scholars of the foundation, "except that the term of tenure of each Fellowship expires at the end of ten "years, from the time of taking the Degree of Master of Arts."

From the Appendix to the copy of the Statutes of this College in the British Museum, it appears that the date of the foundation of Mr. Blundell is 1601; and that Emmanuel College declined to accept that portion which was designed for it; whereupon the whole was annexed to Sidney College.

Remarks.

The above group of forty-five restricted Fellowships, comprising the whole number of those which confer corporate rights, and therefore an actual or prospective share in the administration of their respective Colleges, were all, with the exception of Bishop Dee's Fellowship at St. John's College, founded during the sixteenth century. The Statutes of the earlier Colleges were generally of a liberal and comprehensive character, imposing no restrictions on the admission of Scholars or Fellows, either with respect to particular counties, or with respect to the northern and southern divisions of the kingdom. "But," as is stated in Dr. Peacock's book on the Statutes of the

University and Colleges of Cambridge, "in the long interval of nearly a century "(1351–1441) which elapsed between the first and second series of our Col- "legiate establishments the contests between the northern and southern Students "had begun to rage with extreme violence, requiring frequently the interference of "the civil power, and sometimes even ending in bloodshed. The animosities "which were thus generated extended to the members of Colleges, in which a "majority of one party would generally attempt to exclude the other from all "participation in its benefits. Nor were these evils restricted to the natives of the "two great divisions of the kingdom. The natives of a particular county, district, "or diocese, whenever they were sufficiently numerous in a College to effect their "object, were accustomed to elect, exclusively, their local associates and con- "nexions, and thus by converting Colleges into clans to pervert the intention of "their founders. It was with a view to meet these evils and to secure the more "equitable distribution of the benefits of the new collegiate foundations to Stu- "dents from all parts of the kingdom, that a Statute was almost universally "introduced to prevent the election of more than two Fellows from the same "county and in some cases also to secure the election from the Cistrentani and "Transtrentani alternately; and so strong was the feeling of the necessity of this "regulation that it was added upon the petition of the Fellows to the Statutes of "St. Peter's College and Clare Hall, as furnishing the most effectual safeguard "against the undue influence of local attachments or of personal and family par- "tialities."

This distribution of the Fellows of the original foundation into their respective counties or dioceses, so that a certain number from each shall not be exceeded, has long been felt to be injurious to the highest interests of the Colleges, and the restriction, wherever imposed or introduced, has been gradually removed by competent authority. Christ's College is now the only instance in which it is retained, and we gladly concur in the opinion expressed by the Master and a majority of the Fellows of that Society, that, "it would be most advantageous to "have such restrictions removed, provided the same were done by competent "authority."

Evidence, p. 396.

But, we are further of opinion that it would be highly beneficial to the several Colleges if all the limitations on the election to Fellowships which we have described, excepting the case of particular schools, of which we propose to treat hereafter, were entirely removed by an enactment of the Legislature. In coming to this conclusion we are influenced by various considerations, which we proceed to enumerate. In the first place, we assume that it cannot reasonably be questioned that such a change would be beneficial to the Colleges which have accepted, and are, consequently, bound to comply with the terms of such appropriated benefactions. It is in accordance with the whole tenor of modern reforms, by which the Colleges have themselves sought to be relieved from the injurious action of various restrictions by which they were fettered. We have already stated that several Societies, viz., St. Peter's, Clare Hall, Queens', Jesus, St. John's, and Emmanuel, have obtained, by competent authority, the removal of the limitation by which it was directed that not more than a certain number of Fellows should belong to one county or diocese. The Society of St. John's even went further than this; for in an Ordinance sanctioned by Letters Patent of King George the Fourth, and subsequently incorporated in the new code of Statutes granted to that Society by Your Majesty (cap. 12), it is directed that if any Fellow of the original Foundation satisfies the qualifications and conditions which are required by any Sub-Founder from his Fellows, it shall be lawful for the Master and Senior Fellows to transfer such foundation Fellow into the Fellowship of such Sub-Founder, and that the Fellow so transferred shall retain the same place among the Fellows as he had before such transference took place. This important modification seems to have been based on two assumptions: (1) that it is desirable to escape from the restrictions imposed on the election to Fellowships by Sub-Founders; (2) that it is competent for the Society, with the requisite sanction, to proceed to a certain extent in dealing with such limited benefactions. The recommendation, which we have expressed, would, we conceive, only carry out the principles which have thus already been acted upon. Claims of kindred from collateral consanguinity, to which we have referred, might be disallowed on the single ground of the length of time which has elapsed since the establishment of the foundation.

Recommendation.

P. 184.

REPORT.

But there are other considerations, affecting as well the claims of kindred as those of a merely local character, to which we would briefly refer.

In the first place, it is especially to be borne in mind that the Colleges stand in a very different relation to the University from that in which they were placed at the time when these restricted endowments were, for the most part, made and accepted. In modern times, and, as we have said, we are unwilling to recommend any change in this particular, the Colleges and the University are co-extensive, and the former afford the only avenue to the enjoyment of the advantages offered by the latter. Moreover the University is, practically, to a great extent administered by the corporate members of the Colleges. Consequently, the acceptance of any but the best qualified candidates, which the compliance with the wills of Sub-Founders frequently renders necessary, becomes in this altered position of the Colleges a grievance affecting the whole of the University, and consequently, one which may be said to be in some sense of national importance.

Again, the nature and use of Fellowships have undergone a most material change, suggesting important considerations in reference to the question of appropriated foundations. In early times the Fellows were little more than senior Scholars of the House; at all events until they became of sufficient standing to take the D.D. degree: they had studies assigned for their occupation, and special exercises to perform; they were placed in the College to learn rather than to teach; the common designation for both Fellows and Scholars was *Scholares*. The Fellows' allowances were fixed upon a most meagre scale, and could not be acceptable to any but such as were little removed from the lowest class of society. There is also evidence of a rapid succession in the several bodies, the natural consequence of the laborious character of the duties assigned to the members of the foundation, and the scantiness of the advantages enjoyed by them. All this has been changed by the lapse of time. The Fellow can no longer be called a *Scholaris:* he has completed his education; his duties in respect of his Fellowship are almost nominal; he is practically relieved from the tie of residence, and as he no longer requires, so he can no longer be said to receive assistance for the completion of his academical education.

Again, many of what must be considered to have been the chief motives for *local* restrictions in the election to these Fellowships have ceased to exist. We have already observed that nearly all the Fellowships, which we are now considering, were founded during the sixteenth century. These Sub-Founders saw the spirit of clanship and local connection injuriously prevalent in the University. They saw that it had become necessary to take legislative precaution against the spread of such opinions and feelings, and that most of the Colleges had adopted statutable regulations, with a view to obviate the evil which had arisen. A local restriction being thus applied to the original foundation, it was natural that the Founders of additional Fellowships should limit the place of birth for candidates for their foundation to some particular county or place, in order by this appropriation to counteract the disadvantage of the pre-existent exclusive restriction; but it may well be doubted whether these benefactors would have considered such a limitation expedient if the original foundation had been open to the whole kingdom.

It may be contended that the continuance of such limitations of Fellowships to particular places will be the means of promoting the cause of learning in such localities, and that whatever harm may arise to the College which has accepted the restricted gift, it would be wrong to remove the limitation to the prejudice of the favoured spot. To this it may be replied, that the circumstances of our country, and the great facilities which we enjoy of rapid intercommunication, have completely altered the state of the case since the time at which those foundations were created. It frequently happens that the claimants for these foundations have not been residents in or educated at the places designated by the Founders, but have only had the good fortune to be born under the required conditions. Moreover, a native of a particular county or place no longer stands in that restricted relation to the place of his birth which he may be said to have done in ancient times, prior to the growth of our middle classes, and of more migratory habits among them. Few places, at least in those parts of the country which we are called upon to consider, are now far removed from the means of obtaining a good education, and there is accordingly less reason to stimulate the exertions of particular places in the cause of learning. It may also be said that the power of obtaining the rewards of learning with a lower standard of attainments than is required from

other less favoured candidates, is but ill adapted to promote the advancement of education in the privileged localities, and that, if the cause of learning be the plea for the maintenance of such privileges, that cause will be best promoted by the free action of unfettered competition. REPORT.

If in accordance with the opinions we have expressed, it should be thought right to extinguish claims of kindred and local qualification in the existing foundations, it would appear to be a necessary consequence that the creation of any similar claims should be prohibited in the case of future accessions of endowment. Recommendation.

EMOLUMENTS OF FELLOWS.

The following is a statement of the annual value of a Foundation Fellowship at each of the Colleges, from which we have received information on this branch of our inquiry:—

	£.	s.	d.	
At St. Peter's College it is	258	0	5	together with dinner commons.
At Pembroke College it is	317	3	2	ditto ditto.
At Trinity Hall it is	150	0	0	together with 2*s.* per diem during residence.
At King's College it is for an M.A. Fellow	175	11	0	with dinner commons, and rooms rent-free.
At Queens' College it is	145	6	3	together with part of table expenses and 30*s.* per week during residence.
At Christ's College it is	330	9	8	together with 15*s.* 6*d.* per week.
At St. John's College it is	140	0	0	together with an allowance for room rent and a share of corn rents during residence.
At Magdalene College it is	330	0	0	together with £28 for commons.
At Trinity College for an ordinary major Fellow it is	225	0	0	with dinner commons, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for liberatura et stipendium, 7*s.* per week during residence, and rooms rent free.
At Emmanuel College for a middle Fellow it is	207	5	0	with part of dinner expenses.
At Sidney Sussex College it is	178	0	0	with some allowance for commons.
At Downing College it is	100	0	0	with 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem during residence.

From Clare Hall, Gonville and Caius, Corpus Christi, St. Catharine's Hall, and Jesus, we have received no information on this point.

BYE-FELLOWSHIPS.

Our observations upon Fellowships have hitherto been confined to those which confer corporate membership upon the persons who are elected to them. We next proceed to consider the Bye-Fellowships, or those which confer only certain special advantages upon the holders, without any participation, actual or prospective, in the government of the College to which they are annexed. These Fellowships appear to have originated in the difficulty experienced in estimating, after the Colleges had received any considerable accession to their means and numbers, what was the proper sum which should be paid by any new Founder for an equal participation by the new objects of his bounty in the privileges and advantages enjoyed by the members of the then existing foundation. Feelings of jealousy also appear, in some instances, to have stood in the way of equalising the new and the old foundations. The want of any fixed standard by which these new Fellowships were to be regulated has led to great diversity of practice as to value, conditions and duration of tenure, qualifications for election, and other incidents.

One of the most objectionable features in the system which has been adopted regarding them, is, in our opinion, the practice of making these subordinate Fellowships stepping-stones to the more valuable ones on the foundation of the College. They rarely provide a young man with sufficient funds for making his own way in the world independently of other resources; and the prospect of being gradually raised, perhaps after passing through two or three of these subordinate and ill-endowed foundations, to the greater advantages of a foundation Fellowship,

Report. is frequently an irresistible temptation to staying within the walls of the College, without any fixed or settled scheme of action, and sometimes wasting in consequence the best years of early life. Another evil which has arisen in practice with respect to these Fellowships has been caused by the altered value of money. The Founders commonly assigned to their Fellows fixed payments, which, however liberal at the time of the foundation, have now become of small and inadequate value; and as these Bye-Fellows have no voice in the management of their own affairs, they have been cut off from all means of ameliorating their condition in this respect.

Evidence, p. 449. Upon these points we would wish to call attention to the Memorial from three senior Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, to which reference has already been made. These gentlemen state that from their experience they are strongly impressed with the conviction that the utility of these endowments would be greatly increased if the stipends were somewhat larger, and the Fellows consequently were more assisted in their several callings at an early period of their career. They add, that it would be a great benefit to the College if gradually, and without prejudice to the interests of existing Fellows, the different benefactions were incorporated and the Fellowships made more nearly equal. We wish to express

Recommendations. our concurrence in these recommendations.

We are of opinion that these Bye-Foundations demand a careful revision, under competent authority. In some cases we believe it will be found that, the value of the estates with which they were endowed having largely increased, considerations of an equitable nature would require a corresponding re-adjustment in the value of the emoluments assigned. In other instances we believe that the property representing the original endowment is altogether inadequate to the maintenance of the objects of the Founder's bounty. In one instance, that of Dr. Goch, at Magdalene College, we are informed that there is no endowment at all for Fellowships which have only a titular existence. If any authority existed having a competent power to legalise the necessary arrangements which would be suggested by justice and expediency, according to the special circumstances of the several cases, we are disposed to think that the Colleges would gladly avail themselves of such powers to do whatever might fairly be required of them to meet the altered position in which they are placed with regard to these supplemental foundations. It would probably be found on inquiry to be at once the simplest and the most advantageous arrangement for the Colleges to adopt a system by which these subsidiary Members might be incorporated with the original Foundation. In Magdalene College and St. Catharine's Hall, where there are only six Fellows on the original foundation, (in practice there are only four and five respectively,) the incorporation of the Bye Fellows would afford a convenient addition to the present means of administering the affairs of the College.

With regard to local, family, and other qualifications, which may now be required in the candidates for these Subsidiary Foundations, we should apply the same principles of revision as those which we have recommended in the case of the Foundation Fellowships.

Peculiarities of Election.

The elections to all collegiate offices and emoluments ought to be regarded in the character of a solemn trust, to be exercised for the benefit of the community at large, without reference to the ordinary notions of patronage. Such we believe to be the spirit in which the collegiate bodies of Cambridge have for many years past disposed of their Fellowships and Scholarships. External bodies or individuals are not, as we think, satisfactory disposers of College preferment, although instances can be adduced to the contrary, such, for example, as the late Bishop Allen, whose practice it was to nominate Examiners and throw the Bishop's Fellowship at St. John's and Jesus Colleges open to public competition. Examples, however, of an unfavourable character have not been wanting; and

Recommendations. we are of opinion that it would be advantageous if the election to all Fellowships and Scholarships were vested in the Master and Fellows, or in that portion of the Society to which the government of the College either is or may be intrusted by the Statutes. No other persons can, in our judgment, be expected to have the same means to determine between the relative merits of contending candidates. The power of election enjoyed by the Society is not absolute, but subject to the controlling superintendence of the Visitatorial power; and we think that, under

the vigilant watchfulness of public opinion, which has now for many years exercised the most beneficial influence on all elections in Cambridge, there is no fear of the Collegiate bodies using this power of choice otherwise than for the best interests of their several Societies. REPORT

There are not many Fellowships which would be affected by the adoption of the change which we have recommended in regard to elections. The following is a list of such foundations:—

The two Ramsey Fellows at St. Peter's College, the election to which is in the Master. St. Peter's College.

Two on the Parke foundation of the same College, the election to which is in the heir male of Archbishop Sandys.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Coventry have the power of recommending a suitable person to succeed on a vacancy in Mr. Frankland's Fellowship in St. Catharine's Hall. This Foundation came under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor, as Visitor of the College, when Lord Brougham held the Great Seal. The case is reported in Russell and Mylne, Vol. ii., p. 590, and the main point decided by the Court was to the effect that though the power of recommendation lay with the Mayor and Corporation, it was the province of the College to examine the person so recommended, and to reject him in case of insufficiency, Catharine Hall.

One at Jesus College, the election to which is in the Bishop of Ely. It is stated in the Statutes of this College that this Fellowship was endowed with the tithes of Shelford rectory, part of the ancient possessions of the see of Ely. The Statutes also direct the College, on filling up every vacancy among the Fellows of their body, to present two names to the Bishop of Ely, whose duty it is to select one. It has long been the custom for the Bishop to take the first of the two names presented to him, thus virtually leaving the absolute election in the hands of the College. We can see no advantage in retaining the regulation of the Statutes. The Bishop, being the Visitor of the College, would be called upon to interfere in the event of any improper person being elected by the College, and is thus armed with a greater power of redress in the event of any wrong being done than could be derived from the selection referred to. Jesus College.

There is also one Fellowship at St. John's College, the presentation to which was conferred by the Foundress upon the Bishop of Ely in consideration of the rights surrendered by him in connexion with the dissolved Hospital of St. John, which formed the foundation upon which the College was established. St. John's College.

There is one Travelling Fellowship at Magdalene College, founded by Mr. Drury, of considerable value, the election to which is in the hands of the Master. Mr. Warter, President and Tutor of this College, states his opinion that "great "advantage might be derived in many Colleges by the removal of certain appro- "priations, limitations, and restrictions, which now affect the tenure of certain "Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions belonging thereto, and especially so "in his own College." As an instance he refers in particular to this Norfolk travelling Fellowship, and adds that "this, although nearly the best Fellowship in "the College, is now comparatively of no benefit to the College from the restric- "tions placed upon it, while the purposes for which it was founded can be no "longer said to exist." Magdalene College. Evidence, p. 412.

There is one Fellowship at Sidney College founded by Mr. Leonard Smith, the election to which is in the hands of the Fishmongers' Company. Sidney College.

The two Dixie Fellowships at Emmanuel College are in the nomination of the Founder's heir. Emmanuel College.

We are not acquainted with any other Fellowships in the election to which it would be necessary to make any practical change, in order that the principle which we have recommended may be uniformly carried out. It is possible, however, that some dormant rights, not now acted upon, would also require to be extinguished. Such cases must be very rare, and may be treated as inconsiderable.

CONDITIONS OF ELECTION AND TENURE.

The provisions of the several Statutes with regard to the academical standing of candidates for Fellowships are as follow: the B.A. degree, as the inferior limit, is found in the Statutes of St. Peter's, Clare Hall, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, St. Catharine's Hall, Jesus', Christ's, St. John's, Trinity, and Sidney. In the Letters of Foundation of Trinity Hall, it is provided that a person to be elected a Fellow must have studied Canon or Civil Law in some approved University for at least Academical Standing.

REPORT.

three years successively, unless he be a Master of Arts or a Bachelor of repute within a year of the time of incepting in Arts, *i. e.*, a B.A. of at least two full years standing. In the Statutes of Gonville and Caius College, it is directed that the candidate shall have at least two years' proficiency in Dialectics. In Queens' and Magdalene it is sufficient, if the standing of a Questionist be obtained. In Emmanuel the original Statutes require a candidate to be at least a B.A. of the third year; but we believe that by the altered code the B.A. degree alone is sufficient. In Downing College a degree of any kind will suffice for the lay Fellows, the clerical Fellowships being limited to the B.A. degree. A superior limit is fixed in the Statutes of three Colleges only; viz., St. Peter's, Trinity, and Downing; in the two former it is the standing sufficient for taking the M. A. degree, which superannuates; in Downing College "no person shall be eligible "to a Lay Fellowship who is above the age of twenty-four years, nor to a Clerical "Fellowship who is above the age of thirty, or under the age of twenty-three."

Recommendations.

We are of opinion that it is desirable, at least in the three larger Colleges, where the number of Fellowships is such as to render a certain amount of vacancies every year a highly probable event, that there should be a regulation by which no candidate should be admissible after attaining the standing required for the M.A. Degree. We also incline to the opinion that no one should be allowed to obtain a Fellowship who had not been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, making, however, an exception to the rule in the case of those Colleges, which admit Law or Medical Degrees as a sufficient qualification.

Legal and Medical Fellowships.

There are in some of the Colleges Fellowships, which are appropriated to persons pursuing the Legal or Medical profession. It has been too much the habit of the College to make use of these Foundations as a means of enabling laymen not devoted to the studies or profession particularly indicated by the Statute or Benefactor, to retain their Fellowships. A Medical Degree, formally obtained, or the

Recommendations.

nominal character of a Barrister has frequently sufficed for this purpose. So far as the Medical Fellowships are concerned we think it would be enough if the M. D. Degree at the usual time were made indispensable. The severity of the Examination, and the course of study insisted on by the University would probably deter persons not properly qualified from seeking to avail themselves of such advantages. And as regards legal Fellowships, the time is probably not far distant when the Inns of Court will institute a satisfactory course of study and Examination as a necessary passport to the rank of Barrister at Law. In the absence of such a test of the actual pursuit of legal studies, a call to the Bar at the proper time should at all events be demanded.

Time during which Fellowships may be kept vacant.

There is considerable diversity both in the law and practice of the several Colleges with regard to the time during which Fellowships are kept vacant. In some codes we find no limit of time assigned, within which it is necessary to proceed to a fresh election; in others, on the contrary, the inconveniently short space of a month is all that is allowed for this purpose. The Master and Fellows of Christ's College, in reply to our inquiries on this point, state their opinion, that inconvenience arises from the shortness of the period (one month after the vacancy is known to the Master) within which every Fellowship of the College must be filled up; and that the interests of the College would be better served, if a somewhat longer, though limited, interval were allowed to the Society to make their election. In Trinity and St. John's Colleges an annual election at a stated time is required by Statute. We are disposed to recommend that in the three large Col-

Recommendations.

leges this rule of an annual election at a fixed time should be adhered to: in the other Colleges, we think it would be convenient if upon a vacancy occurring the space of twelve months were allowed to fill it up, beyond which time we would recommend that it should not be in the power of the Society to keep any of their Fellowships vacant.

Theological Degrees.

We next proceed to notice the statutable requirements in regard to Theological Degrees from the Fellows of the several Colleges. The B.D. Degree is an essential requisite in the Statutes of Corpus Christi, Queens', St. John's, Sidney, and Emmanuel, and is complied with in practice. There are other Colleges, also, in which this Degree is strongly recommended, if not peremptorily enjoined, by the Statutes; but except in the Colleges which we have named, it is not generally the practice for Fellows as such to proceed to this Degree. In our time the B.D. Degree has ceased to be the mark of superior theological knowledge, and we think that the continuance of the rule, by which the attainment of it is made a necessary qualification for the tenure of Fellowships, has led to a relax-

ation of the strict conditions on which it should be bestowed. It is not unlikely that the reputation of the Degree might be raised if it were conferred only on volunteers, more especially if the class of Ten-year men be discontinued, as has been recommended by the Syndicate appointed to revise the Statutes of the University. We can see no advantage to be derived from the continuance of the rule, and we would accordingly recommend that it should no longer be enforced, it being understood that the removal of this obligation shall in no respect affect the professional qualifications of the several Fellows. REPORT. Recommendation.

It has, indeed, been contended that it would be beneficial if the restriction imposed by the Statutes of Colleges upon the Fellows in regard to the choice of a Profession were rescinded. There are, no doubt, strong objections to the practical working of such restrictions by which the emoluments of a Fellowship are made to operate as a temptation to persons to enter into Holy Orders. On the other hand, we cannot contemplate with any satisfaction the simple removal of all obligations to select a Profession at a certain period of life. If it be left free to the Fellow of a College to determine, at his own time and pleasure, whether he will be of any or of no profession, we cannot doubt that the sinecure character of Fellowships would soon become such as to demand some very sweeping measure of reform. Such a change in the law of the Colleges would also be likely, as we think, to produce an injurious effect upon the tone and manners of the University. Moreover, in considering this question, it should be borne in mind that, in the case of several of the Colleges, it was, manifestly, the intention of the Founders to appropriate their endowments to the maintenance of a succession of men who should devote themselves to the service of God in the ministry of the Church. For these and other reasons, we are inclined to recommend only such a relaxation in the existing law of some of the Colleges, as would allow of a reasonable interval of time before a newly-elected Fellow should be required to enter into Holy Orders or vacate his Fellowship. The statutable regulations of Trinity College, where seven years from the M.A. degree, or of St. John's College, where six years from the same time, are allowed to make this determination, seem to us to be of a reasonable character. The Master of Christ's College, where at present only one year is allowed for obtaining Priest's Orders, states, as his opinion, that this time might fairly be extended to five years. Holy Orders. Recommendation.

The ancient Statutes of Colleges for the most part fix an amount of income with which the tenure of Fellowships and Scholarships shall be incompatible. They generally leave the Heads of Colleges unrestricted in this respect. This condition is no doubt in accordance with the principles on which, as we have seen, such foundations were created and endowed. They were designed more as helps to persons little removed from positive indigence in the actual prosecution of Academic study, than as rewards for eminent merit or as aids to further advancement in life, after the studies of the University had been abandoned. In practice, however, the condition has become obsolete, partly because it has been considered inapplicable to personal property, and partly because it cannot be enforced without inquiries of an inquisitorial character. The condition in question was omitted from the revised code of Trinity College, probably for the reasons we have assigned. In St. John's College, on the revision of its Statutes, it was declared in the new Code that ecclesiastical preferment, or income of any kind whether coming by gift, by will, or by inheritance, which should be double the value of a junior Fellowship on a seven years' average (including allowances during residence), should be incompatible with the position of a Fellow. A similar provision occurs in the revised Code of Pembroke College. We are of opinion that this modification of the ancient statutable regulation is not otherwise than reasonable. Private Property.

We have already observed that the Statutes of Colleges requiring the residence of the corporate members have to a great extent fallen into disuse. Fellowships being now regarded in the main as rewards for successful industry and talent, as helps to the prosecution of learning and science or as a means of support during the earlier part of a professional life, we think it inexpedient to attempt to recal the severity of ancient statutable regulations in respect to residence within the walls of the College. It would be sufficient we think if reasonable securities were taken on the revision of College Statutes for the residence during Term time of the Master and Scholars. The Fellows we are disposed to leave unfettered in this respect, due precaution being taken for the transaction of the ordinary business of the several Societies. Fellows constrained to involuntary residence Residence.

REPORT.

are not likely to make valuable assistants in the business of education or in the advancement of the proper interests of the University.

Celibacy.

We notice the condition of celibacy which by law or practice is now invariably attached to the tenure of all Fellowships in Cambridge, only to say that it cannot in our opinion be conveniently separated from the Collegiate system. We do not doubt, however, that the condition has tended to prevent many men of ability and eminence from continuing their residence in the University so long as might have been desirable. We have accordingly proposed a scheme for the extension of the Professorial body and the creation of an entirely new one, under the name of Public Lecturers, which, among other recommendations, appears likely to compensate for the difficulties experienced in retaining the most eminent Graduates in the immediate service of the University owing to the condition of celibacy attached to all the Fellowships. Upon this point we may remark that the Statutes of some Colleges are silent, probably because in Roman Catholic times the celibacy of the Fellows of a College was assumed to be indispensable and no express law was required to enforce it. It is, however, understood that, in the case of the Colleges referred to, one of the "Ordinances prescribed for Colleges" contained in Cap. L. of the Statutes of the University (xii Eliz.) has supplied the omission of the condition in their particular Codes. The following is the Ordinance in question.

"Socios Collegiorum maritos esse non permittimus, sed statim postquam quis "uxorem duxerit, socius Collegii desinat esse: ordinem tamen gradus sui in "academia tenere potest."

In revising the Statutes of the University and of the Colleges it will be necessary to make provision for the continuance of this rule.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Before we proceed to treat of the Scholarships in the several Colleges, it is necessary that we should notice the peculiar circumstances of the Foundation of King's College. We have experienced great difficulties in approaching the consideration of this subject. The unusual constitution of the Society, its anomalous position in relation to the University, its intimate connexion with the Royal Foundation of Eton, the solemn prohibition imposed upon its members, against seeking or even accepting the smallest change in its laws, the magnificence of its collegiate buildings, the affluence of its resources contrasted with the paucity of its Undergraduate Students—all these, as well as other circumstances, involve difficulties and embarrassments of no ordinary weight. We are desirous of stating, in the outset of this branch of our inquiry, that the character of the College, which has in past times been generally remarkable for the ability and learning of its members, has never been more eminent than during the last few years for academical distinctions in proportion to its numbers. It is also a gratifying fact, that since the issue of Your Majesty's Commission the College has voluntarily surrendered the privilege which it possessed by usage from the earliest times of having the B.A. degree granted by the University to its members without passing the ordinary examinations to which all other candidates for that degree are compelled to submit themselves. This concession has done away with an invidious distinction, the removal of which cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the College.

We have received full information relative to the corporate revenues and their distribution, as well as upon other points of interest, in reply to the inquiries which we addressed to the Provost officially, and to the Society in its corporate character. The College, however, has not thought fit to comply with our request to be furnished with a copy of its Statutes, and we have accordingly availed ourselves of a copy of the Charter of Incorporation obtained from the Public Record Office, and a copy of the Statutes, which is found in the Harleian Collection of the British Museum. These documents, which we have caused to be printed, have received our careful consideration. Evidence, p. 347. p. 349.

The first and most important question which offers itself for examination is the position of the Provost and Scholars as it is affected by the oaths which they have taken to obey the Statutes of their Founder. King Henry VI., though he reserved to himself during his life the right of dealing at pleasure with the College which he had endowed, yet took the utmost pains to prevent any one after his decease from introducing the smallest possible change in the code of laws which he had compiled for its government. Not only are the Provost and Scholars bound by the most solemn oaths to observe the Statutes, but are also in the most solemn manner and with a denunciation of the Divine Judgment, prohibited from applying for, procuring or accepting any other Statutes, interpretations or changes repugnant to the plain, grammatical, and literal sense of the Statutes. Oath of the Provost and Scholars.

Under these circumstances, it becomes of importance to inquire what portion of the Statutes continues to be observed, and what portion has become obsolete and neglected. A further material question is, how far the disuse of the Statutes has been occasioned by the change in the national religion. The Provost, Dr. Okes, has stated to us that "the Act of Uniformity has sufficiently removed "the superstitious ordinances necessarily found in Statutes made in the fifteenth "century" and that "there is nothing in the other parts of the Founder's "injunctions, which impedes the present generation from fulfilling with a safe "conscience the 'Mens et Institutio Fundatoris,' which was the maintenance of "true religion with sound learning." We are, however, sorry to say, that although the Royal Founder has so far attained the object at which he aimed, that now after the lapse of more than four hundred years, his laws still exist in the letter, yet we think it will appear on a careful examination of the several Statutes that scarcely any part remains in force but what is dependent upon the relative rights of the various members of the body, or upon its union with the sister foundation of Eton. We think it can be shown, that of the multifarious duties which were imposed by the Founder, and which he most ardently desired to enforce, hardly one is now practically performed: we think also that this non-observance of the Statutable obligations will be found to be in great measure independent of the Evidence, p. 349.

REPORT.

changes brought about by the Reformation, and that it is mainly due to the altered system of University studies, the changes in men's habits and manners, and the superiority in wealth and social position of the class from which the members of the College are for the most part recruited. If these points can be satisfactorily established, we think that a reform of the College Statutes must appear to be a matter of urgent necessity, and that it must be deemed unreasonable to plead the letter of the Founder's Will, or the oaths which he imposed, as a bar to any modification of mere rights and privileges which were conferred solely in consideration of the performance of duties deemed in those early times of the highest moment, but now no longer performed or respected.

Objects of the Foundation.

The objects designed to be promoted by the Foundation are described in the Patent to be "the honour of Almighty God, in whose hand are the hearts of "Kings, of the most blessed and spotless Virgin Mary, the Mother of Christ, "and also of the glorious Confessor and Pontiff St. Nicholas, on whose festival "the King (Henry VI.) was born, the extirpation of heresy and error, which "disturb the peace of Kingdoms and Universities, and had invaded the kingdom "of England; for the augmentation of the clergy, and the ornament of Holy "Mother Church, whose ministries must be committed to suitable persons, to give "light like stars in their spheres, and to instruct the people as well by doctrine as "by example."

Statutable requirements

These objects, it will be seen, are ecclesiastical, and accordingly it is stated in the preamble to the Statutes that the authority of the Pope had been obtained for the Foundation, and that more than one Papal Bull had been issued for the purpose. The seventy poor and indigent Scholars studying grammar at Eton were to form a nursery for the supply of vacancies among the seventy poor and indigent Scholars studying various sciences and faculties at Cambridge, and the latter body was to send forth a continuous stream of able ministers to supply the various wants of the Church. Of the seventy Scholars two were to devote themselves to the study of Civil Law, and four to that of Canon Law: two to the Science of Medicine, and two to that of Astronomy, according to the directions of the Provost and the Dean of Theology: the remainder (sixty) were to go through the ordinary course of Arts or Philosophy and Theology. All the Scholars are solemnly adjured to proceed to Degrees in their respective faculties at the regular time, and in the Statute "De tempore assumendi gradus in qualibet "facultate" it is directed that every Master of Arts, after he has been a Regent in Arts for three years, shall be bound to apply himself to the studies of his respective Faculty, and to take his Degree in the same. Every person admitted of King's College must be a poor indigent Scholar Clerk, having received the first clerical tonsure; and the 29th Statute directs that every Fellow who has incepted in Arts shall, within two years from the commencement of his studies in Theology (*i. e.* within five years from the M. A. Degree), cause himself to be admitted into Holy Orders, and within another year to be admitted to Priest's Orders, unless there shall be some lawful hindrance to be approved by the Provost, or in his absence the Vice-Provost and the two Deans. Similarly the Fellows who are members of the Faculty of Civil and Canon Law, after they have been admitted of the Faculty for four years, shall become Sub-Deacons within one year and Priests within a further space of four years with the like proviso. If any one shall violate the provisions of this Statute respecting Holy Orders, if he persist in his neglect of the Statute for three months after he has been duly called upon by the Provost, or in his absence the Vice-Provost, to take Priest's Orders, and has not taken effectual steps to perform his duty in accordance with the Statutes, he shall *ipso facto* be deprived of his Fellowship. It thus appears to have been the intention of the Founder that every Fellow, except perhaps the two who were destined for the study of Medicine, should take Holy Orders and Degrees in Theology or Civil or Canon Law.

Holy Orders.

Clerical Duty.

The Statute which imposes the necessity of Holy Orders also prohibits the possibility of any Fellow being allowed to receive a stipend, in the way of yearly service, or under any other pretext, for doing clerical duty in any other church than that of the College, so long as he continue a Fellow.

Numbers immutable.

In the Oath to be taken by the Fellows, &c., every one is to swear that he will not procure, nor permit to take place, nor consent to in anywise, any limitation, change, transference, or suppression, of any number defined by the Statutes as belonging to any Science or Faculty, nor of the number of Priests, Clerks, Choristers, or other Ministers of the Collegiate Churches.

REPORT.

The 24th Statute provides that no member of the College shall be absent without leave from the Provost, or in the case of his absence, the Vice Provost and one Dean: that no member shall pass the night outside the walls of the College, if he be at the same time in the town of Cambridge, or within four miles from the same: that no member be absent from the College for more than sixty days in one year, continuously or discontinuously; nor at any one of the greater festivals, or at those of St. Mary the Virgin, St. Nicholas the Bishop, or Edward the Confessor, and that at one and the same time not more than ten Fellows or Scholars shall have leave of absence, except from the morrow of the Assumption of the Virgin to the 1st of October next ensuing, when twenty Fellows or Scholars may have leave of absence upon reasonable cause. If any one can assign some urgent cause of absence, either his own preferment or the sickness of his near relation, or the like, and can confirm the same with an oath, a greater license would appear to have been conceded. The cause assigned for retaining persons so constantly within the walls of the College is to prevent the worship of God and the progress of scholastic study from being impaired. In cap. 38, absence from College for sixty days is declared to vacate a Fellowship, with certain provisoes, which clearly exclude the notion of continued absence beyond that period.

Residence.

The 28th Statute provides that the scholars for the first three years shall be instructed by one or more of the Fellows Graduates in Arts: that the Bachelors of Arts shall be instructed by one or more Fellows, Masters of Arts, and that a Doctor or Bachelor in Theology shall be appointed to instruct the Masters of Arts. Only in the case of Civil or Canon Law is it permitted to go beyond the Members of the Foundation to find competent teachers for the Members destined for those Faculties. A scale of payment is assigned to remunerate the persons employed in these departments of instruction.

Instruction.

That the members of the College would be, as they are called, poor indigent scholars, may be inferred, not merely from the general poverty of those times, and from a comparison of the scale of allowances with the price of provisions in those days, and with the ordinary wages of labour, but also from several provisions in the Statutes themselves. Thus, in the 27th Chapter it is stated, that it frequently happened that Scholar Clerks of approved learning and character, who had passed through all their terms and exercises with great credit, were unable to defray the expenses necessary on taking their several Degrees, in consequence of their poverty and want of friends: and accordingly provision is made for allowances to be assigned on occasion of proceeding to a Degree to the several Fellows, and this not merely in the case of the lower Degrees, when such poverty would appear more easily accounted for, but also in the case of the superior Degrees of all the Faculties. Similarly, in Statute 38 any permanent income of the value of 5*l.* per annum disqualifies a person from continuing to hold his Fellowship. And in cap. 64 the class of persons to be elected into the two Royal Colleges of Eton and Cambridge is strictly defined to be not persons already well instructed or learned, or of ample means of their own, or competently versed in the sciences, but those only who are to be brought up from their earliest boyhood in the King's College of Eton on the Royal bounty; feeble persons, *i. e.*, poor indigent scholars, and having no human likelihood of being able to support themselves.

Poverty.

In all the important particulars enumerated above, the practice of the College in modern times cannot be said to be in agreement either with the letter or the spirit of the Statutes. Neither Holy Orders nor Degrees in Theology are enforced. No members of the College are devoted to the study either of Civil Law or of Medicine. Canon Law has long been discontinued. The ten Sacerdotes Conductitii are reduced to one. No residence is enforced except upon the Undergraduate Members. The property qualification is not and perhaps cannot be enforced. The candidates for the benefits of the Fellowships are no longer poor indigent scholars in any proper sense of the term. No Fellows of the College are appointed as teachers, and this not only in the case of preparation for the superior Degrees, but even the Undergraduate Members are dependent upon external instruction for the ordinary preparation for their first Degree; three members of other Colleges being appointed to lecture in Divinity, Mathematics and Classics respectively. It will be observed that these points are not connected with the changes that would be directly involved in the substitution of the Protestant system of the Church of England in the place of the Roman Catholic religion. Those changes have of course swept away several chapters of the Statutes relating to the religious

Present Practice.

REPORT.

observances of the College. Nor is it necessary to enter into the minute details respecting reading the Bible during the time of dinner in the College Hall; speaking Latin in ordinary conversation; the hours at which the College gates are to be closed, and the keys lodged in the custody of some superior officer of the College; the obedience of the Fellows to the College officers; the provision for frequent disputations and exercises at stated hours and on fixed days. In all these points the Statutes of King's College in no wise differ from those of other Colleges, except perhaps the more minute particularity with which observances that now appear to be trifling, and are uniformly disregarded, are solemnly enjoined with the most sacred sanctions, and their modification in the smallest degree prohibited under the most awful penalties.

We observe a statement of the Provost, with reference to the statutable requirements on the subject of residence. "The residence of a Fellow," he says, "as required by the Statutes, is the same as that of the Provost. But owing to "the change of times and circumstances, our Visitors have sanctioned and "approved of a relaxation of that rule, and residence of non-official graduates "of the College is now only enforced for some special reason by order of the "Provost." We are at a loss to discover by what authority the Visitors could have considered themselves empowered to make such a relaxation. At all events, if such a power exists, we are of opinion that it should be employed to sanction a revision of the Statutes of a much more general character. If it does not, and it is our opinion that the Founder has carefully excluded such a supposition, we think the proper and indeed the only remedy would be that the oaths imposed by the Statutes should be declared, by the authority of the Legislature, to be henceforth illegal, and that the constitution of the College should receive such changes as are obviously recommended by altered circumstances and long experience of the working of other collegiate institutions.

Evidence, p. 348.

Visitor's authority.

Numerical condition.

It has been shown that the seventy Scholars of Eton are the only source of supply to recruit the students of the College. We find in the return of Mr. Romilly, the Registrary of the University, made in reply to our inquiries, that the total number of Matriculations and B.A. Degrees at King's College during the ten years ending with the year 1850 inclusive is, Matriculations 31, B.A. Degrees 30, or as nearly as possible, 3 each per annum. The education of so small a number of Students cannot but be regarded as entirely disproportionate to the great revenues and capabilities of the College.

Evidence, p. 66. pp. 68, 69, 70.

Succession of Scholars to Fellowships.

Another objectionable feature in this foundation is the certainty of succession from a probationary Scholarship to a perpetual Fellowship. The Provost states, "when a Scholar has completed his three years of probation, he is either elected "a Fellow or must quit the College." We believe the practice to be that a Scholar is invariably elected a Fellow after the three years of probation, unless he have disqualified himself by glaring misconduct. This law of succession removes all stimulus to exertion, and appears to defeat the very object for which Fellowships, considered as rewards of learning, were endowed.

Evidence, p. 347.

Recommendations.

It would not be difficult to indicate a plan by which the existing incongruities might be removed, and an extended career opened to the College both for usefulness and fame. For instance, a new distribution might be made of the revenues of the College into three distinct classes, of Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions all tenable by persons who have received their education at Eton College. We are of opinion that this great school will always afford a sufficient supply of candidates for admission to the College, provided that the Fellowships and Scholarships be made accessible to all who have been at the school, whether they have been on the foundation or not; and we are unwilling in any of our recommendations to travel farther beyond the limits of the present law or practice of the Colleges than appears to be required by the urgency of the particular case. The limitation of the benefits of the foundation to persons coming from Eton School, will not prevent the admission of other Students, who might desire to become ordinary members of the College without seeking for pecuniary advantages. Indeed, there is nothing at present to interfere with the admission of such extraneous Students provided they do nothing to bring a burthen upon the College.

It does not appear to us to be expedient, in the present state of our information, to lay down a precise rule for the distribution of the revenues which we have recommended. We propose generally that the Exhibitions should be merely pecuniary helps, tenable for the ordinary period of Undergraduateship, and confer-

ring no corporate rights upon the holders of them. These we would have bestowed at Eton upon the best scholars of that foundation proceeding to King's College, as a species of commutation for their present right to become Scholars and in due time Fellows of that Society. Besides the Exhibitions we should wish to see a competent number of well-endowed Scholarships bestowed upon Undergraduate Students, after an annual examination in the College at Cambridge, and tenable for five years, to which all persons educated at Eton, whether Exhibitioners or not, might be eligible. Such Scholarships we believe would be found a most valuable means of attracting students, and of maintaining a body of studious and well-informed Undergraduates, to give tone and vigour to the whole system of the College. The Scholarship Examination, we are informed, is found at Trinity College to be the most efficient part of the Collegiate discipline. The succession to Fellowships we would entirely sever from the Scholarships as a matter of right; there should, in our opinion, be an annual Fellowship examination, to which all Etonians, of whatever College, having taken the B. A. Degree, and below the standing required for the M. A. Degree might be admissible as candidates to fill the vacancies that had occurred during the past twelvemonths. Regulations for carrying this scheme into effect might, we think, be made without great difficulty by a duly authorized body, after friendly communication with the school and the College.

By such a scheme, if adopted, a succession of motives would be supplied to stimulate the students of the College in their academical career. A large field of competitors for such prizes as the Scholarships and Fellowships would not be wanting. The school would be largely benefited by having the endowments of the College thrown open to the whole of its scholars, instead of having them confined, as at present, to about a tenth of its number; and the College would be raised to that position in the University which the magnificence of its buildings and its great endowments so well entitle it to occupy.

In the event of such a change as we have recommended being adopted in regard to King's College, it would become necessary to constitute the Provost and a portion of the Fellows a Board of government and election, corresponding to the Master and Senior Fellows of Trinity and St. John's Colleges. At present, the elections being conducted at Eton, the admission of probationary Fellows into actual Fellowships rests with the whole body of Graduate Fellows. This would appear to be too large a number to be duly sensible of the responsibility of election or to carry on satisfactorily the business of Examinations.

Deed of Composition between the College and the University.

Before we quit the consideration of King's College, it is necessary to say a few words on the subject of the Deed of Composition entered into between the University and this Society in the year 1456. Peculiar powers of jurisdiction had been secured soon after the Foundation, under Royal and Papal authority, to the Provost of King's within the precincts of the College, and he was locally exempted from all interference, either from the Ecclesiastical authorities of the Diocese, or from the Chancellor of the University. These privileges in the fifteenth century were considered to be of much importance; and it would appear that the rest of the University bore them with impatience. Feelings of jealousy, indeed, had become so prevalent on account of this peculiar jurisdiction, that cases, as it would seem, had occurred of Candidates from the College being refused their Academical Degrees. To secure the peculiar privileges of the College, and at the same time to prevent the members of the Society from being molested in the enjoyment of *equal* rights with other members of the University, so far as Degrees were concerned, was the object of the Deed of Composition. In accordance with its terms, all other members of the University, in taking any Degree, are still sworn to observe it. But the privileges have ceased to be of any importance, and there is no probability of the members of the College being disturbed in the enjoyment of equal rights with all other Students. It is to be observed that as this Composition is a Deed of Covenants entered into by the University with another body though one of its own members, it does not fall within the competence of the Senate to make any change respecting it. But it may reasonably be doubted whether sufficient importance can any longer be attached to the question to justify the insertion of the Composition Deed, or any reference to its provisions in the Statutes of the University; and it certainly appears objectionable to continue the imposition of an oath intended to secure privileges which have ceased to have any practical significance.

Baker's MSS., Vol. xxv., p. 447.

REPORT.

TRINITY HALL.

We have entered into a minute consideration of the case of King's College, both on account of the peculiar circumstances and the great importance of the Foundation. But we have not thought it necessary to enter upon any lengthened or separate account of the other Colleges severally, as most of them bear so strong a resemblance to each other, both in their present state and past history, that any general observations we have to make upon them will for the most part readily admit of a special application. If we were to treat of each College separately, we should encumber our Report with a needless repetition of details. The Society of Trinity Hall, however, is so far of a peculiar character that it must necessarily form an exception to the rule we have adopted.

Origin of the College.

The Foundation of this College appears to have been occasioned by the ravages committed by the great plague throughout the country, and especially in the diocese of Norwich, during the years 1348 and 1349. It is stated in Blomefield's History of Norfolk (p. 68, folio edit.), that in the year 1349 there were 863 institutions to benefices in the diocese, the clergy dying so fast that they were obliged to admit numbers of youths, that had only devoted themselves for clerks by being shaven, to be rectors of parishes; and that Pope Clement VI., by a bull dated at Avignon, Oct. 13, at the request of Bishop Bateman, dispensed with sixty clerks, though they were only shavelings and but twenty-one years of age, to hold rectories and other livings, the Bull setting forth that it was done that Divine service might not cease in the diocese, he being acquainted by the Bishop that there had been and was no less than a thousand parish churches void of incumbents in this diocese. In the preamble to the grant of the rectory of Blofield, which had been given to the Bishop by a papal Bull for the maintenance of his table during his life, but which he now gave up for a term of years for the support of the College, and in particular for defraying the expense incurred by the erection of the collegiate buildings, it is recited, among other reasons for the gift, that the plague had carried off so many persons in the diocese that few were remaining at that time, by whom the duties of ecclesiastical superintendence could be discharged:—"Quodque pestilentia pridem ingruens tot subtraxit in locis "singulis et in nostra presertim diocesi, quod pauci remanent his diebus, per "quos onera poterint ecclesiastica gubernari. Idcirca ad honorem Dei omni-"potentis ac utilitatem, commodum, regimen et directionem reipublicæ et "specialiter nostræ Cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis nostræque dioceseos Norwicensis, "unum collegium scholarium juris canonici et civilis Sanctæ Trinitatis vocabulo "insignitum in Universitate Cantabrigiensi fundavimus" &c.—*Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk*, p. 362.

Letters of Foundation.

The letters of Foundation, bearing date January 15, 1350—51, state that William of Norwich (Bishop Bateman), in honour of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and of his holy Cathedral Church of Norwich, which is known to be called after the Blessed Trinity, for the advancement of the worship of God, of the knowledge of civil and canon law, and of the University of Cambridge; and also for the benefit, good government, and administration of the State, and especially of his church aforesaid and the diocese of Norwich, ordained, founded, and established a perpetual College of scholars in Canon and Civil Law in the University of Cambridge in the diocese of Ely, in which he had undeservedly attained the degree of Doctor. He decreed that the College should be called the College of the Scholars of the Blessed Trinity of Norwich, and the house which the said College should inhabit should be named the Hall of the Blessed Trinity of Norwich. He then made provision for the appointment of a Keeper of the College, and for the successive elections of Keeper and Fellows. The Foundation was confirmed by Thomas, Bishop of Ely, on the 20th January, and by the Chancellor and Masters of the University on the 21st January of the same year.

Royal Letters Patent.

The Letters Patent of 24 Edward III. enabling the Keeper, Fellows, and Scholars to hold the site of the College in mortmain, granted also permission to impropriate and hold impropriate the advowsons of benefices to the value of 100 marks per annum. Five other licenses of a similar nature were shortly afterwards granted by the same king; and we may reasonably conclude from this evidence, that the College was endowed by the Bishop with ecclesiastical property belonging to the see of Norwich.

Objects of the Foundation.

From this evidence we gather that the Bishop designed the College which he

had founded to be a nursery of clerks for the supply of the various wants of his diocese. Accordingly, in the Statutes of the College we find it provided, that every Fellow, besides the oath of general obedience to the Statutes, shall also swear that so long as he may live, to whatever dignity he may be raised, he will promote the honour and advantage of the church of Norwich and never the contrary; and that never, so long as he may live, will he act in any cause, action, or business against any Bishop of Norwich for the time being, nor against the church or Chapter of Norwich; and that when he shall not be engaged in scholastic exercises, so long as he may live, he will support in any cause, business, or suit the Bishop of Norwich for the time being, and the church and Chapter of Norwich, for a reasonable and sufficient salary as often as he may be called upon by them; with a proviso that when engaged on scholastic exercises, he shall not be withdrawn from such duties against his will in virtue of his oath.

Statutable requirements.

Another Statute provides, that in order that the Bishop and Chapter may be informed of the names of the persons who are so bound to lend them assistance, and in order that they may the more readily have recourse to such persons, every Keeper of the College shall yearly, at the Synod next after the Feast of St. Michael to be held in the church of Norwich, certify the Bishop, or in his absence the President of the Synod, and also the Prior and Chapter of the church, of the names and surnames of all the Fellows of the College then remaining, and of those who have vacated their Fellowships the year preceding, by means of two Letters Patent sealed with the common seal of the College; one of which letters shall be directed to the Bishop for the time being, and in his absence the President of the Synod; and the other to the Prior and Chapter. Another Statute directs the priests of the College to pray in their missa for the peace and tranquillity of the church of Norwich.

It may here be observed that the College, having had no other Charter of incorporation than the simple license of mortmain above referred to, followed however by the grant of several other Royal Charters in which the corporate character of the Society was assumed and acknowledged, yet at a distance of more than 200 years from its foundation thought it expedient to apply for an Act of the Legislature to remove all doubts as to its corporate existence, and to confirm it in the possession of all the usual rights incident to the corporate character. It is remarkable that, although several other Colleges appear to have had no more formal or regular Charter of Foundation than that which was conferred by Edward III. on this Society, yet, with the single exception of Gonville Hall, we are not acquainted with any other instance of an Act of Parliament or other authentic recognition being obtained to confirm the corporate rights and character which had been previously assumed to exist. The Act of Parliament to which we refer was passed in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, which, after reciting the Foundation of the College by Bishop Bateman in the time of King Edward III., and its continuance up to the period when the Act was passed, thus proceeds:—

Act of Parliament.

"And forasmuche as yf cavillacion shulde at any tyme hereafter be had or "used upon the simple wordes of that tyme, some question or doubt might aryse "of the validitie of the Corporacion of the said Colledge or Hall, and thereupon "daunger or hurte might growe as well to the said Colledge, as also to divers and "sundrie personnes, who hath heretofore received, and whiche hereafter shall "receive gyftes, grauntes, or leases of the said Colledge or Hall: for avoiding of "which inconvenyencys, and for the sure establyshment both of the Corporation "of the said Colledge, and of all other mens rights and interests, it may please the "Quenes Majestie, with the assent of the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall, and "the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the auctoritie of the "same, That the Company and Fellowshypp which now be of the said Colledge, "or shalle hereafter be, shall and maye be a bodye polytike of themselfes, and "incorporated reallye and actuallye by the name of Mayster, Fellowes, and Scollers "of the Colledge or Hall of the Holie Trinitie in the Universitie of Cambridge, "to have being and continuance for ever."

From the alteration of the corporate style of the College, we may assume that the connexion between it and the church and diocese of Norwich had ceased for a long time, probably from a period very little removed from the date of the Foundation. Yet, that the legal and other assistance which the College was bound to render to the church and diocese of Norwich, had at first a real significance, which in these days it is difficult to understand, may be inferred from the declara-

Connexion between the College and the Diocese of Norwich.

REPORT.

tory Statutes which the Bishop added to the original code very soon after the foundation of the College. It is there declared that no one in virtue of his oath of obedience to the Statutes shall be bound to support the Bishop, Chapter, or Church of Norwich against his own father, mother, or other relative to the third degree inclusive, nor even against any stranger, to whom he may have been indebted for the greater part of his life for necessary maintenance, provided always that no one support even such relatives and friends against the Bishop, Chapter, or Church in any cause, suit, or business, according to the requirements and tenor of the said Statute. The relaxation of the law shows the reality and stringency of the original enactment. The Act, however, made no change in the Statutes of the College, which still continue in force to the present day in exactly the same form in which they came from the hands of the Founder in the year 1350–51. Yet although the several members of the College are still sworn to observe the Statutes in their original form, there is, perhaps, no other instance among our Collegiate Institutions, with the exception of King's College, where the alterations, which have been caused by the lapse of time in the general system of the University, have occasioned such a wide and entire departure from the intentions of a Founder, as is observable on an examination of the Statutes of this Society. This almost complete annihilation of the statutable regulations is due partly to the separation of the legal and clerical professions, partly to the diminished importance of Civil, and the entire discontinuance of Canon Law, but in a still higher degree to the prevalent disuse of the ancient system of scholastic exercises and the substitution of other modes of legal study and practice.

Distribution of Fellows into *Legistæ* and *Canonistæ*.

The first Chapter of the Statutes directs that there shall be 20 Fellows, of which 10 at least, and 13 at most, shall be *Legistæ*, and 7 at least, and 10 at most, shall be *Canonistæ*. The *Legistæ* or Students in Civil Law are in later documents called *Civilistæ*. Another Statute provides that every Fellow deputed to the study of Canon Law shall within twelvemonths from the day on which he was admitted into the place of a *Canonista*, cause himself to be raised to all the Holy Orders. A subsequent Chapter directs that any Fellow of the College, who, in the judgment of the majority of the Fellows, is in any way incapacitated from making proficiency in study to the honour of the College, or who on probable grounds is not expected to render himself capable of attaining the degree of Doctor in Canon or Civil Law, shall be forthwith, with the deliberation and consent of the major part of the Fellows, expelled from the society *with this proviso*, that all the Canonistæ in Priest's Orders shall retain their Fellowships in perpetuity, so long as they are willing to remain within the College, until they obtain benefices incompatible with the regulations of the Statutes, or by their bad conduct incur the penalty of expulsion, in conformity with the Statutes. It thus appears that an exception was made by the Founder in favour of those Fellows who were in Priest's Orders, with regard to the duration of tenure of their Fellowships.

Studies.

The third Chapter directs that every Fellow shall bestow himself with diligence on scholastic study until he be capable of giving lectures; and from that time he is, in the condition of a Bachelor, to apply himself continuously to the giving of lectures until he shall have gone through in the usual manner the books of Civil Law as a Legista, and the books of Decretals as a Decretista. The same Statute further enacts that the Keeper and Fellows of the College for the time being shall remain there so long as they behave themselves well, and study diligently, and it declares that they shall not have any title to remain in the College inconsistent with their being removed from the Society for any failure of obedience to the Founder's directions, and that without any redress by way of appeal.

Residence.

The Statute de Residentia et Absentia, after prescribing certain rules for obtaining leave of absence, which clearly exclude the idea of constant absence from the College on the part of the Keeper and Fellows, provides that a moiety of the Fellows shall always remain within the walls for the protection of the College and its property, and among these there shall always be two in Priest's Orders, for the performance of Divine Service. It is further directed that neither Keeper nor Fellows shall be absent *with leave* at any time when there is not general vacation, for more than a month continuously or discontinuously, except on the business of the College, or some necessary business of their own, to be approved by the judgment and assent of the Keeper and a majority of the Fellows.

Allowances.

The allowances of the Keeper and Fellows are fixed by the Statutes, those of the former, for a robe, commons, and other necessaries, being ten marks per

annum, and those of the latter being proportionately lower. Another Chapter directs that the whole stock remanent, after the payment of the necessary expenses of the College, shall be lodged annually in a chest as College treasure. This treasure is to be expended only on the building and repair of the dwellings, walls, or enclosure of the College, or of the Rectories belonging thereto, or in the purchase of perpetual rents for the same, or for the defence of its rights or other permanent benefit of the same, but not for the advantage of the individual members of the said College. It is further directed by a subsequent Chapter, and in language of the most solemn character (super quo Custodis et Sociorum, qui pro tempore fuerint, sub juramento præstito coram Domino, conscientias oneramus), that whenever the College shall possess sufficient surplus of annual income, it shall be obligatory upon it to augment the number of Fellows in proportion to the extent of such surplus income.

Scholarships.

In the additional Statutes which the Bishop gave to the College four years later, he directed that there should be two or three Scholarships founded, with all convenient speed, and that when the income of the Society should suffice for the purpose, the number of scholars should be increased to seven. These scholars, who appear to have had certain duties to perform in the way of attendance upon the Fellows, were to have three marks per annum for all their necessary expenses, and were to have a preference shown them in the elections to Fellowships.

Other Students.

Beyond the Fellows and Scholars it would not appear that the Bishop designed his College to be open for the reception of students. At least we find it directed by the Statutes (cap. 2), that without the unanimous consent of all the Fellows of the College, no one should be admitted to reside with them for any number of days successively, nor after admission should any one be allowed to remain within its walls any longer than the whole body of Fellows unanimously concurred in the permission. We think we are correct in putting this interpretation upon the words of the Statute, for we find that Dr. Caius, in a draft of the code which he at one time had designed for his College, extracts this passage from the Bateman Code of Gonville Hall, and places it under the heading "De pensionariis." Immediately afterwards he subjoins his own regulations for the conduct of "Pensionarii majores" and "minores," or what are now called Fellow Commoners and Pensioners.

Prohibition of Practice in the Courts of Law.

A provision, which sounds strangely to a modern ear, is contained in the third Chapter. It is there directed that no Fellow shall in anywise engage in pleading as an advocate, or in acting as an agent in the office of proctor, in public practice as a public pleader or proctor, nor even in particular cases, out of regard to any one, if by such practice as a pleader or proctor, he may be notably hindered from lecturing or study. "Nullusque Socius ad postulandum in advocatorum "officio, nec etiam ad procurandum in procuratorum officio, in causis communibus, "ut advocatus seu procurator communis, se occupet quovis modo, nec etiam singu- "lariter ex affectione, si tali exercitio postulandi seu procurandi a lectura vel "studio poterit notabiliter impediri." We have already seen that the Fellows were to be exonerated from the burthensome duty of rendering legal assistance to the Church and Chapter of Norwich in the event of such an engagement interfering with the ordinary course of the scholastic exercises. We may therefore safely conclude that the Founder relied entirely on domestic study within the University, and the exercises of the schools for the production of accomplished lawyers.

Holy Orders.

It has been stated that Bishop Bateman designed his College for twenty Fellows besides the Master, that he distributed them into Legistæ and Canonistæ, and that the latter were in all cases required to proceed to Priest's Orders. He further directs that the College should never be left without at least two Fellows in residence in Priest's Orders. The property, however, which he gave to the College (for his death at Avignon in 1355 probably prevented the completion of the endowment on the liberal scale which he originally designed), was found to be sufficient only for three Fellows and two Scholars, and it was not until the year 1581 that the College had means sufficient to act upon the Statute de numero augendo, when one additional Fellowship was created: there are therefore four Fellowships at the present time of the original foundation, but in what manner the regulations of the Statute as to the number in Priest's Orders, would operate in the absence of the full complement of twenty Fellows, it is difficult to determine; it may, however, be reasonably concluded that the Founder's intentions would not be satisfied with fewer than two Fellows so ordained.

But eight Fellowships on subsidiary Foundations have been added to the

REPORT.

four we have described. They are two by Simon Dalling in 1453, who were required to be Canonistæ, and consequently obliged by the Statutes of Bishop Bateman to take Priest's Orders: one by Robert Goodknape in 1508, which is also by the terms of its own Foundation to be held by a Priest: one by Walter Hewke in 1518 to be held by a "Secular Priest:" three by Richard Nicke, Bishop of Norwich, in 1557, two of which he desired should be in Priest's Orders; and the eighth by William Mowse, in 1586, which is unrestricted as to professional qualifications. It would, therefore, appear that eight of the twelve Fellowships at present existing ought, in conformity with the intentions of the respective Founders, to be held by clergymen.

P. 137 in the printed Book of University Statutes.
Evidence, p. 334.

It seems, however, by the statement which the College has sent to us, that the prohibition against lectures and degrees in Canon Law (Stat. Reg. Hen. VIII.) which, although superseded by Queen Mary, was revived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, entirely destroyed the efficacy of those Statutes of the College which related to the duties of the Canonistæ, and this not merely as to their studies, lectures, and degrees, but also as regards the profession to which they should devote themselves. But even if it be allowed that the abolition of lectures and degrees in this branch of Law would exonerate the Fellows of the original Foundation from the duty of taking Holy Orders, which, indeed, does not appear by any means a necessary consequence, there would still be four Fellowships limited by the terms of their respective Foundations to persons in Priest's Orders, two of which, founded by Bishop Nicke, were instituted subsequent to the prohibition of King Henry VIII., to which we have referred.

Revision of the Statutes.

We have now adverted to the most striking features of this Foundation, as they are delineated in the Statutes and the directions expressed by the subsidiary benefactors. We think it must be admitted, that nearly all the regulations by which the duties of the several members of the College, as distinguished from their rights, were attempted to be defined, have lost their efficacy, and that a revision of the fundamental laws of the Society is urgently called for.

Evidence, p. 338.

The Master and Fellows inform us, that "within the last fifty years the Society "has frequently entertained the idea of obtaining new Statutes, in conformity with "their practice," but they add that "any proceedings on their part would be pre-"mature while changes in the general constitution of the University, and in the "regulations of the Faculty, to which so many of their Statutes refer, were in con-"templation."

Pp. 55, 91. Recommendations.

In another part of our Report we have stated our opinions as to the best mode of reviving the legal studies of the University. We are of opinion that the greatest benefits may arise to the University and to the Country by a re-organisation of the Faculty of Law, with which this College has always been intimately connected. It is of great moment that the connexion which has always subsisted between the University and the great profession of the Law should be maintained and extended. For this reason we are not disposed to revert to the strict conditions imposed by the several Founders of this College with regard to ordination. That the College was founded for the encouragement of legal studies, and that the professions of the Church and the Bar have been irrevocably disjoined, must be accepted as facts. Much weight also must be assigned to the long-continued usage of the College, by which two only of the Fellows are required to be in Priest's Orders, to whom the principal duties of Collegiate instruction and management have been usually deputed. We are, however, of opinion that, if the remaining ten foundation Fellowships are allowed to be held by laymen, it would be expedient to limit their tenure to a term of years. Twelve years from the standing requisite for the M.A. or B.C.L. Degree, would appear to us to be a reasonable time. It deserves to be noticed that all the Colleges in Cambridge, which have been founded since the Reformation, required in their original codes that the Fellows should cease to derive any advantage from the College after a limited time. In Emmanuel and Sidney Sussex Colleges, the time fixed was the standing requisite for the D.D. Degree. In both these Societies, however, a relaxation of this rule enabling the Fellowships to be held for life under the usual conditions was obtained at a very early period. In Downing College, it is directed by the Charter, "that the lay Fellowships" (two only are clerical and tenable for life) "shall be held only for the term of twelve years respectively, and "shall, within that time, be vacated by those who are in the Law line, by their "not being called to the Bar within eight years after their elections, and by those "who are in the Medical line by their not taking the degree of Doctor of Physic "within two years after they are of sufficient standing; likewise by marriage, or

" by entrance into Holy Orders, at any time within the first six years after their " election." REPORT.

An adaptation of the Statutes of the College to its modern practice, with the single exception of the alteration in the tenure of the lay Fellowships, from a perpetuity to a term of years, would appear to us to be highly expedient. Provision should also be made, that the Fellows should pursue the profession of the Law. This at present is generally the case in practice; but we are not aware of any statutable regulation by which the neglect of the rule could be obviated: indeed, it would rather appear, as we have already seen, that forensic practice was discouraged by the Founder. We are, however, very sensible of the inadequacy of any such regulations to secure the objects at which they aim; and we rely with much more confidence on the controlling influence of public opinion, and the spontaneous efforts of the members of the several Colleges, to promote both the professional and general studies which may be indicated, either by the terms of particular Foundations, or by the wants and requirements of modern times.

REPORT.

APPROPRIATIONS TO SCHOOLS.

In considering the limitations affecting the elections of several of the Fellowships and Scholarships at different Colleges, we reserved for future remark the case of schools having claims upon such foundations. The scheme which we have recommended for the reform of King's College will have indicated the mode in which we should be disposed to deal with such appropriations. We have already stated our opinion that it would be very advantageous if local claims and also those of name or kindred should cease to be enforced. The case of schools seems to require a different treatment. We recognise in such foundations an interest sufficiently definite and distinct to entitle them to more favourable consideration.

Recommendation.

The principle of commutation, by which Exhibitions conferred by the authorities of the school on scholars proceeding to the College should be accepted in lieu of the existing claims to Fellowships and Scholarships, would in our opinion be found to work beneficially for both parties. For the schools it would be advantageous if they had an indefeasible right to confer pecuniary rewards upon their best scholars proceeding to the particular College at fixed times, in place of the contingent reversion to vacant Fellowships at long and uncertain intervals. In making such a commutation, regard should be had to the number of persons likely to proceed from the school to the University; and it should also be borne in mind that the Exhibitioners would be equally eligible with other candidates to the open Fellowships and Scholarships on the Foundation of the College; and as the Scholarships would be tenable together with the Exhibitions thus commuted, it would not be reasonable that the latter should continue to be of equal value with the original Scholarship or Fellowship. In order to replace the income withdrawn by the commutation which we have indicated from the existing Fellowships and Scholarships, we should see no objection to make available the sums at present devoted to the maintenance of open Exhibitions, or such as are not restricted to particular schools. In many Colleges these are of considerable value, and we do not doubt that they would be productive of much greater good if bestowed in the way of Foundation Scholarships, according to the mode we have suggested.

Removal of all Restrictions on Fellowships and Scholarships.

For the efficient working of the Collegiate system we think it highly desirable that in every College there should be a competent number of well endowed Fellowships and Scholarships, each open to all the subjects of Your Majesty, wherever born, in the election to which no other qualification should be regarded but merit only. In attaining this object we see no serious difficulty except such as is presented by the claims of schools. All other restrictions upon election which are found to exist may, we think, be removed without violating any principle of justice or equity.

Recommendations.

We think it expedient that an authority should be constituted capable of dealing with this particular class of appropriations, both with power to require the necessary information and to determine between the relative claims of the School and the College. It would be found we believe that some schools had long ceased to furnish claimants for the benefactions designed for them. Some perhaps may have entirely disappeared. An authority so constituted might also determine the relative number and value of the Fellowships and Scholarships to be left remaining. The documentary evidence which we have collected and caused to be printed, more particularly the return made to the Commissioners of King Henry VIII., will supply to some extent the means of determining what the particular number in each case should be. In connexion with this point we may also add that the Charters and Statutes of some of the Colleges, which direct the augmentation of the number of Fellowships in proportion to the increase in the value of the College property, are perhaps deserving of more consideration than they have received in all cases. We have not succeeded in obtaining all the information which is necessary to come to a just conclusion on this subject, and are accordingly compelled to limit ourselves to an expression of the principles upon which we think that any review of such claims ought to be conducted.

The expediency of constituting such an authority as that we have suggested will appear from the following statement in the reply received from the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, a society which is by no means the most embarrassed by the restrictions annexed to subsidiary foundations.

Evidence, p. 323.

The Master and Fellows say: "In respect to the question whether there are

" any Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, attached to the College, in the " conditions or application of which the Master and Fellows would think it advan- " tageous to obtain alterations or modifications by competent authority, with the " view of giving greater effect to the intention of the Founders, and rendering " them more practically beneficial, the Commissioners will have observed that the " Master was authorized by the resident Fellows to express their concurrence in " the statement made by him, April 5, 1851, in reply to the queries 11, 12, and " 13, put to him December 20, 1850; and that statement comprehends all that the " College has to say in direct reply to this Query. It considers that any " alterations to be made in conditions mutually affecting the College and any " School in connexion with it, of necessity require the concurrent consent of both " parties. An obvious scheme presented itself as respected the Ipswich Bye- " Fellowship and Scholarships, which it was thought would be secure of meeting " with the approbation of the Managers of the Ipswich School; but any such " scheme must of course be preceded by discussion and arrangement with them. " If a competent authority existed for the settlement of the several matters touched " upon in the part of the Master's statement here referred to, the College " would gladly endeavour to effect an equitable and satisfactory settlement with " the Trustees, Governors, and Managers of the several Schools, with which it has " any connexion, without losing sight of the design of the benefactors who estab- " lished that connexion with the intent to benefit both parties. The Master and " Fellows entertain no doubt that the alterations, which they themselves desire, " would be at once for the advantage of the College, of the Schools, and of all " immediately interested in their well-being."

SCHOLARSHIPS.

We proceed to enumerate the several Scholarships at the different Colleges, as far as the information in our possession will enable us to do so.

St. Peter's College.

At ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, the total number is 68, of which 30 are in some measure restricted. The Students of Christ's Hospital have a preference to four founded by Lady Mary Ramsey, in 1601. Twenty-five are in the patronage of Lord Melbourne, which were founded by Dr. Bernard Hale, in 1662. One founded by Mr. Miller, in 1683, is appropriated to scholars from Huntingdon school. The remaining 38, on 13 different Foundations, are unrestricted.

As to the mode in which these Scholarships were endowed, our information is very imperfect. It is comprised in the following extract from the reply to our inquiries addressed to the Society:—

Evidence, p. 314.

" The Scholars on the several Bye-Foundations receive respectively sums varying " from one shilling to five shillings and three half-pence per week, subject to de- " ductions for non-residence; but the scholars on the Gisborne Foundation " receive 30*l.* per annum. Several Scholarships on different Foundations may be " obtained by the same person.

" The deductions for non-residence are paid to the Domus Fund. Some of the " Stipends on Supplemental or Bye-Foundations arise from estates which are " administered by the general authorities of the College; others are charged upon " property belonging to various individuals and public bodies. Almost all the " Scholarships are fixed in yearly value by the terms of their respective Foun- " dations."

Clare Hall.

From CLARE HALL, we have received no information of any kind. We learn, however, from the Cambridge Calendar, that there are more than 45 Scholarships at this College, of which 41 and upwards are open, the remaining four being restricted in the following manner:—

Two founded by Mr. Cave, of the value of 1*l.* 1*s.* per week during residence, are appropriated to scholars from Wakefield school. One worth 12*s.* per week, during residence, is appropriated to a scholar from Hull school. The fourth, of the value of 40*l.* per annum, was founded by Benjamin Cherry, Esq., and is appropriated to a native of the county of Herts. It is open to general competition, in case no candidate from the county appears to be duly qualified.

The value of the remainder is thus stated:—

REPORT.

Four of 50*l.* per annum . . } for four years, with 3*s.* 3*d.* per
Four of 20*l.* „ . . } week, during residence.
One by Sir John Trott, 20*l.* per annum.
One by Mr. R. Scrivener, 14*l.* per annum.
One by Rev. J. Hinman, 30*l.* per annum.
Thirty and upwards, varying from 2*s.* to 6*s.* per week, during residence.

Pembroke College.

At PEMBROKE COLLEGE, the total number of Scholarships is 30, of which 16 are appropriated. They are—

Three by Archbishop Grindal, value 28*l.* per annum, to St. Begh's school.
Two by William Smart, . . } value 5*l.* per annum to Ipswich
Four by Ralph Scrivener . . } school.
Six by Mr. Parkin, value 50*l.* per annum; 5 to Merchant Taylors' school, 1 to Bowes' school.
One by Dr. Stuart, value 80*l.* per annum, to Merchant Taylors' school.

It may here be observed that besides these Scholarships there are many valuable Exhibitions at this College for Students from Merchant Taylors' school and Christ's Hospital. The Master and Fellows have expressed a strong opinion to us that it is injurious to the College to have so many Students at their College from two particular schools as are necessarily attracted by the largeness of the allowances.

Evidence, p. 320.

"Among other objections," it is said, "is the repugnance on one hand to having "many of them as Fellows of the College at the same time, lest the College itself "should come to be a kind of appendage to the Schools, while on the other hand "there is an equal repugnance to rejecting them if deserving.

"The College being a small one, the number of Scholars admitted from these "two Schools forms a considerable portion of the whole number of Students.

"It would be a great advantage to the Schools, if by means of an equitable "arrangement they could have the liberty of sending Scholars with considerable "Allowances to other Colleges."

The Master also remarks that "since the issuing of the Commission the College "have had an application from the Managers of the School for the consolidation "of the Ipswich Scholarships. Pending the Commission, the College have not "deemed it respectful to the Queen to entertain the proposal. In default of an "heir to the Foundress, the Crown is their Visitor."

The 14 open Scholarships at this College are—

Six of the original Foundation, of the value of 28*l.* per annum.
Seven by Dr. Watts, } the 4 senior of the value of 14*l.* per annum.
One by Thomas James, } the 4 junior of the value of 12*l.* per annum.

p. 318.

For fuller information on this subject, reference must be made to the replies of the Master (Dr. Ainslie), from whom we have received every assistance we could desire in the whole prosecution of our inquiry.

Caius College.

From GONVILLE and CAIUS COLLEGE we have received scarcely any information. It appears from the University Calendar that the total number of Scholarships at this College is 45, varying from 60*l.* a-year to 8*l.* in value. Of these 20 were founded by Dr. Caius, and by the 15th chapter of his Statutes are thus limited:—

Six to the city of Norwich.
Six to the county of Norfolk.
Three to London.
Two to Herts.
One to Bedfordshire.
Two to Cambridgeshire.

Of other Foundations, two are limited to Norfolk, four to the City of Norwich, and six by Mr. Perse to scholars from his school in Cambridge. This would leave, therefore, only 13 open Scholarships.

There is, however, a scarce book, called Ives' Select Papers, in which may be found the Annals of this College, written by Francis Blomefield, the historian of the county of Norfolk, and formerly Fellow of this Society. This tract we have caused to be printed, and from it we learn that the following persons founded *open* Scholarships there, viz.:—

In the year 1503, Thomas Willows, one Scholarship.
„ 1540, William Gale, two Scholarships.
„ 1585, Joyce Frankland, twelve Scholarships.
„ 1596, Richard Willison, two Scholarships.
„ 1618, William Branthwait, four Scholarships.
„ 1627, Dr. Harvey, one Scholarship.

We also find in the same account the following Foundations of *appropriated* Scholarships, viz.:—

1504, One by Henry Carter for the Diocese of Norwich.
1507, One by William Sigo, for the same.
1540, Three by Thomas Atkin and Margery Hore, for the same.
1564, Four by Joan Trapps: one or more of the scholars are to be chosen by the Governors of the Free School of Sandwich, Kent.
1570, Three by Peter Hewett, for the diocese of Norwich, the first to be chosen by the Master, the second by the President, and the third by the next Senior Fellow.
1570, One by Humfry Bysby, for the school of Eye, in Suffolk, or a scholar from that neighbourhood.
1570, One by Archbishop Parker, to be chosen by the Archbishop of Canterbury, or, *sede vacante*, by the Dean and Chapter, the scholar to be born in Canterbury, and educated at the school there.
1599, Four by William Cutting, for scholars born in Norfolk.
1615, Six by Stephen Perse, with a preference to those who have been at least three years at his school in Cambridge.
1626, Four by Dr. Gostlin, for scholars born in the city of Norwich.
1639, Three by Matthew Stokys, two of which are to be scholars born in the county of Norfolk or city of Norwich; the third is to be nominated by the Bishop of Ely, within two months after a vacancy, otherwise the election devolves to the College.

These, with the Scholarships of Dr. Caius, described at length in his Statutes, would make a total number of 73. In what form these Foundations now exist, we are unable to state: possibly in some cases one or more may have been consolidated by the College, and so the number may have been reduced to that mentioned in the University Calendar.

From the Society of TRINITY HALL we have received the fullest information, for the particulars of which we must refer to the two papers sent to us by the Master and the Bursar. The total number of Scholarships at this College is 16. Two founded by Dr. Allen are of the annual value of 18*l.* each.

Trinity Hall. Evidence, p. 332. p. 341.

There are, moreover, three other classes of Scholarships.

The first of which, three in number, are of the value of 50 guineas each per annum.

The second, also three in number, are of the value of 30 guineas each per annum.

The third, being the remaining eight, are of the value of 12 guineas each per annum.

They were founded as follows;—

Two by Bishop Bateman, A.D., 1354.
One by Simon Dalling, A.D., 1453.
One by Mr. Spicer.
Two by Bishop Nicke, A.D., 1557.
One by Lawrence Maptyde, A.D., 1558.
One by Gabriel Dunne, A.D., 1560.
Two by Dr. Hervey, A.D., 1562.
One by Archbishop Parker.
Two by Dr. Bushby, 1577.
One by Dr. Mowse, A.D., 1586.

We are informed by the Society, that with the exception of Dr. Allen's Scholarships, the foundations have not been kept distinct since the year 1635. It appears also that the appropriations and preferences which were designed by some of the Founders have not been attended to.

REPORT.

Corpus Christi College.

From CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE we have received no distinct information. The late Master of the College, Dr. Lamb, in a republication of Masters' History of the College, has, however, furnished all the particulars relating to the Foundations of the Society. From this source we learn that there are 60 Scholarships, 28 of which are unappropriated. There are no Scholarships belonging to the original Foundation, but in the year 1548, in the Mastership of Dr. Parker (Archbishop of Canterbury), six were founded by the Society, two others having been founded in the previous century in consequence of the benefactions of Mr. Brocher and the Duchess of Norfolk respectively. In 1559 the Hon. Roger Manners gave to the College the rectory of East Chinnock for the support and maintenance of four poor scholars, three of whom are to be allowed 16*d.* per week for commons during residence, and the fourth, called a Sizar, is to have 10*d.* per week for his allowance, whilst all four are to enjoy the same privileges with other scholars. The value of the rectory in the year 1695, is stated to have been about 70*l.* per annum. We observe that the impropriate tithes belonging to the College have been commuted under the recent Tithe Commutation Act for 150*l.* per annum. Mrs. Alice Caston, in 1618, left one rent-charge of 12*l.* per annum, and a second of 10 marks, for the founding of three Scholarships in this College, each to be allowed at the rate of 2*s.* 3½*d.* per week, and treated as the other scholars. Dr. John Spencer, Master of the College, in 1687, purchased an estate at Elmington, a hamlet of Oundle in Northamptonshire, consisting of 316 acres of land, and worth at that time 200*l.* per annum. Out of the profits of this estate he left 10*l.* a year to a scholar to be appointed by the Master. By the Cambridge Calendar we learn that Dr. Spencer's Scholar receives now 20*l.* a year. Bishop Mawson, formerly Master of the College, by a codicil to his will, dated September 17, 1770, gave to the College 6000*l.* stock, New South Sea Annuities, directing the dividends to be accumulated until an estate of the clear yearly value of 300*l.* could be purchased. With this he directed 12 Scholarships to be founded, eight of which should be not less than 20*l.* per annum each, and the other four 30*l.* each. An estate was purchased in 1789, called Holton Hall, consisting of 531 acres of land in the parishes of Holton, Higham and Stratford in Suffolk, and the investment having proved a very advantageous one for the College, in 1802 the Scholarships were advanced, four of them to 40*l.* and eight to 30*l.* a year, which appears from the Cambridge Calendar to be still their value, Of the remaining 32 Scholarships seven are limited to candidates born in particular places, and 25 to persons coming from certain schools. The endowments of these Foundations appear to have been for the most part small rent-charges.

King's College.

Evidence, p. 352.

The designation of Scholars may be applied to those probationary Fellows of KING'S COLLEGE who have not yet completed their first three years of probation. The number of persons in this condition is variable, and may be taken at present at about ten. The dividends of a probationary Fellow are 27*l.* 4*s.* per annum. Those of an *actual* Fellow, while still an Undergraduate, are 78*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* On taking his B.A. degree, he receives 117*l.* 5*s.* per annum. All members of this Foundation have their commons in Hall free of expense, besides a certain weekly allowance in the Butteries.

Queens' College.

Evidence, p. 355.

We have no account given to us of the original Foundation of the several Scholarships at QUEENS' COLLEGE. By the Statutes it appears that they were originally eight in number. We are informed, however, by the Society that the Scholarships have been on two occasions consolidated by the College. It is stated that they are at present 15 in number, 11 being of the value of 15*l.* per annum, two of 40*l.*, and two of 50*l.* It does not appear that they are fettered by any restrictions: the local qualifications required in the eight Foundation Scholars have been abolished by Your Majesty's Letters Patent.

Catharine Hall.

Evidence, p. 363.

In ST. CATHARINE'S HALL there are 43 Scholarships, 13 of which are appropriated, and the remaining 30 open. For fuller particulars respecting these Foundations we refer to the communication received from Dr. Philpott, Master of the College. It appears to be the practice of this Society to consolidate several Scholarships. We have not the means of stating what is the amount of charge incurred by the College for the maintenance of these Foundations. Only three Scholarships of inconsiderable value are limited to particular schools, two founded by Mr. Holway, and one by Mr. Frankland.

From Jesus College we have received no information. It appears from the Calendar that there are 49 Scholarships at this College, of which 15 on the original foundation, and four others of inconsiderable value are open to all candidates. Eighteen are limited to the sons of clergymen, 16 to the orphans, and two to the sons of living clergymen. Seven are locally restricted, and the remaining five to particular schools. Report.

In Christ's College there are 47 Scholarships of the original Foundation, concerning which it is directed by the Statutes that there be always 23 scholars of the nine northern counties and no more, and that there may never be more than three scholars of any one county in England at the same time. The Master, Dr. Cartmell, informs us that in practice there have not been usually so many as 23 Scholars of the nine counties from a want of properly qualified candidates. Christ's College. Evidence, p. 375.

The value of all these Scholarships is 15*s.* per week each during residence.

It appears from the financial statement sent to us by the College, that on an average of the last seven years there has been distributed among the Foundation Scholars as residence money 524*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and also on account of Mr. Tancred's benefaction a further sum of 38*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* p. 392.

King Edward the Sixth added three Scholarships of the same value as those of Lady Margaret's Foundation, and unrestricted. p. 376.

Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines founded two Scholarships, with preference to the kindred of the Founders, but in other respects unrestricted. The Stipends arise from sources distinct from the Foundation of Lady Margaret;—they are of the yearly value of ten pounds each. p. 377.

Two Scholarships were also added to Lady Margaret's Foundation; the one by Sir Maurice Berkeley, restricted to the County of Gloucester; the other by Dr. Patynson, restricted to the Diocese of Durham. Both were added in the reign of King Henry VIII. p. 378.

There are many other Exhibitions, or unincorporated Scholarships, subsequently added, with various restrictions; of which a full account will be found in the Evidence of the Reverend Dr. Cartmell, Master of this College.

At St. John's College there are 124 Scholarships, of which the following are entirely open, viz.:— St. John's College.

Twenty-seven on the original foundation. Three by Henry Billingsley, 5th Feb.,*33rd Eliz.

One by Robert Clarke.

One by Mrs. Frances Jermin. By Will dated 10th Sept., 23rd Eliz., she directed that so much should be given by her executors as should be deemed sufficient for the Foundation. They determined that a rent-charge of 5*l.* per annum was sufficient for the purpose, which was charged upon an estate in Suffolk accordingly. The Deed is dated 12th Oct., an. Eliz. 24.

The following are the restricted or appropriated Scholarships:—

Four by Mr. Ashton appropriated in the same manner as his four Fellowships described above, page 163.

Two by Mr. Aston, Chief Schoolmaster of Shrewsbury school.

"Election shall be made of the scholars of the sd. free school, in manner "& form following, viz. First, of such scholars, who have been or shall be "born in the sd. town of Salop. 2d. And for default of such, of such as be "or shall be born in the suburbs of the same, or in the Abbey Foriate adjoyn-"ing thereunto, w^ch^ be or shall be the legitimate sonns of burgesses of the "same town, if they be found meet & apt for such preferments. 3d. And for "default of such then choice to be made of such scholars of the sd. school, "as were born within the franchises of the sd. town. 4th. Or in default of "such, then choice to be made of such scholars, of the sd. school as have been "or shall be born within the parish of Cherbury in the county of Salop. "And that every such election shall be yearly, & from time to time made by "the master & seniors of the sd. College for the time being, being of such "scholars as be or shall be sent from the sd. school to the sd. University of "Cambridge. Concerning the w^ch^ scholars, the said bayliffs with the sd.

* See note, p. 160.

REPORT.

" head schoolmaster for the time shall give notice of by their letters to the " sd. master & seniors of the aforesd. College, to be burgesses sonns, or the " sonns of some others in those orders before specify'd. And the sd. master " & seniors shall elect the sd. scholars according to those orders, such as are " godlyest, poorest, and best learned. Provided always, that no person, who " hath been or shall be a scholar of the sd. free grammar school shall be at " any time hereafter sent, notify'd, elected, or admitted to the sd. two scholar- " ships, or either of them being void as aforesd: unless he or they shall have " been a scholar or scholars in the highest form of the head schoolmaster " there, by the space of one whole year at the least."

Two by Mr. Beresford restricted in the same manner as his two Fellowships described above, page 160.

Four by Sir Marmaduke Constable thus restricted:

" The s^d four scholars or disciples for S^r Mar. Constable shall be taken & " chosen of such as shall be of the name & kindred of the s^d S^r Marmaduke, " if any such be able in the University of Cambridge. If none such can " be found, then they shall be elect and chosen of such as are born, or here- " after shall be born within the county of York, or the diocese of the same. " And for default of such, they shall be elect & chosen of such as be most " able & apt in the University of Cambridge, after y^e discretion of y^e master " and fellows.

Five by John Dowman, LL.D., the nomination of which was originally vested in the Warden and Brethren of the Guild of the name of Jesus, &c., in the parish church of Pocklington."

" The same privilege is conferred upon the schoolmaster, vicar, &c. of Pock- " lington, by an Act of Parliament, an. 6 Edw. 6, in these words:

" From henceforth, as often as the sd. 5 scholars' rooms, or any of them " within the sd. Coll. of St. Joh. shall fortune to be void by any means, " that then it shall & may be lawfull unto the master of the free grammar- " school in Pocklington & his successors for ever, with the vicar or curate " or churchwardens of the parish church of Pocklington for the time being, " to nominate, elect, & appoint such like number of scholars to be taken out " of the sd. free school of Pocklington as will then supply the roome or " rooms of the sd. scholar or scholars being void & the same scholars so " being elected nominated & appointed, with the names of them and every of " them, to send & present to the sd. master & fellows & scholars, in like " manner & forme, & in as large & ample manner as the master, warden " and brethren of the fraternity or guild in Pocklington, or any of them, ever " might or should, or ought to have done, at any time before the dissolu- " tion of the sd. guild. And that the sd. scholars & every of them so to " be elected, nominated, & presented, shall be without delay received & accepted " & taken into the sd. College, & shall have such like commodity, exhi- " bition, privilege, & erudition in the sd. College as any other scholar of " the free grammar-school, or any other hereafter or heretofore being nomi- " nated, appointed, or presented by the master & wardens of the said guild, " have, had, hath or ought to have, according to the composition of Dr. " Dowman."

In making this nomination a priority is given to candidates born in Yorkshire, especially such as are of the name and kin of the Founder In default of these, scholars of Pocklington school are to be taken, provided they be properly qualified, with a recommendation in favour of persons born near the places where the property given to the College by this Founder is situate.

Two by Mr. Ducket: the first limited to a certain parish in Holderness, and in default to some part of the same, and in default to the county of York with a preference to the vicinity of Holderness. The second Scholarship is limited to certain places in Kent, and in default of candidates from thence, to the county of York.

Two by Dr. Fell, limited in the same manner as his Fellowships described above, page 163.

One by Mr. Gregson, strictly confined to the county of Lancaster, with a preference to the town and parish of Preston, in the hundred of Amounderness; and in default of such, a second preference is given to vicinity to this parish.

Two by Mr. Ambrose Gilbert, May 6, 1642: originally intended for a Fellow and two Scholars; by a Decree in Chancery, an. 1647, 18 *lib.* per ann. allowed for two Scholars only.

" Mr. Gilbert gave a certain rent-charge of 18 *lib.* per an. out of a messuage " or tenement, called Marsh-House, and all the lands, &c. in the parish of " St. Osyth, in the county of Essex, upon condition that the master, fellows, " & scholars & their successors shall, upon the day of their next election, " according to the statutes of the College, elect & choose two scholars, w^ch^ sd. " two scholars so to be elected shall be of the sirname of Gilbert, or 2d Tor- " kington. And if there be none of the names then eligible, then, in default " thereof, the scholars to be elected out of the school of Colchester in Essex; " and for default of such, then the sd. scholars to be chosen out of such as " are of the town of Orsett in the sd. county of Essex, or born in the county " of Essex. And that the sd. scholars to be from time to time elected " & chosen shall be equally capable of & enjoy all emoluments, benefits, " privileges & profits, with other scholars of the foundation, and the founda- " tion to be deemed the foundation of Mr. Ambrose Gilbert, & the sd. scholars " to be esteemed & stiled Mr. Ambrose Gilbert's scholars."

Two by Mr. Hebblethwaite, described above, page 164.

Two by Dr. Keton, with the *same restrictions* as his Fellowship, described above, p. 162.

One by Mr. Robert Lewis and Mary his wife, founded for 100*l.*, bequeathed by will, October 12, 1620.

" In all succeeding times, for ever, when & so often as the sd. roome & " place of the sd. scholar of Mr. Lewis of Colchester & Mary his wife shall " be void, by whatsoever cause or occasion, if there be then within the sd. " College any scholars or scholar formerly of the sd. free school of Colchester " aforesd. & the sonn of a free burgess of the sd. town of Colchester, " qualify'd according to the statutes of the sd. College: the sd. master & " seniors of the sd. College for the time being shall & will make choice of some " such the most towardly & fit in all respects, for the place. And if it shall " happen there shall be no such sonn in the sd. College, w^ch^ have been of " the sd. freeschool, then it shall be lawfull to & for the bayliffs of the " sd. town of Colchester, the generall preacher of the sd. town, the school- " master of the free school there, for the time being, or any three of them, " to nominate & present to the sd. master & seniors of the sd. College " for the time being a sufficient scholar of the sd. freeschool of Colchester " to succeed into the sd. place, & to be by the sd. master & seniors elected " and admitted.

" Which sd. scholar is to have 12*d.* per week, & all other profits and " allowances as any other scholar of the sd. Coll. has or shall have. For " the maintenance of w^ch^ sd. scholar, the town of Colchester charge them- " selves with an annuity of 7 *lib.* per an."

Four by John Williams, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, thus restricted:

" Imprimis, that the four scholars of this foundation, upon the avoidance " & vacancy of them, be for ever chosen out of the grammar school of West- " minster, out of those four scholars of his Ldp's foundation there, & re- " sideing in the sd. school at y^e^ time of their election. 2d. And that two " of those four scholars aforesd. shall be born within some of the countys " of Wales; and the other two within the diocess of Lincoln. 3d. And for " want of such to be found in the sd. school, born as is aforesd. then the " vacant place to be supply'd (for that time only) of such as shall be born " within the liberties of Westminster, being scholars in the sd. school of " Westminster of the foundation aforesd. at the time of the sd. election (4) to " be for ever made at or about the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, " by the dean of Westminster for the time being, with the schoolmaster of the " sd. common grammar school, & one of the fellows of his Ldp's in St. John's, " to be appointed always by the master of the sd. College, as occasion shall re- " quire. 5^th^ And the sd. fellow so nominated & appointed by the sd. master " to receive towards the charge of his journey toties quoties of the treasurer " of the church of Westminster twenty shillings, & receive nothing of the

REPORT.

" College of St. John's in that respect. 6. And also that the said scholars, and " every one of y^m^ so elected shall and may, after their election into any the " sd. vacant rooms & places, continue still at Westminster school, until " the vigil or eve of St. Michael the archangell next following their election: " or shall & may at their own free choice, presently upon their election come " and be admitted into the sd. College, & live there at the only cost & " charge of their friends, until the vigil or eve of St. Michael aforesd. or " at the farthest the next day after the election of scholars in the sd. " College, and upon the sd. day to be always admitted into the sd. rooms or " places void, & from thenceforth to be had and taken to be reall and actuall " scholars of this foundation, & to enjoy the severall chamber-rooms erected " by his Ldp. for the sd. scholars, as also all allowances, emoluments, and " privileges, as other then actuall scholars for the Foundress do."

It appears that there were originally two Fellowships also on this foundation, but the estate given by the founder being soon discovered to be inadequate, the Fellowships were suppressed at a very early period.

Eight by Dr. Lupton, described above, page 163.

Four by Cardinal Morton, thus limited—

One to the county of Kent.
One to the county of Cambridge.
One to the county of Stafford.
One to the county of Dorset, with this proviso:—

That in default of fit candidates from any one of these counties a candidate from one of the other three should be taken, the electors recurring always on a vacancy to that county from which there has not been an election for the longest time.

Two by Bishop Dee, limited in the same manner as his Fellowship, described above, page 164.

Two by Dr. Riplingham, limited to the county of York.

Four by Mr. Robinson.

" Mr. Robinson left by will a messuage in Birchington &c., in the Isle of " Thanet, for the maintenance of two fellows & two scholars in St. Joh. Coll. " The sd. fellows & scholars to be born in the Isle of Thanet, & brought " up in Canterbury school, or, in default of such, other scholars born in " Kent, & of the sd. school.

" By a decree of Chancery (Nov 22, an. 1652, & upon consent of parties,) " it is ordered, that, whereas the sd. lands were then sunk to 50 *lib.* per an. " & not able to support the charge, the College should maintain (instead of " 2 fell. and 2 scholl.) four scholars, according to the direction of the donor, " in the aforesd. will, for ever. And should bestow the profitts and revenue " of the sd. messuage for ever on the sd. four scholars, according to the direc- " tion of the donor."

One by Mr. Spalding.

" Will. Spalding, of Tamworth, gave a legacy of 60 *lib.*, and 20 *lib.* was " added by Mr. Spalding of Barton in Suffolk, his brother, for maintaining " one scholar; founded March 2, an. Eliz. 42.

" The w^ch^ sd. scholarship he willed to be bestow'd, upon some one scholar, " which shall come from the grammar-school of Bury St. Edmunds aforesd. " as by the sd. will & testament more plainly doth appear. And lastly, we, " the sd. master, fellows & scholars of St. Joh. Coll. aforesd. do give & " grant unto the sd. John Spalding, during his life, the nomination of the " scholars w^ch^ hereafter shall be preferr'd unto the sd. scholarships, according " to the will of the sd. Will. Spalding deceased, so often, as the sd. scholar- " ship shall fall void, during the life of the said John Spalding. Always pro- " vided, that the sd. scholar so nominated by him, the sd. John Spalding, " be qualifyd for learning & manners according to the statutes of the sd. " College. v. White vellum Booke, p. 300.

" In consideration of Mr. Spalding's 20 *lib.* augmentation, this scholarship " is to be equal to y^e^ foundation. ib. p. 301."

One by Dr. Thimbleby, limited in the same manner as his Fellowship, described above, page 163.

One by John Thurleston, Clerk, M.A., of Hymsworth, in the county of York, thus limited :—

"The sd. Mr. Thurleston to have one scholar for ever—in such sort, as "other scholars of the sd. College now have, or hereafter shall have; with "all the profits & commodities now used, or hereafter to be used or had, "by any scholar coming out of the school of Sedberg of Dr. Lupton's foun- "dation.—The sd. scholar to be chose, of such as were or shall be born "within the parishes of Wakefield, Felkirke, or Hymsworth, in the county "of York. And chiefly such as have or shall learn in the school of Hyms- "worth by the space of three years, & being of the kindred of the sd. Mr. "Thurleston. And for lack of such, such to be chosen, as were born nigh, "or in one of the sd. three parishes, or at least within the county of "York.

"For the performance of w^ch^, the College received 90 *lib.* The foun- "dation dat. 20 Aug. an. Eliz. 14. Provided that those who are of the "consanguinity and affinity of the sd. J. Thurleston, shall be always preferred, "whether of the sd. school or no."

One by Jane Walton, widow of Jo. Walton, B.D., Archdeacon of Derby, &c.

"Item, I do give 100 *lib.* of lawfull English money, to be payd by my exe- "cutors, to the master & fellows of St. Joh. Coll. Cambridge, & to be em- "ploy'd by the sd. master & fellows, to the relief & maintenance, of such "scholars as be admitted of that house & of my kinne. And if none such be, "then to the relief of such scholars as shall come from Derby school, & be "admitted of that house. And if none such be, then to the relief of such "scholars, as shall come out of Derbyshire. And my meaning is, that this "relief shall be of the benefit of the sd. 100 *lib.* and the stock shall remain "whole.

"This clause agrees with the will of Jane Walton, lately deceased. extract. "Octobr. 24. 1609, by Raffe Jearman, Rich. Brandreth, executors. v. "Registr. in custodia Magistri, p. 6."

Three by Sir Robert Wood, of Islington, Knt., "who gave the messuage, "or tenement of the Plough, with the two tenements adjoining, called The "Bottle-house and the Bear in Barnewell, for the founding of three scholar- "ships, Feb. 9, an. 1659.

"The scholars to be nominated by Sir Rob. Wood, during his life, and "after his death, by Rob. Wood, of Islington in Surrey, Esq., and John Plat, "of West Horley in the same county, clerk, and by the survivor of them, "out of what school or county they please. Provided they be nominated "and sent to the College two months before the usual time of election, "and well qualify'd according to the statutes of the s^d^ College. And after "their deaths,the afores^d^ three scholars shall be elected by the master and "senior fellows of the s^d^ Coll. First, of such scholars as have learned, or "do learn at the free grammar school at Westminster, and are of the sixth "or seventh form of the s^d^ school. And in defect of such, then, 2^dly^, out of "the scholars of the free school of St. Paul's London, and Merchant Taylors', "or any other school within the city of London or county of Middlesex, "according as the master and seniors of the said College shall think in their "consciences most deserving."

The above list comprises 92 Scholarships, of which 32 are open to free competition, and 60 are restricted in the manner we have described. By the Statutes (cap. 29) it appears that the Foundress' scholars were to be allowed 7*d.* per week for commons, which had been increased to 1*s.* by a grant from Lord Burghley. The 32nd chapter directs that a payment is to be made by members on the foundation for room-rent, inasmuch as two Fellows and four Scholars could, by the old rules of the Society, be compelled to reside in the same apartment. Beyond these two provisions, we find in the Statutes no mention made of allowances to the scholars. In modern practice, we are informed by the Master of the College (Dr. Tatham) that the College allows 6*l.* each to the scholars for room-rent, and that a share of the corn-rents, reserved in the lettings of the several estates, in compliance with the terms of the Act 18th Eliz., cap. 6, which has amounted, on an average of the past

Evidence, p. 397.

REPORT.

Evidence, p. 397.

10 years, to the sum of 665*l.* per annum, is distributed by weekly payments among the scholars in residence. These two allowances, together with the statutable weekly payment for commons, will make the above 92 Scholarships a charge upon the College funds amounting to about 15*l.* each per annum. The value of his Scholarship to each individual will vary with the amount of residence, not only of himself, but also of his fellow-scholars. But besides the Scholarships which we have described there are 24 on the foundation of Sarah Duchess of Somerset, 18 of

p. 400.

which appear to be worth 5*s.* per week during residence, besides allowances for chamber-rent and caps and gowns. The remaining six have a separate estate set apart for their maintenance, and their present emoluments are stated to be 15*s.* per week.

The qualifications for election to the Duchess of Somerset's Foundation are of the following nature:—

"Five of the eighteen Scholars are to be chosen out of the Free School of "Hereford, within forty days after an avoidance; in which choice, Somersetshire, "Wilts, & Herefordshire, to be preferr'd. In default of some of the sd. school, "to be chose out of the three sd. counties (& not elsewhere) tho' of any other "school."

The remainder of the 18, and the 6, who have the separate estate, are to be chosen by turns; the first from Marlborough school, the second from Hereford school, and the third from Manchester school, and so by turns for ever.

There are further seven Scholarships on Mr. William Platt's Foundation, which, with the same number of Fellowships, are governed by a Decree of the Court of Chancery. A copy of this Decree has been furnished to us by the College, and we have caused it to be printed. By the financial statement, supplied by

p. 399.

the College, it appears that the income of Mr. Platt's Foundation, which is kept separate from the other revenues, has averaged, during the past seven years, 916*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Mr. Platt's Scholarships are unrestricted.

Of the whole number of 124 Scholarships at this College, it appears that 58 are more or less restricted to candidates educated at particular schools, viz.:—

FOUNDER.	Number of Scholars.	NAME OF SCHOOL.
Aston	2	Shrewsbury.
Dowman	5	Pocklington.
Gilbert	2	Colchester.
Lewis	1	Colchester.
Hebblethwaite	2	Sedbergh.
Lupton	8	Sedbergh.
Archbishop Williams	4	Westminster.
Sir R. Wood	3	Westminster, &c.
Robinson	4	Canterbury.
Duchess of Somerset	24	Marlborough, Hereford, and Manchester.
Spalding	1	Bury St. Edmund's.
Thurleston	1	Hymsworth.
Walton	1	Derby.

Magdalene College.

Evidence, p. 406.

From the Rev. Edward Warter, the President of MAGDALENE COLLEGE, who was requested by the Master during his absence to give us every necessary information, we have received a full account of the various Foundations belonging to that Society. It appears that there are at present 37 Scholarships at this College, 16 of which are open, and of the remaining 21, four are restricted locally, and 17 to particular Schools. For fuller information, we refer to the communication of Mr. Warter.

Trinity College.

Evidence, p. 423.

In TRINITY COLLEGE, there are 72 Scholarships, all perfectly open except one founded by Mr. Newman, of the value of 50*l.* per annum, for a native of Kent and Cambridgeshire alternately, and such as are filled by scholars from Westminster School.

p. 417.

It appears by the letter of Dr. Whewell, the Master, that every year at least three of the scholars are elected from Westminster school, if so many candidates are found fit. The Master declines to say whether it would be expedient that any modification should be made in this provision for the benefit of Westminster

scholars. It is, however, evident that the restriction does not work beneficially for the best interests of the College. We are informed that, whereas, out of the whole number of scholars, on an average of 50 years, rather more than 1 in 4 have been elected to Fellowships in the College, of 66 Westminster scholars elected during a period of 30 years, only three were elected Fellows. It is difficult to adduce a stronger proof of the inefficient working of appropriated Scholarships. REPORT.

It appears by the financial statement supplied to us by the Bursar that each Scholarship is a charge upon the College of about 46*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum. Evidence, p. 423.

At EMMANUEL COLLEGE, we are informed by the Society, that 14 Foundation scholars have been the average number maintained for the past seven years, at an annual charge of 52*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* each, no specific number being fixed by the Statutes. There are several other valuable endowments at this College for the assistance of Students, but no distinction appears to be made there between Scholarships and Exhibitions. For further information upon this subject, we must make reference to the answer of the Society returned in reply to our inquiries. It is stated that about 1,000*l.* per annum is the average annual sum paid by the College in Scholarships and Exhibitions. Emmanuel College. Evidence, p. 427.

In SIDNEY SUSSEX College, there are 20 Foundation Scholarships open to all candidates, each being worth 7*s.* per week, during residence. There are also two open Scholarships founded by Mr. Micklethwaite of the value of 5*l.* per annum each. Mr. Edward Montague also founded two, of the value of 6*l.* per annum each. There are two Blundell scholars, elected by the feoffees of Tiverton school, of the same value with the Foundation Scholarships. Mr. Freeston also founded two Scholarships, the present value of which is 26*l.* per annum each, with certain preferences, in default of which candidates from Yorkshire are to be elected. Sir Francis Clark founded eight Scholarships for natives of Bedfordshire. Their present value is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for each of the four senior scholars, and 5*l.* for each of the four junior. Sidney College. Evidence, p. 430.

At DOWNING COLLEGE, there will not be any Scholarships until the College is completed. Downing College.

SIZARSHIPS.

Besides the Fellows, Scholars and Exhibitioners there are also in most of the Colleges a body of Students called Sizars. Persons of this condition pay smaller fees to the University and to the College, they are charged less for tuition and other items of their accounts, and they derive pecuniary and other direct benefits from the foundation. Emoluments.

It was anciently the practice for the Master and every person dining at the Fellows' table to have one or more Students attached to him who performed certain duties which at the present time would be considered to be of a menial character, and in return for such services dined upon the remains of the Fellows' dinner, and received their instruction and maintenance for the most part free of expense. The practice of making the Fellow Commoners contribute to the support of the Sizars is in some Colleges still continued. The menial duties are in all cases abolished. Origin.

The only express foundations for the maintenance of this particular class of Students, that we are acquainted with, are at Trinity and St. John's. At the former College it is directed that sixteen such Students shall be maintained, at the latter nine. Whatever other Sizars are admitted into the several Colleges are due to usage and not to any especial obligation upon the Society. The following is the number of Sizars and Sub-Sizars now admitted at each of the Colleges. Foundations.

St. Peter's	4	Jesus–none	
Clare Hall	3	Christ's	4
Pembroke	3	St. John's	54
Gonville & Caius–none		Magdalene	4
Trinity Hall–none		Trinity	32
Corpus Christi	6	Emmanuel	4
King's–none		Sidney	4
Queens'	24	Downing–none	
St. Catharine's Hall	1		

REPORT.

The benefits arising from these Sizarships are considerable. They will best be exemplified by an instance, the particulars of which we are enabled to give. A Gentleman of St. John's College, who was afterwards the Senior Wrangler of his year, writes thus to our Secretary:—

"I may suppose that the expense of an University education will be a subject "not overlooked by the Commissioners. I should be glad if there be an opportunity "of shewing them my College bills. I send you a statement of the amounts. I "think it due to the College which gives such advantages that I should offer my "testimony to the cheapness of the education which it opened to me. I gained a "Sizarship by open competition, and I had no advantages from school or county "claims. So I consider mine to be no exceptional case. It was my duty to my "friends to abridge my expenses, but I do not consider that I deprived myself of "any advantages in pursuing my studies for the sake of economy. Private tuition "cost me besides 111*l.*"

The following is the abstract referred to:—

BILL.

				Allowances and Exhibitions.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Christmas	17	7	2			
2. Lady-day	10	5	7	2	2	8
3. Midsummer	11	4	10	20	14	3
4. Christmas	17	14	1	17	2	7
5. Lady-day	11	1	0	2	5	7
6. Midsummer	13	15	10	25	4	11
7. Christmas	18	15	7	19	7	5
8. Lady-day	8	2	11			
9. Midsummer	11	4	1	23	11	11
10. Christmas	34	13	10	24	15	11
	154	4	11	135	5	3

Observe:—In this abstract private tuition is omitted.

It thus appears that the whole net amount paid by this gentleman to his College for three years and a half, that is, from the time of his admission until he took his B. A. Degree was only 18*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* It may, however, be said that he was a very distinguished Student, and therefore that his is an exceptional case. But we have reason to think that other Students in a similar position can bear testimony to their having received corresponding advantages both at this and other Colleges.

COLLEGE REVENUES.

From twelve of the seventeen Colleges we have received statements of income and expenditure. Five have declined or omitted to furnish us with any information on this branch of our inquiry. They are Clare Hall, Gonville and Caius, Corpus Christi, St. Catharine's Hall, and Jesus.

Gross Incomes.

The gross incomes at the present time of the twelve Colleges, which have replied to our inquiries on this point, are as follow:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
St. Peter's	7,317	3	0
Pembroke*	12,013	8	0
Trinity Hall	3,917	2	10
King's	26,857	7	11
Queens'	5,347	0	1
Christ's	9,178	15	5
St. John's	26,166	14	11
Magdalene	4,130	0	0
Trinity	34,521	19	10
Emmanuel	6,516	16	3
Sidney Sussex	5,392	16	10
Downing	7,239	17	0

* In this sum is included 1,878*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, being the balance for the year of the receipts and expenses of the College Building Fund.

REPORT.

Net Incomes. Estimate.

The net available incomes of the several Societies it is difficult to state accurately, as the Returns which have been made to us do not all proceed upon the same system. We cannot, however, estimate the gross income of the seventeen Colleges at less than 185,000*l.* per annum.

Beneficial Leases.

We believe that great progress has been made during late years in the improvement of the College Estates, and especially in increasing the regular incomes of the Colleges by running out leases on fines, and letting the properties on terms of rack-rent.

Evidence, p. 314.

The Master and Fellows of Peterhouse say—"No particular system is pursued "in the College with the view of running out beneficial leases. It is usual on the "expiration of the first accustomed interval to set a fine for the renewal; and if "it be not accepted by the tenant, the inclination is to run out the lease. Two "beneficial leases have expired during the last fourteen years. The Master and "Fellows did not, on either of those occasions, receive any compensation for the "loss of the renewal fine. It is the practice to forego a fine altogether when the "terms of renewal are not accepted by the tenant, and during the above-mentioned "period many fines have been so foregone."

The last beneficial lease of land belonging to Pembroke College expired at Michaelmas, 1849.

p. 323.

The Master and Fellows say, in reply to our inquiries on this point—"All "beneficial leases granted by the College of land have been run out. In some "cases, though not in all, the Master and Fellows borrowed money in lieu of "fines. They borrowed it from their Building Fund, for which they have "regularly paid and continue to pay interest, at the rate of four per cent. per "annum; and they are also paying off the debt itself by annual instalments. "They have only granted two beneficial leases of houses; the one of the house in "London alluded to in the repiy to Query 8, which is running out; the other "of four houses adjoining the College site, which is also running out. The "Master and Fellows have not, in either case, borrowed or divided any money in "lieu of a fine, nor have they any intention to do so."

p. 343.

At Trinity Hall a system has been adopted by which, in the course of time, the whole of their property under beneficial lease will come into hand, and its extended rent be made available for the purposes of the Foundation.

At King's College we learn that after the Tithe Commutation Act came into operation, the Society determined to take the tithe and rent-charge into their own hands, and that many of the leases have expired since the year 1836. As regards beneficial leases of other property, the Provost states that "the College have not "adhered to any *fixed* system (their determination with respect to the tithes and "rent-charge being excepted) with the view of running out such leases. They "have, however, on many occasions been content to forego the receipt of fines in "order to improve their regular income: nor have they during the last 35 or 40 "years taken any compensation for the loss by non-renewal.

p. 354.

p. 357.

At Queens' College, Mr. Dalton, the Vice-President, informs us, that "beneficial leases have expired since 1842, the gross increase of whose annual rentals "amounts to 460*l.*

"The College in two instances advanced two-thirds of the fine to the then "existing Society, and has been repaid by annual instalments extending over the "periods of the respective leases.

"Four other leases are now being allowed to run out without any compensation "to the President and those Fellows who would have been entitled to the fines "in case of the renewals having been granted; and thus calculating interest at "four per cent., the interest of the College in the property thus leased has already "been increased by 1,700*l.*

"During the last fourteen years, by a diminution of the fines, the Society has "been enabled to increase the annual corn-rents in seven leases by thirty-three "quarters of wheat, and twenty-six quarters of malt."

p. 395.

At Christ's College some progress has been made in this respect; three beneficial leases having expired since 1830, and the reserved rents of four other estates having been prospectively increased. The Master and Fellows received no compensation for the loss of the renewal Fines.

p. 401.

The Master of St. John's College informs us that "for several years past the "College has been desirous of increasing the number of its estates on rack-rent; "and with this view, whenever a lessee has been unwilling to renew, at the proper "time and on the usual terms, no second offer was made to him, and the lease was

REPORT.

"suffered to run out. By this means several beneficial leases have expired "within recent years, and the demised estates have, in all cases, been re-let on "terms of rack-rent. The regular income of the College having thus been "augmented, the Master and Fellows have of late felt themselves in a position to "decline to accept fines for the renewal of beneficial leases of landed property, "excepting in a single instance, in which the lessee had embarked a very large "sum in the improvement of the estate. The Master and Fellows have not "sought for or received any compensation for the loss of the renewal fines."

At Magdalene College we believe that the system of beneficial leases has never been adopted, and that all the property is let at rack-rent.

Evidence, p. 424. At Trinity College, the Bursar (Mr. Martin) states, that many beneficial leases have expired during the last twenty years, that the Master and Fellows did not receive any compensation for the loss of the renewal fine, and that in renewing leases a large diminution had very frequently been made in the fine in order to obtain an increase of reserved rent during the years added to the then existing term.

p. 428. At Emmanuel College all beneficial leases of land have expired. The Master (Dr. Archdall) states, that the last expired about four years ago. Some beneficial leases of houses have also been allowed to run out, in cases where considerable prospective advantages were likely to accrue to the College. The Master and Fellows received no immediate compensation for the loss of the renewal fines.

p. 434. At Sidney College, the Master (Dr. Phelps) informs us, that the property, both of the original Foundation and also that given by subsequent Founders and Benefactors, is all let at rack-rent, with the exception of a small amount of house property in the town of Cambridge; and of this latter, the reserved rents have been made a large portion of the real value of the premises.

In Downing College, being of recent foundation the system of beneficial leases is prohibited by the Statutes in the following terms:—"And whereas the anti-"cipation of the annual revenues of a College, by granting beneficial leases, and "taking fines or foregifts as a consideration for the same, tends greatly to the "impoverishment of the Society; and the Statute laws of the country have only "been able to impose a qualified restraint on this evil, which before the exist-"ence of those laws had prevailed to a great extent; it is hereby ordained, as a "fundamental law of this College, that no money, or other valuable thing by way "of fine, foregift, or other consideration, shall be demanded or received by this "College, or any member of it, for the grant or renewal of any lease of any lands, "tenements, or hereditaments belonging, or which may in future belong, to the "College; but that any member proposing such demand, or receiving any part "of such money or other consideration, shall *ipso facto* forfeit his place and office "in the College."

The general tenor of the above remarks, we have reason to think, would apply also to those Colleges which have not given us any information as to their financial condition.

There is a curious provision in Dr. Caius' Statutes for Gonville and Caius College. In the 95th section it is directed that "fines for farm-leases shall be "in proportion to the fertility and productiveness of the lands, but shall not be "taken until the rents have been raised to a reasonable value, lest the fines "swallow up the annual income. We, however, direct that the fines shall be-"long to the College, not to the Master and Fellows, except certain manorial "fines which are to be devoted to the Master's use, as an augmentation of his "income, on condition that he reside within the College." The original words are as follow: Fines autem firmarum pro ratione fertilitatis et fœcunditatis terrarum fiant, sed non antequam ad justum censum aucti redditus fuerint, ne fines consumant redditus. Fines autem collegii esse volumus, non magistri et sociorum, præterquam &c. Accordingly it appears from the statement which has been made to us by Dr. Chapman, the Master of the College, that all profits beyond the necessary expenses are invested, and the income only, arising from such investments, is made divisible among the Master and Fellows. "The stipends," he says, "have kept increasing as the income of the College improved, which it p. 325. "necessarily must, independent of any advance in our rents, for we do not divide "the surplus at the audit, after having paid all outgoings, as I have understood is "the custom of some Colleges, but invest it, and the interest of such investments "is then at the disposal of the Master and Fellows."

It thus appears that there is no want of disposition in the Colleges to make

temporary sacrifices for the prospective advantage of their several Societies. We think it of importance that this spirit should be encouraged; and to that end we should consider it advantageous if it were enacted by the Legislature that where a beneficial lease has been allowed to expire, no lease of such property shall be valid for which any fine or premium is accepted. Such a provision as this would ensure to the Society in future the full advantage to be derived from the sacrifices made by a previous generation, and would, as we think, operate favourably as an encouragement to the existing bodies in their attempts to improve the available resources of their respective Colleges.

Recommendation.

VISITORS OF COLLEGES.

In concluding our remarks on the particular changes which appear to us to be expedient in the Constitution and Statutes of the several Colleges, it is necessary that we should make a few observations on the office and authority of the Visitors, without which no College exists. The Founders of Colleges generally selected some eminent persons who, from their position and station, they trusted would be vigilant and effective guardians of their respective institutions. Where the Founder has been silent upon the point, the law has conferred this right and duty upon the heir of the Founder, and in default of his heirs, it lapses to the Crown. General Visitations at stated times, for which in many Statutes careful directions are given, have been long disused; and until the Statutes are made more conformable to usage, it is probable that little benefit would be derived from their revival. But if the recommendations which we have made, should be carried into execution, it seems that it would be highly desirable to make provision for periodical Visitations. For this reason it would be expedient to remove any doubt which may exist as to where the Visitatorial authority resides in particular Colleges. And where this power is vested in Your Majesty, we humbly submit to Your Majesty's gracious consideration, whether some inexpensive and systematic method might not be adopted for providing periodical Visitations of the Colleges, and settling the various questions which may arise. Appeals on particular points are not now uncommon, and we believe that justice is satisfactorily administered on such occasions by the authorities in whom the Visitatorial power is placed. But we should deem it an advantage if a summary mode of visiting the several Colleges periodically were provided. On such an occasion the state of the College in respect to numbers, studies, discipline, and financial condition might be briefly exhibited. Thus an opportunity would be afforded for the correction of abuses, the speedy hearing and redress of grievances would be secured, and the prospect of inquiry would present an useful stimulus to exertion and improvement among the several members of the Society.

Periodical Visitations recommended.

Having now indicated the principles upon which we think that any reform of the University and Colleges should be conducted, it remains to consider the practical means by which such principles could most satisfactorily be applied. There is no doubt much within the power of the several Colleges themselves. We believe, however, that no complete correction of the evils we have pointed out can be effected unless under the authority of the Legislature. How this is to be applied is a matter for grave consideration. The revision of Statutes, the examination of sub-foundations, the incorporation of Bye-Fellows, the adjustment of the claims of Schools, the determination of the relative numbers of Fellows and Scholars, and many other points which we have noticed, involve a multiplicity of details which demand the greatest care, diligence, and prudence for their correct and satisfactory settlement. If Parliament should entertain the question of the reform of the University and its Colleges, it seems to us that it would be convenient to lay down, in an Act of the Legislature, the principles upon which such reforms should be conducted, and to entrust a Board with temporary powers necessary for carrying them into effect. By this means it would be possible to consider care-

Practical means by which the Recommendations of this Report may be carried out.

REPORT.

fully the various individual and corporate interests which would be affected, and to consult the feelings and wishes of those whose active and willing co-operation is necessary for the successful accomplishment of any measure of change, however urgently demanded, and however well matured. The results of the deliberation of such a Board as we have ventured to suggest, arrived at after due consultation with the various parties interested, might properly be referred to Your Majesty in Council for final sanction.

Vested Interests.

We need scarcely add that in any proposed changes we contemplate a due regard being paid to vested interests.

CONCLUSION.

It may perhaps be expedient in this place that we should enumerate some of the more important documents on which our Report is founded: such as—The Foundation Charters and Statutes of all the Colleges; the Report made on the state of the University of Cambridge by the Commissioners of King Henry VIII.; the ancient Statutes of the University, as well as the Code of the 12th year of Queen Elizabeth. All these and some other important documents, we have caused to be printed in a separate form: and as a Supplement to our Report we have printed a great body of Evidence, obtained, after a respectful application on our part as Your Majesty's Commissioners, from the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, the Professors, the Registrary, the Librarian, and many other resident, as well as non-resident, members of the University whom we believed to be men of sound learning and experience.

Our several Recommendations appear in the body of our Report, along with the facts and reasons on which they are founded; and after much deliberation we have resolved not formally to enumerate them in a concluding summary, lest we might injure their effect by exhibiting them apart from the statements to which they appeal for their justification. But we trust that a Table of Contents will remove all difficulty in consulting our Report, and in referring to our Recommendations, mixed up as they necessarily are with many complicated and apparently unconnected details.

The nature of our task, which we have now brought to a close, has unavoidably led us to dwell upon points, where from the progress of that "great innovator," Time, and the operation of social causes little within her control, the University has been left out of her true position and become imperfectly adapted to the present wants of the country, so as to stand in need of external help to bring about some useful reforms and wholesome modifications of her institutions. We have discharged the duty imposed upon us according to the best of our ability, with earnestness and good will, with a loyal fidelity to the commands of Your Majesty, and with veneration and love for that University to which we belong. Had we undertaken our laborious duty in any other spirit, we should have ill interpreted the intentions of the Royal Commission by which we have been guided in our inquiries: for we have a heartfelt assurance of Your Majesty's good will towards those venerable institutions which in times past have had a great and good effect upon the moral and intellectual character of Englishmen, and which owed their corporate life and continued power to the wisdom and munificence of Your Majesty's Royal Ancestors.

Before we conclude this Report, it is with unfeigned pleasure that we attempt another task; that we endeavour in a few words to indicate the points wherein the University has in modern times shown in the spirit of her administration her willingness to enlarge the cycle of her Studies, and to modify her institutions so far as the rigid severity of her laws permitted. We have abundant proofs supplied by our Evidence that the University has been liberal in the general administration of her funds, not husbanding them parsimoniously, but bestowing them, to the very limits of her power, upon objects of great academical importance. Nor should we fail to notice the vote of a Committee to revise the Statutes of the University with a view to petitioning Your Majesty for Your Royal sanction to an amended Code of University Laws. This Committee was voted by the Senate some time before the issue of a Royal Commission had been by any one anticipated. That the University was ready to enlarge its cycle of Studies is proved by its instituting new Triposes of the Moral and Natural Sciences; and thus affording to most of the Professors an extended field of usefulness. A like spirit has been shown by the Colleges, which in several instances have, at a great cost and no small sacrifice of personal interests, enlarged their buildings, and in all cases shown themselves careful guardians of their corporate property, by foregoing a part of the income of the existing body with a view to the prospective benefit of the Society. Many of the Colleges also, have sought wholesome modifications of their Statutes, given up valueless or injurious privileges and gone to the full extent of their powers in obtaining the removal of restrictions which prejudicially limited the free election to their Fellowships and Scholarships. All these were spontaneous acts, and in the right direction. We regard them as the marks of a wise and honourable

REPORT.

spirit, and they have been in good part suggestive to ourselves of the reforms we have ventured to recommend.

Following rather than originating this opening source of amelioration, while fettered by no restrictions, such as have necessarily imposed a limit on internal reforms, we have in the foregoing Report recommended a series of measures, in perfect harmony, as we conceive, with the spirit which has prompted these beginnings, though in some respects going far beyond them. We have proposed the restoration in its integrity of the ancient supervision of the University over the Studies of its Members, by the enlargement of its Professorial system—by the addition of such supplementary appliances to that system as may obviate the undue encroachments of that of private tuition—by opening avenues for acquiring Academical Honours in many new and distinct branches of knowledge and professional pursuit—by leaving to more aspiring Students ample opportunity to devote themselves to those lines of acquirement in which natural bias has given them capacity, or in which the force of circumstances has rendered it urgent upon them to obtain pre-eminence; while yet not denying to the less highly gifted the social advantage of an University Degree. Still following the same lead, though here no doubt passing beyond the immediate limits marked out by internal reformations, we have recommended the removal of all restrictions upon election to Fellowships and Scholarships, and we have pointed out the means by which, without any real injury to the claims of particular schools, all Fellowships and Scholarships may be placed on such a footing as to be brought universally under the one good rule of unfettered and open competition. In a like spirit we have regarded the existing distribution of Collegiate emoluments. We recognise the prevailing practice by which Fellowships are looked upon as just rewards of eminent merit, and as helps and encouragements to the further prosecution of study or general advancement in life. But, at the same time, bearing in mind, that the Fellows of Colleges were by the original constitution of the University in the position of Teachers, and have laborious duties assigned to them arising out of the old scheme of Academical instruction, while in modern times the Fellowships are frequently held by Non-residents, and rarely contribute in any direct way to the course of Academical instruction, though their emoluments far exceed their original value; we have thought, that in consideration of this practical exemption from the performance of such educational duties, it is no more than reasonable and equitable in return, that an adequate contribution should be made from the Corporate Funds of the several Colleges towards rendering the course of Public Teaching, as carried on by the University itself, more efficient and complete.

In proposing reforms, we do not wish to dissociate the present from the past; neither do we recommend changes except for the purpose of removing positive evils. There are minute details—forms and ceremonies—distinctions of dress and rank—and other observances—which might be retained, because they are historical; or if changed at all, it should be by internal, rather than external, legislation.

The teaching of the University should be the exponent of what is highest and best in the condition of Literature and Science; and should be in part also the help and guide to her sons in their aspirations after moral and intellectual excellence. Where she has failed in this, it has been partly, we think, from the want of that legislative freedom which we would wish to give to her.

The long-continued influence of literary and philosophical examples upon the sentiments and conduct of societies is perhaps in no place better illustrated than in Cambridge. The works of Bacon and Newton are, at this moment, influencing its Studies for good. The prevalence of the Newtonian philosophy may have given a severity to a prominent part of its course which made it well fitted for the benefit of the few, but in some respects ill fitted for the benefit of the many. Our recommendations, if acted on, would, we think, remove this objection, yet keep entire that high and honourable distinction given in Cambridge to the sciences which are of all others most exact and severe.

One happy circumstance in the position of the University is deserving of special comment. A great majority of the College Fellowships have long been open to free competition; this has given to the University a high moral elevation, and contributed in a great degree to make her the honoured instrument of public good. The same condition marks the distribution of many valued University Prizes. It is, we think, this fact which has called forth a high sentiment of honour and an unbending sense of public duty on the part of the governing powers and examiners, whether of the Colleges or of the University. That the rewards of competition be

given to the most worthy is a principle now so deeply penetrating the moral life of Cambridge that its violation seems almost beyond the region of thought.

What above all other things gives us hope for the future good of Cambridge, is the manly, free, and truth-loving character of her sons, springing in part, at least, from her Collegiate system, the character of her studies, and the uprightness of her administration, producing in return confidence and goodwill on the part of those committed to her care. In all her members she believes that she possesses a body of men who, strong in their historical remembrances, cling to what is truly good, would seek for no needless change, and would admit of no change which had not the fair promise of scientific, moral, and religious benefit.

With such expressions we conclude this Report, grateful to Your Majesty for Your watchful regard to the lasting honour of the University, and anxious on our own part that what we have recommended may be among the means of contributing to that end.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

Witness our hands and seals this 30th day of August, 1852.

(Signed) J. CHESTER, (L.S.)
GEORGE PEACOCK, (L.S.)
JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL, (L.S.)
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W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

CORRESPONDENCE AND EVIDENCE.

EVIDENCE.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

	Page
A.	
Ainslie, the Rev. Dr.	22, 316
Amos, A. Esq.	122
Archdall, the Rev. Dr.	142, 425
Arlett, the Rev. H.	142
B.	
Bond, H. J. H., Esq.	82
Blunt, Rev. J. J.	86
Blakesley, the Rev. J. W.	147
Beatson, the Rev. B. W.	277
Brown, W. H., Esq.	324
Bright, the Rev. M.	413
Babington, C. C., Esq.	450
C.	
Cumming, the Rev. J.	102
Challis, the Rev. J.	103
Clark, the Rev. Dr.	107
Cooper, the Rev. J.	152, 222
Crowfoot, the Rev. J. R.	158
Cope, the Rev. E. M.	277
Currey, the Rev. G.	279
Cookson, the Rev. Dr.	306
Cocker, the Rev. J.	315
Chapman, the Rev. Dr.	324
Cartmell, the Rev. Dr.	370
D.	
Dalton, the Rev. J. E.	354
E.	
Evans, the Rev. R. W.	158
Ellis, R. L., Esq.	222
F.	
Fisher, W. W. Esq.	125
Frere, the Rev. J. A.	159
France, the Rev. F.	282
G.	
Gunson, the Rev. W. M.	162
Gaskin, the Rev. T.	226
Goodwin, the Rev. H.	236
Geldart, T. C., Esq.	330
H.	
Haviland, J. Esq.	80
Henslow, the Rev. J. S.	113
Hildyard, the Rev. J.	165
Hoare, the Rev. A. M.	167
Hughes, the Rev. H. H.	169
Hind, the Rev. J.	238
Hopkins, W. Esq.	239
Humphry, the Rev. W. G.	286
J.	
Jeremie, the Rev. Dr.	76, 286
K.	
King, J., Esq.	354
L.	
Latham, the Rev. H.	170
M.	
Maine, H. J. S., Esq.	77
Mill, the Rev. Dr.	90
Miller, W. H., Esq.	133
Merivale, the Rev. C.	173
Mould, the Rev. J. G.	176, 250
Mathison, the Rev. W. C.	249
Memorial from Three Fellows of Gonville and Caius College.	448
Memorial from the Council of the Borough of Cambridge	35
Memorial from College of Preceptors	453
O.	
Okes, the Rev. Dr.	15, 19, 347
P.	
Power, the Rev. J.	50
Peacock, the Very Rev. Dr.	121
Pryme, G. Esq.	135
Peill, the Rev. J. N.	177, 254
Philpott, the Rev. Dr.	179, 258, 359
Phear, J. B., Esq.	255
Phelps, the Rev. Dr.	256, 428
Pulling, the Rev. J.	344
R.	
Relations between the University and the Town	35
Romilly, the Rev. J.	63
Robinson, the Rev. Dr.	92
Roberts, J. Esq.	287
S.	
Scholefield, the Rev. J.	92
Stokes, G. G. Esq.	93, 267
Stephen, Rt. Hon. Sir J.	111
Sedgwick, the Rev. A.	115
Shaw, the Rev. J.	185
Smith, the Rev. J. J.	186
Smith, the Rev. J.	191
Swainson, the Rev. C. A.	192, 267*e*
Steventon, the Rev. E. H.	266
T.	
Thompson, the Rev. W. H.	196, 271, 287
Thring, H., Esq.	288
Tatham, the Rev. Dr.	396
W.	
Whewell, the Rev. Dr.	99, 203, 271, 292, 414
Walmisley, T. A., Esq.	136
Warter, the Rev. E.	201, 290, 403
Worsley, the Rev. T.	209, 298, 435
Wratislaw, the Rev. A. H.	212, 298
Williams, the Rev. R.	293
Wood, the Rev. W. S.	296

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

[NOTE.—The figures denote the paging of the Evidence.]

EVIDENCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

THE REV. THE VICE-CHANCELLOR :—
Yearly income of the University, applicable to general purposes, estimated on an average of seven years—yearly income appropriated to specific objects, on the same average, 15. Yearly expenditure of the University estimated on an average of seven years—sums expended out of the University Chest during the last 30 years in extending and improving the buildings of the University, 16. Auditors of accounts — management of the finances, 17.

ANSWERS OF THE SYNDICS OF THE PRESS :—
Appointment of the Syndics—their number—meetings—average attendance, 19. Their authority—the University printer—compositors—printing machines—steam power—employment of inferior officers—privilege of printing Bibles and Prayer-books—paper duty, 20. Licence to print the Bible granted to Scotland—general business of the press—accounts, 21.

THE REV. GILBERT AINSLIE, D.D., Master of Pembroke College :—
Residence, studies, exercises, and examinations for degrees, as prescribed by the University Statutes of 12 Eliz. (1570)—proceedings for the degree of B.A., 22. For the degrees of Bachelor of Law—of Physic—proceedings for the M.A. degree, 23. For the degree of B.D., and D.D., 24. Proceedings for the degree of Doctor of Law and of Physic, 25. Comparison of the present actual practice with the statutable requirements—present proceedings for the B.A. degree, 25. The Mathematical Board—exercises—examinations, 26. Prizes, 27. Present proceedings for the degree of Bachelor of Laws—for the degree of Bachelor of Physic, 28. Present proceedings for the degrees of M.A., B.D., D.D., 29. Present proceedings for the degree of Doctor of Law—Doctor of Physic, 30. Discipline, 30. The Proctors—academical punishments—credit—power of the Vice-Chancellor over persons *in statu pupillari* interrupted by recent Acts of Parliament, 31. Lodging houses—examiners—fees, 32. Fees paid on admission to degrees, 33. Professors' fees—additional fees paid by compounders—cautions for exercises—contributions levied on each college—statutes, 34.

Relations between the University and the Town :—
Memorial from the Town Council, 35.

THE REV. J. POWER, M.A., Librarian of the University :—
Duties of the Librarian—appointment—salary—fees—origin of the University Library—benefactors—permanent funds for the supply of books, 50. Statutes relating to the management of the library—the syndics—meetings of the syndicate—assistant librarians, 51. Appointment of the assistants—hours of attendance—duties—removable for inefficiency or neglect of duty—under whose orders they act—the privilege of using the library—average number of books out of the library at one time—books lost or damaged, 52. Inconvenience of the removal of books for the purpose of reference—class of books and MSS. not allowed to be removed—books lent to Undergraduates—reading-room—private bequests for the purchase of books—tax levied on members for the purchase of books and the support of the library, 53. Expense of bookbinding, 54. Library subscription account—bookbinding—fees to librarian—number of volumes annually added to the library—money value of the books procured under the Copyright Acts, 55. Books procured under the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., and cost of agency—total number of books and MSS. in the library—books presented by Geo. I.—books and MSS. derived from special bequests or donations—MSS. and books kept in fire-proof apartments, 56. Classification of books—classed catalogue—general catalogue—no printed catalogue—want of provision for the cataloguing of books—by whom new books are ordered, 57. Recommendation of books for purchase—Difficulties of dealing with booksellers and bookbinders—the management of the library of Trinity College, Dublin—want of a more numerous staff and a reading-room—increase of funds necessary, 58. Munificent contributions of the Rev. T. Halford, &c.—great want of store-rooms and a business-room for the librarian and his assistants—the Fitzwilliam Library, 59. Regulations as to admission—The Fitzwilliam Museum—college libraries—Trinity Hall Library—Clare Hall Library—admission to college libraries—the University Library should have a catalogue of the books in the college libraries, 60.

THE REV. J. ROMILLY, M.A., Registrary of the University :—
Duties of the Registrary—emoluments—Government duties paid to the Registrary—average annual produce of the last eight years—fees upon matriculation and degrees paid to the University chest, the proctors, and other officers, 63. Table showing the number of matriculations and degrees of different classes, distinguishing the different colleges, for every year during the last 10 years, as well as their number for the years 1830, 1820, 1810, and 1800, 66-70. Matriculation fees—degree fees—the muniments in the registry, 71.

PROFESSORSHIPS :—
Evidence of :—

THE REV. J. A. JEREMIE, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity, 76.

H. J. SUMNER MAINE, ESQ., LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law, 77.

JOHN HAVILAND, ESQ., M.D., late Regius Professor of Physic, 80.

H. J. H. BOND, ESQ., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic, 82.

THE REV. J. J. BLUNT, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity, 86.

THE REV. W. H. MILL, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew, 90.

THE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF GREEK, 92.

THE REV. T. ROBINSON, D.D., Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, 92.

G. G. STOKES, ESQ., M.A., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, 93.

THE REV. W. WHEWELL, D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy, 99.

THE REV. J. CUMMING, M.A., Professor of Chemistry, 102.

THE REV. J. CHALLIS, M.A., Plumian Professor of Astronomy, 103.

THE REV. W. CLARK, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, 107.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES STEPHEN, LL.D., Professor of Modern History, 111.

THE REV. J. S. HENSLOW, M.A., Professor of Botany, 113.

THE REV. ADAM SEDGWICK, M.A., Woodwardian Professor of Geology, 115.

The Very Rev. G. Peacock, D.D., Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, 121.

Andrew Amos, Esq., M.A., Downing Professor of Law, 122.

W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D., Downing Professor of Medicine, 125.

William Hallows Miller, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mineralogy, 133.

George Pryme, Esq., M.A., Professor of Political Economy, 135.

T. A. Walmisley, Esq., M.A., Mus. D., Professor of Music, 136.

EVIDENCE ON EXPENSES AND TUITION.

The Rev. G. Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College:—
Expenses—credit—expense of private tuition—private tutors—poor students—examinations—matriculation examination—terms—residence during vacation—reading parties—lodging-houses—discipline, 142.

The Rev. H. Arlett, M.A., Senior Fellow and late Tutor of Pembroke College:—
Expenses, 142. Credit—tradesmen's bills—Lectures, 143. Private tuition—private tutors—poor students, 144. Examinations—matriculation examination, 145. Inducements to distinguished men to leave the University—staff of lecturers and tutors—reduction of the number of terms—vacations—reading parties—lodging-houses, 146.

The Rev. Joseph Williams Blakesley, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College:—
Expenses—tradesmen's bills—difficulty of preventing credit—discommuning—diminution of Undergradute expenses—College staff, 147. Hindrances to instruction—classification of students—attendance on lectures—private tuition—poor students—hall for poor students, 148. Matriculation examination—inducements to leave Cambridge held out to distinguished men—cathedral preferments—proprietary schools—restrictions on fellowships, 149. Increase of professorships—the resident members of the Senate—fund for endowment of professorships—college staff—terms—vacations—lectures, 150. Reading parties—lodging-houses—hostelries—how they would be important, 151. Admission of Dissenters, 152.

The Rev. J. Cooper, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College:—
Expenses—credit—legislative aid required—lectures—college staff, 152. Private tuition—poor students—examinations—period of college residence—matriculation examination, 153. Inducements held out to distinguished men to leave Cambridge—residence required for the B.A. degree—vacations—residence during vacation—reading parties, 154. Lodging-houses—discipline—suggestions, 155. College bills—regulations respecting credit, 156. Regulations of lodging-houses—lodging-house license—lodging-house certificate, 157.

The Rev. J. R, Crowfoot, M.A., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College:—
Expenses—private tuition—hall for poor students—matriculation examination—inducements to leave the University—lodging-houses—recommendations, 158.

The Rev. R. W. Evans, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College:—
Classification of students—Private tuition—hall or college for poor students—excessive number of examinations—matriculation examinations—inducements to leave the University—terms, 159.

The Rev. John Alexander Frere, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College:—
Expenses—lectures—attendance on lectures—private tutors—poor students, 160. Matriculation examination—inducements to leave Cambridge—college staff—terms—residence during vacation—lodging-houses, 161.

The Rev. W. M. Gunson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College:—
Expenses—lectures—staff of lecturers—private tuition, 162. Poor students—examinations—matriculation examination, 163. Inducements to leave Cambridge—attendance on lectures—staff of lecturers—number of terms—residence during vacation—lodging houses, 164. Latin Professorship—the Spinning-house, 165.

The Rev. James Hildyard, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College:—
Expenses—credit—lectures—matriculation examination—attendance on lectures—private tuition, 165. Poor students—examinations—matriculation examination—inducements to leave the University—increase of lecturers—number of terms—private tuition—the academical year—residence during vacation—lodging-houses, 166. State of the University, 167.

The Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College:—
Lectures—College staff—private tuition—hall or college for poor students—examinations, 167. matriculation examination—inducements to leave the University—staff of lecturers—length of residence—the B.A. examination—lodging-houses—theological instruction, 168.

The Rev. H. H. Hughes, M.A., late Tutor of St. John's College:—
Expenses—credit—private tuition—poor students—matriculation examination—tutors and lecturers—length of residence—expense of an University education, 169.

The Rev. H. Latham, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College:—
Expenses—College tradesmen—servants—parties—regulation for tradesmen—London tradesmen—power of discommuning—lectures, 170. Staff of lecturers—private tutors—advantages of private tuition—poor students, 171. Examinations—matriculation examination—term of residence—number of students in the Michaelmas term, 172. Residence in College during vacation—reading parties—lodging-houses—private tuition, 173.

The Rev. C. Merivale, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College:—
Expenses, 173. Private tuition—poor students—matriculation examination, 174. Inducements to to leave the University—staff of lecturers—length of terms—vacation—educational reform—classical tripos examinations, 175. Recommendations, 176.

The Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College:—
Expenses—checks on credit—lectures, 176. Private tuition—scholarships—examinations—private tutors—matriculation examination—inducements to leave Cambridge—staff of lecturers—number of terms—residence in College during vacation—lodging-houses, 177.

The Rev. J. N. Peill, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Queens' College:—
Expenses, 177. Checks to extravagance—lectures—attendance on lectures—College staff—expenses of private tuition—poor students—examinations—admission of students, 178. Length of terms—residence during vacation—taxes on degrees, 179.

The Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of Catharine Hall:—
Expenses—debts—tradesmen's bills, 179. London tradesmen—lectures—attendance on lectures—expenses of private tuition, 180. Poor students—hall for poor students—college examinations, 181. Matriculation examination, 182. Inducements to leave Cambridge—attendance on professorial lectures—staff of tutors and lecturers—time of residence, 183. Vacations—residence in college during vacation—reading parties—lodgings in town, 184.

The Rev. Joseph Shaw, B.D., Senior Fellow of Christ's College:—
Expenses—credit—lectures—private tuition, 185. Poor students—examinations—matriculation examination—staff of tutors and lecturers—number of terms—residence during vacation—lodging in private houses, 186.

The Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College:—
Expenses, 186. Tradesmen—lectures—attendance on lectures—private tuition, 187. Expenses of private tuition—scholarships and exhibitions and Poor Students examinations, 188. Private tuition—matriculation examination—inducements to distinguished men to leave the University—recommendations, 189. Examination for the B.A. degree—terms—

residence in college during vacation—reading parties —lodging-houses—improvement in the University system—the jurisdiction of the University, 190. The Caput—grand compounders, 191.

THE REV. J. SMITH, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College:—
Expenses—lectures—college staff—private tuition, 191. Poor students—examinations—matriculation examination—number of terms—residence during vacation—lodging-houses, 192.

THE REV. C. A. SWAINSON, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College:—
Expenses—tradesmen—parents, 192. College servants—checks on credit—entertainments—lectures—private teachers—scholarships and benefactions, 193. Hall or college for poor students—suggestion for increasing the accommodation in colleges, 194. Examination—matriculation examination—inducements to leave the University—celibacy—college staff—length of terms, 195. Residence during vacation—lodging in private houses —recommendations, 196.

THE REV. W. H. THOMPSON, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College:—
Expenses—servants—credit, 196. Money-lenders —legislative aid necessary—tradesmen's bills—lectures — attendance on lectures — college staff — examination—private tutors, 197. Average expenses of a pensioner—private tuition—poor students, 198. College or hall for poor students—examinations—matriculation examination—inducements to leave Cambridge, 199. Increase of professorships—terms—residence during vacation—lodging houses, 200.

THE REV. E. WARTER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College:—
Expenses—credit—attendance on lectures—private tutors, 201. Poor students—examinations—matriculation examination—means of securing the permanent residence of eminent men—private tuition, 202. Resident terms—residence during vacation—lodging-houses, 203.

THE REV. W. WHEWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College:—
Discipline, 203. Expenses—parents—checks to extravagance — clandestine extravagance — private tuition, 204. Expenses, 205. Credit—lectures—private tuition—poor students—the number of examinations, 206. Matriculation examination—inducements to leave the University—terms—residence during vacation, 207. Lodging-houses—course of studies, 208.

THE REV. T. WORSLEY, M.A., Master of Downing College:—
Expenses—lecturers—private tuition—poor students, 209. Examinations—matriculation examination—inducements to leave the University, 210. Emoluments of professors—tutorial emoluments—College staff of tutors and lecturers, 211. Reduction of terms—residence in College during vacation —lodging in the town—library, 212.

THE REV. A. H. WRATISLAW, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College:—
Expenses—lectures—compulsory lectures — voluntary lectures—staff of lecturers, 212. Private tutors—poor students—examinations, 213. Course of study—College examinations—private tuition—matriculation examination, 214. Inducements to leave Cambridge—recommendations—College staff —length of terms, 215. Residence in College during vacation—lodgings in the town—alterations in the Cambridge system desirable, 216.

EVIDENCE ON MATHEMATICAL STUDIES AND EXAMINATIONS.

THE REV. J. COOPER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College:—
Mathematical examinations—private tuition—examinations, 222.

ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, ESQ., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College:—
The course of mathematical studies, 222. Number of problems, 225.

THE REV. T. GASKIN, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College:—
Mathematical proficiency—examinations—amount of mathematical knowledge required for a common degree, 226. Tendency to raise the standard of qualification—average proportion of students to the number taking degrees—examinations, 227. The syndicate of studies—limitation of subjects—books in use, 228. Tendency of the course of mathematical studies — problems — examinations for honours—private tuition, 228. Prizes—remarks—private examinations—reports of the Board of Mathematical studies, 1849, 1850, pp. 230-236.

THE REV. H. GOODWIN, M.A., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College:—
Mathematical examinations— subjects required for a common degree—for honours—raising the standard, 236. Opinion respecting the present examinations—board of studies—tendency of the present examinations—problems—private tuition—encouragement of mathematical reading, 237. The public teaching of the University, 238.

THE REV. JOHN HIND, M.A., late Fellow of Sidney College:—
Mathematical examinations — the syndicate of studies—limitation of subjects—books in use, 238. Private tuition—inducements to study mathematics after the B.A. degree—proficiency in mathematical science required for the ordinary degree, 239.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, ESQ., M.A., President of the Geological Society:—
Changes in the mathematical examinations since 1827, p. 239. Changes in 1848—moderators and examiners—examinations, 240. Subjects—limitation of subjects—examinations, 241. Vivâ voce examinations recommended—rewards and emoluments, 242. Excellence of the present mathematical examinations—the syndicate of studies—limitation of subjects, 243. Books in use—tendency of the present course of mathematical studies—problems, 244. Course followed by those reading for honours—private tuition—attendance on lectures—vacations—private tutors—the collegiate system as distinguished from the academic, 245. Lectures, 246. Inducements to continue the study of mathematics, 247. Recommendations—general character of the higher class of students—tests of merit, 248.

THE REV. W. C. MATHISON, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College:—
Mathematical examinations—the Board of Mathematical studies—limitation of subjects—problems—private tuition, 249. Suggestions, 250.

THE REV. J. G. MOULD, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College:—
Examinations for the B.A. degree—changes—Mathematical Tripos—amount of knowledge required for the ordinary degree, 250. Mathematical honours—vivâ voce examinations—books in use—opinion regarding the course of mathematical studies —problems — private tutors, 251. Inducements held out to mathematical studies—report of the Board of Mathematical Studies, 252.

THE REV. J. N. PEILL, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Queens' College:—
Qualifications for degrees—examinations—course of mathematical studies—problems—private tuition, 254.

J. B. PHEAR, ESQ., M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall:—
Mathematical education—private tuition—expenses—the public teaching of the University—professorial lectures, 255.

THE REV. R. PHELPS, D.D., Master of Sidney-Sussex College:—
Mathematical examinations—amount of mathematical knowledge required for a common degree, 256. Board of Mathematical Studies—limitation of subjects—books in use—private tuition, 257. Inducements to continue mathematical study, 258.

THE REV. H. PHILPOTT, D.D., Master of Catharine Hall:—
Mathematical examinations—amount of mathematical knowledge required for the B.A. degree—changes in the examinations, 258. Improvement in the examinations—problems, 260. Course of mathematical study for the first degree for honours —vivâ voce examinations—problems, 261. Board of Mathematical Studies—prizes, 262. Elementary mathematics—lectures—tendency of the course of mathematical studies, 263. Problems—private tuition, 264. Inducements to continue mathematical study—the office of moderator—prizes, 265

THE REV. E. H. STEVENTON, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College :—
Books in use—tendency of the course of mathematical study — classification of candidates for honours—alphabetical arrangement, 266. Suggestions, 267.

G. G. STOKES, Esq., M.A., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.
Mathematical examinations, 267. Changes in the mathematical course—System of marks—Proportion of students who obtain mathematical honours, 267*a*. — Vivâ voce examination — Board of mathematical studies — Limitation of subjects, 267*b*. Public tuition—Elementary books—Use of MSS, 267*c*. Analytical tendency of the course of mathematical study—Problems—Private tutors—Inducements to continue mathematical study — Smith's Prizes, 267*d*. Adams' Prize, 267*e*.

THE REV. C. A. SWAINSON, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College :—
Mathematical examinations, 267*e*. Length of papers—limitation of subjects, 268. Books in use —tendency of the present course of mathematical study — problems — residence required — private tuition, 269. Expense of private tuition—inducements to continue mathematical reading, 270. Classification of students, 271.

THE REV. W. H. THOMPSON, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College :—
Encouragement to mathematical studies—prizes—increase and better payment of professors—private tuition, 271.

THE REV. W. WHEWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College :—
Mathematical studies, 271. Examinations—vivâ voce examinations, 272. The syndicate of studies —limitation of subjects—books in use—tendency of the course of study—problems—private tuition—the Smith's prizes, 273. Improvement of the teaching of the University, 274.

EVIDENCE ON CLASSICAL STUDIES AND EXAMINATIONS.

THE REV. B. W. BEATSON, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College :—
Examinations—the classical tripos examination—no change advisable—specification of classical books classical tripos – recommendations, 277.

THE REV. E. M. COPE, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College :—
Classical examinations, 277. Ex-officio examiners—recommendations—examiners for the classical tripos — examination papers for University scholarships and the classical tripos, 278. Insufficiency of the education for classical honours—recommendations, 279.

THE REV. G. CURREY, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College :—
Classical prizes and examinations, 279. Examiners, 280. Board of classical studies—specification of classical books—restrictions on University scholarships—and the Chancellor's medals—changes in the method of examinations, 281. Recommendations, 282.

THE REV. F. FRANCE, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College :—
Classical examinations—University scholarships —the chancellor's medals, 282. Examination for University scholarships—Board of Classical Studies—selection of classical books—the medal and classical tripos examinations — examinations for scholarships, 283. Classical prizes — lectures—private tuition—poor students, 284. College examinations — matriculation examination — staff of tutors and lecturers – number of terms—residence during vacation—reading parties, 285.

THE REV. W. G. HUMPHRY, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College :—
Boards of University scholarship examiners—oral examinations, 286.

THE REV. J. A. JEREMIE, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity :—
Specification of subjects — Board of classical studies—scholarships—the classical tripos ought to be open to all, 286.

J. ROBERTS, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College :—
Boards of examiners—specification of books—Chancellor's medal examination—classical tripos examination, 287.

THE REV. W. H. THOMPSON, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College :—
Honorary classical examinations, 287. Specification of books—examinations—the Chancellor's medals and classical tripos examinations—English essays, 288.

HENRY THRING, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College :—
Classical examinations, 288. Ex-officio examiners—examination papers—specification of classical books—honorary distinctions independent of degrees, 289. Vivâ voce examination—study of the English language, 290.

THE REV. E. WARTER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College :—
Classical examinations, 290. Ex-officio examiners—specification of books, 291. University scholarships—Chancellor's medals, 292.

THE REV. W. WHEWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College :—
Board of classical studies—specification of books —the Chancellor's medals, &c., 292.

THE REV. ROWLAND WILLIAMS, B.D., Fellow and late Tutor of King's College :—
Classical examinations, 293. Board of classical studies—selection of classical books—restrictions on the Chancellor's medals, 294. Private tuition—collegiate patronage – modern languages, 295.

THE REV. W. S. WOOD, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College :—
Classical examinations, 296. Boards of Examiners—selection of classical books—University scholarships—the Chancellor's medals, 297.

THE REV. T. WORSLEY, M.A., Master of Downing College :—
Board of classical studies—specification of classical books—the Chancellor's medals and classical tripos, 298.

THE REV. A. H. WRATISLAW, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College :—
The honorary classical examinations—prizes—the classical tripos examination, 299. Ex-officio examiners—specification of books—Chancellor's medals, 300.

EVIDENCE FROM COLLEGES.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

The Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master :—
Appointment of the head—duties — stipend—election of fellows, 306. Residence during terms —stipends—duties—the bursars—prælector—Bye-foundations, 307. Bye fellowships— the scholarships—admission of students—College chapel, 308. Course of collegiate instruction—discipline— expenses, 309. Poor students—reduction of expenses —removal of restrictions on fellowships, &c.— scholarships or exhibitions ineffective — consolidation of fellowships, &c., 311.

The Master and Fellows :—
Average gross yearly income of the College—net income—deductions, 312. Fees—total aggregate of gross and net income—application of the net income—income of the master and the fellows —the Bye-fellows, 313. Weekly sums paid to scholars—exhibitions—expense of table in the College Hall for fellows, scholars, and sizars—expense of repairs—prizes—charities—beneficial leases—purchase of advowsons—addition made to College buildings, 314.
The College Library, 315.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

The Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D. Master :—
Election of the master, 316. Duties—stipend—election of fellows—restrictions—duties, 317. Emoluments—election of scholars — restrictions —Bye-fellowships — Merchant Taylors' School — Bowes School—allowance to scholars, 318. Exhibitions—admission of students—College chapel—course of study—rewards—attendance at lectures—and dinner—expenses—poor students, 319. Removal of restrictions on fellowships and scholarships, &c.— Ipswich scholarships, 320.

The Master and Fellows:—
Gross income of the College, 320. Deductions and net receipts—whole gross annual income—clear net annual income—application of the net income, 321. Emoluments attached to scholarships and exhibitions—sizars, 322. Expenses of fellows' and scholars' tables—expense of repairs—beneficial leases—purchase of advowsons—alterations respecting scholarships—schools which have appropriate scholarships and exhibitions, 323.
The College Library, 324.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

The Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master:—
Foundation of the College—statutes, 324. Visitors—government of the College—election of the master—election of the fellows—duties of the master and fellows—stipends—restrictions on fellowships, 325. Bye-fellowships—scholarships—exhibitions—admission of students—College chapel—attendance at dinner—College gates closed—Course of instruction, 326. Lectures—examinations—attendance at College lectures—expenses—poor scholars, 327. Extravagance, 328. Removal of restrictions on fellowships, &c., 329.
The College Library, 329.

TRINITY HALL.

T. C. Geldart, Esq., M.A., Master:—
Foundation of the College—appointment of the head, 330. Appointment of the fellows—qualifications and restrictions—stipends, emoluments, and advantages—residence required of master and fellows, 331. Scholars—duties—election, 332. Bye fellowships—changes of practice, head, and fellows, 333. Present practice, head, and fellows—scholarships, &c., 334. Duration of the tenure of scholarships—law studentships, 335. Rewards—attendance on lectures, 336. Attendance in hall—discipline as to expenses—necessary expenses of a fellow-commoner and pensioner, 337. Poor scholars—extravagance—limitations on scholarships—new statutes, 338.

The Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall:—
Gross yearly income of the College derived from landed estates—fines—gross yearly income derived from houses—tithes, 339. Gross yearly income of the College on the expiration of all the beneficial leases—deductions—income derived from room-rents, fees, &c.—yearly payment by every member on the Boards—gross yearly income, and its application, 340. Scholarships and law studentships—Expenses of the hall table—Chapel Clerkship—sizars—festival allowances—Building Fund—charities, 342. Renewal of leases—beneficial leases—house property—purchase of advowsons—Additional College buildings, 343.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

The Rev. J. Pulling, B.D., Master:—
Statutes—master and fellows—scholars—admission of students—tuition—lectures—expenses, 344. Necessary expenses of pensioners and sizars—particulars of preceding estimate—actual average expenses of pensioners and sizars, 345. Sizarships and scholarships—expenses—appropriation of scholarships, &c., 346.
The College Library, 347.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The Rev. Richard Okes, D.D., Provost:—
Appointment of the head—qualifications—tenure of office—residence required—duties enjoined—powers—election of Fellows, 347. Scholarships—Eton College—exhibitions, &c.—admission of students—divine service—lectures—examinations—prizes—attendance on lectures—at dinner—rooms—extravagance, 348. Restrictions on fellowships, &c., 349.
The College Library, 349.

The Provost and Fellows:—
College income—fines on beneficial leases, 349. Manorial fines—proceeds of sale of timber—sources of income and gross amount in the years 1836 and 1851—house property—tithe rent charges, 350. College dues—gross and net income—deductions—room rents—degree fees—funded property—total aggregate net income arising from all sources—application of the net income, 351. Expense of table and college chapel, 352. Building fund—annual amount of prizes and rewards—other particular purposes to which the college income is applied—expenditure of the general income of the college in 1851, 353. Beneficial leases—advowson fund—collegiate buildings, 354.

QUEENS' COLLEGE.

Letter from the President 354.

The Rev. J. E Dalton, B.D, Vice-President:—
Statutes—headship—fellowships, 354. Scholarships—Bye-fellowships—librarianship—clerkships admission of students—divine service—course of instruction—prizes, 355. Attendance on lectures—at dinner—discipline and expenses—poor scholars, 356.

The President and Fellows:—
Average gross income of the College—deductions—funded property—room rents—fees—total gross and net income—President's stipend, &c.—College table—expense of repairs and buildings—prizes—charities—beneficial leases—purchase of advowsons, 357.
The College Library, 358.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL.

The Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master:—
The College Library, 359.
Appointment of the head—stipend—present practice, 360. Election of Fellows—restrictions—emoluments—present practice, 361. Scholarships—Fellowships of bye-foundation, 362. Scholarships and exhibitions, 363. Admission of students—divine service—course of study, 367. Examinations—rewards—attendance at lectures and dinner—College gates closed, 368. College fees and expenses—rent of rooms—expenses of table—servants—combination room—fees—poor students—reduction of expenses—credit—extravagance—Holway's scholarships—rewards, 369.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

The Rev J. Cartmell, D.D., Master:—
Foundation of Christ's College—statutes—the master—mode of appointment according to statutes—present practice—tenure of office—length of residence required by statutes, 370. Present practice—duties according to statutes—present practice—powers according to statutes—present practice—emoluments, 371. The fellows—mode of appointment according to statutes, 372. Present practice, 373. Emoluments according to statutes—present practice, 374. Scholars on the original foundation—mode of appointment, &c., according to statutes—present practice, 375. Salaries—chambers—fellows and scholars on the foundation of King Edward VI., 376. Fellows and scholars on the foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, 377. Additional scholarships, 378. Admission of students—divine service—collegiate instruction and examinations, 381. Rewards—regulations of discipline, 382. Parties—debts—tradesmen's bills—necessary expenses of the several classes of students—room rents—annual expenses for noblemen, 383. Annual expenses for fellow-commoners—for pensioners—for sizars, 384. Actual expenses of students—residence required—Poor students—reduction of expenses and restraint on extravagance, 385. Recommendations—discipline—credit—tradesmen—money-lenders, 386. Removal of restrictions on fellowships and scholarships—exhibitions—default of claimants to scholarships and exhibitions—consolidation of fellowships, scholarships, or exhibitions, 387. Table of actual total expenses of 104 students of Christ's College, who proceeded regularly to their first degree in the years 1843-49 inclusive, 388.

The Master and Fellows:—
Gross and net yearly income derived from estates of land—deductions, 389. Gross and net yearly income derived from houses—deductions—gross and net yearly income derived from tithe rent charges—funded property and Exchequer bills—rent of rooms, fees, &c.—income derived from other sources, 390. Total aggregate of gross and net income arising from all sources—distribution and application of the net income—the master—the fellows—the scholars, 391. Exhibitions, 392. College hall table—sizars—expenses of collegiate

buildings — prizes — charities — other purposes to which the college income is applied, 394. Beneficial leases—purchase of advowsons, 395. Addition to collegiate buildings—restrictions on fellowships and scholarships—exhibitions limited to particular schools or localities, 396.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Rev R. Tatham, D.D., Master:—
Election of head and fellows — scholarships — restrictions on fellowships, 396. Restrictions on scholarships—leave of absence—duties of fellows the government of the College—stipends—admission of students—divine service—course of instruction—prizes, 397. Attendance on lectures—College gates closed—expenses—poor students—necessary expenses — extravagance—restrictions on fellowships, &c., 398.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars:—
Amount and application of the income of the College, 399. Expense of the hall table—sizars—repair of buildings, 400. Beneficial leases—purchase of advowsons—new college buildings, 401.
The College Library, 401.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

The Rev. Edward Warter, M.A., President:—
Statutes, 403. Appointment of the head, fellows, and scholars—stipends, 404. Bye-fellowships, 405. Scholarships and exhibitions, 406. Admission of students—divine service—course of study—attendance at lectures and dinner—College gates closed—fines, 408. Expenses—College bills —a nobleman's necessary payments, 409. A fellow-commoner's necessary payments — a pensioner's, 410. A sizar's, 411. Average expenses — poor students—reduction of expenses—extravagance—removal of restrictions on fellowships, &c.—scholarships unclaimed, 412. Consolidation of fellowships and scholarships, 413.
The College Library, 413.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master:—
Statutes—appointment of the head—admission of students—Divine service—Collegiate instruction, 414. Prizes—staff of lecturers and examiners—examinations — attendance on lectures — college gates closed—attendance at dinner—college expenses, 415. Debts — extravagance — parents — public schools—private tuition, 416. College lectures—examinations—poor students—restrictions on fellowships, &c., 417. Expenses—difficulty of restraining extravagance—practice of the courts of law in London, 418. Attendance at dinner, 419.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars:—
Management of the College property, 419. Building fund—improvement of the value of small livings, 420. Amount and application of the College income, 421. House property—funded property—rent of rooms—expenses of resident Undergraduates —non-resident Bachelors of Arts—distribution of the excess of receipts above expenditure—emoluments of a fellow, 422. Pecuniary advantages of a scholar—number of scholarships—exhibitions—trust estates—expenses of hall table—pecuniary advantages of a sizarship—building fund—rewards, 423. Beneficial leases—purchase of advowsons—augmentation of livings—vicarage and domus fund —addition to College buildings, 424.
The College Library, 425.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

The Rev. G. Archdall, D.D., Master:—
Foundation of the College—election of the master—number and election of fellows—admission of students—Divine service, 425. Collegiate instruction—attendance on lectures—College gates closed —expenses—poor scholars—check to extravagance restrictions on fellowships, &c., 426.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars:—
Gross yearly income of the College arising from land—house property—tithe rent charges—deductions—funded property, 426. Rent of rooms, fees, &c.—total gross and net income—fellowships, 427. Expenses of hall table—sizars—building-fund—charities — beneficial leases — augmentation of livings—addition to College buildings, 428.
The College library, 428.

SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE.

The Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master:—
Election of the master and fellows—restrictions, 428. Scholarships—leave of absence—duties of the master and fellows—stipends—lecturer, 429. Present stipends of College staff—bye-fellowships and scholarships, 430. Admission of students—room-rents—Divine service—course of collegiate instruction, 431. Examinations—prizes—attendance on lectures—dinner—gates closed—discipline as to expenses, 432. Necessary expenses of a pensioner, a sizar, and a fellow commoner—actual average expenses—private tuition—poor students, 433. College expenses—credit—restrictions on benefactions, 434.

The Master and Fellows:—
Management of the College property — gross annual amount of income, and its application, 434. Purchase of advowsons—the library, 435.

DOWNING COLLEGE.

The Rev. T. Worsley, M.A., Master:—
Statutes—charter respecting visitatorial powers, 435. Election of head and fellows, 436. Scholarships, 437. Divine service—College tuition—examinations — dinner—gates closed—lodgings—College expenses—fees—library, 438.

The Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars:—
Control exercised by the Lord Chancellor over the College property—extract from the College Minute Book, 439. Management of the College estates, 441. Future financial condition of the College, 442. Analysis of the accounts, 443. Present income compared with that of the years 1834, 1835, 1836—annual expenditure of the College—application of surplus income, 444. Building fund—emoluments and advantages enjoyed by the master, professors, and fellows, beyond the respective stipends assigned to them—rewards for the encouragement of learning, 445.

MISCELLANEOUS EVIDENCE, 449.

APPENDIX, 454.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Commissioners, at the outset of their inquiry, addressed a letter (of which a copy is subjoined) to the following members of the University:—

The High Steward,
The Vice-Chancellor,
The Visitors and Heads of the several Colleges,
The Public Orator,
The Proctors,
The Members of the Caput,
The Registrary,
The Librarian, and
The several Professors.

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing-street, October 30, 1850.

SIR,

HER Majesty the Queen, having been graciously pleased to appoint Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies and Revenues of the University of Cambridge and the several Colleges thereof, the Commissioners beg respectfully to communicate to you as a copy of the Royal Commission.

They entertain the hope that they shall have the benefit of your assistance and co-operation in their endeavours to fulfil the important duties with which they have been intrusted. In the mode of conducting their inquiries, they will desire to consult, as much as is possible, the convenience of the University.

On behalf of the Commissioners,
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,
(Signed) J. CHESTER.

The following are the answers received in reply to this communication.

1. *From the Vice-Chancellor.*

MY LORD, *Jesus College, Cambridge, November* 8, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter and a copy of a royal Commission directed to me as Vice-Chancellor. I will take care that the matter to which the letter and commission refer, is duly considered.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your faithful, humble servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. G. E. CORRIE, *Vice-Chancellor.*

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN, *Cambridge, December* 2, 1850.

AFTER having ascertained from high legal authority, that the University Commission is without the form of law, and is, moreover, regarded as unconstitutional, and of a kind that was never issued except in the worst times, I feel obliged by a sense of public duty, to decline answering any of the questions which I had the honour to receive from you a short time ago,

I beg to remain, with great respect,
Your obedient humble servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester, and other Her Majesty's Commissioners, &c. G. E. CORRIE, *Vice-Chancellor.*

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2. *Replies of the Visitors of Colleges.*

MY LORD, *Audley End, November* 7, 1850.

I HAVE just had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter of October 30, addressed to me officially as Visitor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, together with the copy of the royal Commission contained therein.

With respect to the hope expressed by your Lordship that the Commissioners may have my assistance and co-operation in fulfilling the duties entrusted to their charge, I beg leave to say that the subject will demand my best consideration, but that I am not at present prepared to state what course it may be proper for me to pursue.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester,
&c. &c. &c.
Whitehall. BRAYBROOKE.

MY LORD, 1, *Regent-street, November* 11, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing a copy of the Commission issued under Her Majesty's authority for inquiring into the State, Discipline, &c., of the University and Colleges of Cambridge.

In reply to the expression of your hope that the Commissioners may have the benefit of my assistance and co-operation in their endeavour to fulfil the important duties with

which they have been intrusted, I beg leave to say that I shall, as Visitor of King's College, be ready to render that assistance, as far as I can, consistently with the fulfilment of the purposes for which I was appointed Visitor, that of carrying out the instructions of the Founder, as expressed in his Statutes.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your humble servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. J. LINCOLN.

My Lord, *Ely, November* 9, 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the royal Commission, for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University of Cambridge and the several Colleges thereof, communicated to me as Visitor of St. Peter's, Jesus, and St. John's Colleges, in the hope that the Commissioners will have my assistance and co-operation in their endeavours to fulfil the important duties with which they have been intrusted.

I have thought it my duty to inform the Heads of the Colleges of which I am Visitor that I have received such a communication.

Your Lordship may depend upon hearing from me again when I shall have had time to pay that attention to the subject of the Commission which it manifestly demands.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your faithful servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. T. ELY.

My Lord, *Ely House, December* 6, 1850.

On looking through the Statutes of the Colleges of which I am Visitor, I find the cases in which my Visitatorial authority is to be exercised, clearly defined, and the mode of proceeding in each case pointed out; and I cannot discover that I possess the slightest authority, as Visitor, except in those cases.

Under these circumstances I feel that, by attempting to co-operate with the Commissioners in their inquiries into the state of St. Peter's, Jesus, and St. John's Colleges, I should be assuming to myself a power which, not having been entrusted to me by the Statutes, the members of those Colleges would be warranted in resisting.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your most faithful servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. T. ELY.

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3. *Replies of the Heads of Colleges.*

St. Peter's College Lodge, Cambridge,
My Lord, *Nov.* 8, 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's two letters of the 30th ultimo (delivered to me on the evening of the 5th instant) written on behalf of the Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, and addressed to me, one as Master of St Peter's College, and the other as a member of the Caput Senatus.

I have also the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two copies of the Royal Commission.

I venture to defer replying to the substance of your Lordship's communications for a short time, in the hope that a slight delay will not be considered unreasonable in a matter of so much importance.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very humble servant,

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. H. W. COOKSON.

My Lord, *St. Peter's College, Cambridge, March* 1, 1851.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I will endeavour to return answers, either wholly or in part, to the various questions which have been proposed to me by Her Majesty's Commissioners, for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges thereof, and that I hope to be able, at no distant period, to supply a portion of the information which the Commissioners have been pleased to apply for.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very obedient, humble servant,

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. H. W. COOKSON.

Clare Hall, Jan. 28, 1852.

The Master of Clare Hall declines to return answers to the questions sent to him, or to the Society of Clare Hall, by the University Commissioners.

To the Cambridge University Commission,
Downing street.

My Lord, *Pembroke College, Cambridge, Nov.* 13, 1850.

I have to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 30th ult., written on behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the Queen to inquire into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, together with a copy of the Commission itself.

Correspondence.

In reply to the request of the Commissioners, that they may have my assistance and coöperation, I beg leave respectfully to say that, as it has pleased Her Majesty to issue such Commission, it will be my desire, as well as duty, to meet the wishes of the Commissioners.

I have the honour to be
Your Lordship's humbleservant,
GILBERT AINSLIE.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester,
Whitehall.

My Lord, *Pembroke College, Cambridge, Dec.* 9, 1850.

The Vice-Chancellor of our University has signified to the Heads of Colleges that it is not his intention to answer the questions put to him by yourself and the other Commissioners appointed by the Crown to inquire into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University. As the Vice-Chancellor has not consulted or asked the advice of the Heads of Colleges in this matter, I feel myself, as one of them, at liberty to make the Commissioners an offer of such information as it may be in my power to give, on the subjects of their questions, should they please to put them to me.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your most obedient servant,
GILBERT AINSLIE.

The Lord Bishop of Chester.

Caius College Lodge, Nov. 18, 1850.

The Master of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge has had the honour of receiving from the Cambridge University Commissioners a copy of Her Majesty's Commission for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University of Cambridge, and of all and singular the Colleges of the said University, and which he will take an early opportunity of laying before the Fellows of his College.

As he has reason to expect that they will wish to be informed, whether the Commissioners have the power to enforce the attendance of the Members of the College: and to compel the different College officers to produce their books of orders and accounts, &c.—he will feel obliged by the Commissioners favouring him with instructions on those subjects

BENEDICT CHAPMAN, D.D.,
Master of Gonville and Caius College.

To the Honourable the Cambridge
University Commissioners.

Corpus Christi College Lodge, Cambridge,
My Lord, *Nov.* 13, 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the royal Commission for inquiring into the state &c., of the University of Cambridge, and the several Colleges thereof—communicated to me as Master of Corpus Christi College, by your Lordship, in behalf of the Commissioners.

In acknowledging at the same time the courtesy with which the Commissioners express their hope of obtaining my cooperation, and their desire to consult the convenience of the University; I beg leave respectfully, in a matter so deeply affecting our Collegiate privileges, and the obligations imposed on us by our Statutes, to defer for a while my reply, until I shall have had further time and opportunity for consulting with all the Fellows of my College, as to the course which it will be our duty to pursue.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
J. PULLING.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord, *Eton College, Dec.* 8, 1850.

Upon my arrival at King's College, for my induction, in the middle of last month, I received, amongst other papers belonging to my predecessor, your Lordship's letter of the 30th of October last, with a copy of the royal Commission to the Universities.

I have really not yet been able to make myself well acquainted with the more important affairs of my College, and scarcely with my powers, for I have not resided in Cambridge now for thirty years past.

Without any desire to be considered uncourteous, but with a wish to prevent by any further delay of my answer to your Lordship's letter an imputation of uncourteousness on my part, I must, for the present at least, however unwillingly, content myself with a simple acknowledgment of your Lordship's letter and its inclosure.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's humble servant,
RICHARD OKES.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester *Provost of King's College, Cambridge.*

The Lodge, King's College, Cambridge,
July 21, 1851.

My Lord,

I am sensible that I must appear to Her Majesty's Commissioners for this University regardless of the letters received from them relating to the Commission. But I must assure your Lordship that my disregard of these letters is not real.

From the time of my election in November last until the present date I have been too much occupied with the actual business of my office, both as regards the University and my own College, to pay that attention to the questions proposed to me, which their importance requires. I am now preparing for my official visit to Eton for the election to be held there next week. After that time I shall, I trust, be able to find some uninterrupted leisure; and I confidently hope that, before the end of next month, I may again place myself in communication with Her Majesty's Commissioners.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,
Your Lordship's humble servant,
RICHARD OKES.
Provost of King's College.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord,

King's College, Cambridge, Feb. 9, 1852.

I have already acknowledged, though at a greater distance of time than I could have wished, the receipt of your Lordship's letter of 30th October, 1850, and the copy of the royal Commission for this University.

I find, upon reference to the first list of queries I received from "Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof," that "my attention to the subjoined list is invited, and the favour of such information in reply, as I may be disposed to communicate is requested."

I believe, as I hinted in my first letter to your Lordship, that my powers of obtaining information upon matters belonging to the University in general are necessarily, in consequence of my long absence from the University, somewhat limited; and, therefore, my opinion upon such matters cannot be of very great value.

With regard to matters belonging to my own College, I am not unwilling, from a sentiment of pure respect for the authority of the Sovereign's name, to make any communications which may assist the inquiries of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

But before I proceed to answer any of the questions submitted to me by Her Majesty's Commissioners, I feel it necessary to mention that I *reserve* to *myself* the *right of silence;* especially upon such points (should any such arise) as could not be answered by me without a violation of my Admission Oath. Upon such points the Commissioners must, of course, allow me to be silent. On all others I am ready to afford, as far as I am able, every information which Her Majesty's Commissioners may reasonably require.

In making this statement, *in limine,* I request the Commissioners to believe that I do so, not from any apprehension that my College has aught to fear from this or any other inquiry into its affairs; but solely from a conscientious desire to comply with the injunctions of the Founder of my College, and to maintain the rights by him committed to my charge.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
RICHARD OKES, *Provost.*

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord,

Queens' Lodge, Cambridge, Nov. 25, 1850.

I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter, accompanied with a copy of the royal Commission, which, on account of my serious and continued indisposition, of which your Lordship is aware, I immediately sent to our Vice-President, requesting that it might be read to each of the Fellows. It was returned to me last week, but without any remark, and I have strong reason to believe that no public meeting of the Society on the subject to which your Lordship's letter refers has been held, or is contemplated.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
JOSHUA KING.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester,
London.

My Lord,

Catherine Lodge, Cambridge, Nov. 15, 1850.

I have had the honour to receive the letter, signed by your Lordship on behalf of the Cambridge University Commissioners, together with a copy of the royal Commission.

I beg to acknowledge the courtesy of Her Majesty's Commissioners in expressing a desire to consult the convenience of the University in the mode of conducting their inquiries; and to say that, such a Commission having been issued, I consider it to be my duty to answer the questions proposed by the Commissioners as far as I may be able consistently with a due regard to the obligations imposed upon me by my College Statutes.

Before sending this reply, however, to your Lordship's letter, I have thought it to be right to ascertain the views and opinions of the Society over which I preside, respecting the proposed inquiry; and I find that they do not feel themselves at liberty to grant th e

Correspondence.

authority which is necessary to enable any member of the body to communicate matters of a private nature concerning the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the College.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very faithful and obedient servant,
H. PHILPOTT.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester.

Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge,
Nov. 18, 1850.

My Lord,

I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter, dated October 30, communicating to me a copy of the Commission, which Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to direct to your Lordship and other gentlemen therein named, for the purpose of inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University of Cambridge, and the several Colleges thereof; and inviting, on behalf of the Royal Commissioners, my assistance and co-operation in their endeavours to fulfil the important duties entrusted to them.

I beg leave to express my sense of the courtesy of your Lordship's letter, and to state that any communication which the Royal Commissioners may think proper to address to me, shall receive my respectful consideration.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
JAMES CARTMELL.
Master of Christ's College.

The Lord Bishop of Chester.

St. John's College, Cambridge,
Nov. 8, 1850.

My Lord Bishop,

I beg to anknowledge the receipt of the copy of the Royal Commission for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University of Cambridge and the several Colleges thereof, which the Commissioners have communicated to me; and in reply to the accompanying letter with which the Commissioners have favoured me, I beg to say that I will give due and early attention to the important subject.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Bishop,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
R. TATHAM,
Master of St. John's College.

To the Lord Bishop of Chester.

My dear Lord,

Deanery, Windsor, Nov. 7, 1850.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and its enclosure, and regret very much that the state of my health at this time prevents my entering into any business. I purpose spending the winter at St. Leonard's, by Dr. Ferguson's advice. I will forward your communication to the Rev. Edward Warter, the Vice-Master of Magdalene College, in whom I place the greatest confidence, and I know that he will give you every necessary information.

I have the honour to be, my dear Lord,
Yours faithfully,
G. NEVILLE GRENVILLE.

The Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord,

Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, Nov. 8, 1850.

I have to thank your Lordship for communicating to me, as Master of Trinity College, a copy of the Commission by which Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to appoint your Lordship and other Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of this University and the Colleges thereof, and for the kind expressions contained in your Lordship's accompanying letter.

I hope to be able to communicate to your Lordship, at an early period, such further reply as I may have to make to that letter.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very humble and obedient servant,
W. WHEWELL.

The Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord,

Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, Nov. 23, 1850.

regret that I have not been able sooner to reply fully to your Lordship's letter of October 30th, which was addressed to me, as Master of Trinity College, on the part of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies and Revenues of this University and the Colleges thereof; and which expressed the hope of the Commissioners that they might have my assistance in fulfilling their important duties.

I am willing, in agreement with the wish of the College over which I have the honour to preside, to give to the Commissioners, in the discharge of their duty, every assistance in my power, which is consistent with my duty to the College and to the University.

Your Lordship and the Commissioners in general, will not, I trust, be surprised at such a reservation. They are aware that it has always been held to be a matter of the highest

importance to the preservation of the English constitution that the independence of the Universities and of the Colleges thereof, should be maintained by the members of those bodies for the time being. The present Commission, so far as I am aware, does not agree with any previous proceeding sanctioned by the existing law of England so closely as to enable us to direct ourselves in this case by precedent. The Commissioners are aware that in such Colleges the duties of those who administer their affairs, involve the duty of a reserve in communicating on some portions of such affairs; and this duty it would seem, Her Majesty's Ministers recognize, and wish to treat with respect; for having had the advantage of being present in the House of Commons when Lord John Russell declared his intention of advising such a Commission as the present, I heard on that occasion, a statement made by Her Majesty's Attorney General, and acquiesced in by Her Majesty's Ministers, to the effect that the Commission would have no power to compel evidence. But notwithstanding this declaration, the Commission of which your Lordship has been kind enough to send me a copy, does profess to "authorize and empower" the Commissioners to call before them and examine persons, and also to call for and examine books, documents, papers and records.

I am informed by legal advice, that it is proper that I should protest against such expressions, as implying the assumption of an authority which cannot be exercised in this manner without infringing the rights and privileges of this College, and of the members thereof. And I therefore hereby beg leave to protest against such an assumption of authority, and to declare that, in any answers which I may give to the inquiries of the Commission, I do not acknowledge that such authority is conveyed to them by such Commission, nor consent that such compliance of mine, in the present instance, may be drawn into precedent against myself or any other person.

Your Lordship and the Commissioners in general, are so obliging as to express also a desire to consult the convenience of the University as much as possible in the mode of conducting the examination.

I therefore take the liberty of respectfully suggesting that it would, as I conceive greatly conduce to the convenience of members of the University, if the questions were proposed, and the answers returned in writing; and if each member of the University were furnished at once with a list of the leading questions which it is desired by the Commissioners that he should answer.

I would beg leave further respectfully to inquire whether it will be permitted to those members of the University who are applied to by the Commissioners, or to others, to lay before the Commissioners their views as to the state of the University and of the Colleges, on points on which questions are not addressed to them by the Commission.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your very humble and obedient servant,
W. WHEWELL.

The Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord Bishop, *Sidney College, Nov.* 13, 1850.

I beg leave most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Royal Commission which has been issued to visit the University and Colleges of Cambridge.

I thank your Lordship and the other members of the Commission for the courtesy expressed in your Lordship's accompanying letter respecting the mode in which the Commission will conduct its inquiries.

I remain my Lord Bishop,
Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,
ROBT. PHELPS.

Emmanuel College, Cambridge,
My Lord, *Nov.* 8, 1850.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communication of the 30th of October, together with a copy of the Royal Commission for the University of Cambridge.

I will take an early opportunity of laying both documents before the Society. And I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the greatest respect,
Your Lordship's obedient faithful servant,
GEORGE ARCHDALL.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord, *Downing College Lodge, Nov.* 11, 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the Royal Commission for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies and Revenues of the University of Cambridge, and of a letter addressed by your Lordship, on behalf of the Commissioners, to myself as Master of Downing College.

I beg to express to your Lordship and to the Commissioners my sense of the courtesy of this communication and of the terms in which it has been made; and to assure them that its very important subject shall have my immediate and most earnest consideration.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
T. WORSLEY.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester.

Correspondence.

REVEREND SIR, *Downing Lodge, Cambridge, May* 28, 1851.

IN replying to your letter of the 14th of this month, I beg to express my regret on account of the interval which has elapsed, since my acknowledgment of the first communication made to me on the part of the Commissioners.

This interval has been occasioned, first by serious questions as to the course which it had become my duty to pursue in this matter, and afterwards by the difficulty of explaining, within reasonable limits, the actual and somewhat peculiar position of the College over which I preside.

Before addressing myself to the substance of this enquiry, I feel bound on the one hand, to express my strong sense of the courtesy and consideration which has been uniformly shewn me by the Commissioners, and on the other, formally and expressly to reserve to myself the right of declining to answer any or all of the questions proposed; in so far as such a reservation may be necessary to maintain unimpaired, whatever powers and privileges I am invested with as Master of this College; whether by its own charter and statutes, or by those of the University, or by the law of the land.

With regard to the questions themselves, the answers to some of them will require reference to certain documents of which I have only single copies; and as the placing of these documents for a time in the hands of the Commissioners may become necessary to a clear understanding of the answers, it will I think be expedient to send both the documents and the answers at the same time. The gain on the score of clearness by this mode of proceeding will I hope be my apology for a somewhat longer interval than would otherwise be necessary, before my next communication to the Commissioners.

It will be my endeavour to abridge that interval as much as possible.

I have the honour to be, reverend Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
T. WORSLEY.

To the Reverend the Secretary of the Cambridge University Commission,
Downing Street, London.

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4. *Reply of the Rev. A. Thacker, one of the Proctors of the University.*

Trinity College, Cambridge,
MY LORD, *Nov.* 16, 1850.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communication of October 30, and to apologise for not sending an earlier reply.

I have only now to state that I shall be ready, if called upon by the Commission, to furnish all the information in my power, with respect to the office which I have this year the honour to fill in the University.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lorship's obedient, humble servant,
The Lord Bishop of Chester. A. THACKER, *Senior Proctor.*

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5. *Replies of Members of the Caput.*

St. Peter's College Lodge, Cambridge,
MY LORD, *Dec.* 4, 1850.

HAVING been requested, as a member of the Caput Senatûs of this University, to assist and coöperate with the Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, in their endeavour to fulfil the important duties with which they have been entrusted, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I am prepared to give the most respectful and attentive consideration to any communications which the Commissioners may think proper to address to me in that capacity, and also to all matters relating to the Commission which may be brought under my notice in the Senate.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very humble servant,
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. H. W. COOKSON.

Trinity College, Cambridge,
MY LORD, *Nov.* 14, 1850.

IN reply to the communication on behalf of the University Commission, with which your Lordship has honoured me, I beg to say that, in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, I shall be ready, when called upon, to attend the Commission, and to give any information in my power.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, and very humble servant,
C. B. BROADLEY, LL.D.,
Deputy Regius Professor of Civil Law, and
Member of the Caput Senatus.

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester,
Chairman of the University Commission.

Christ's College, Cambridge, Nov. 8, 1850.

My Lord Bishop,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communication, dated October 30, relating to the Commission for inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge, and can only say now, that I will, when the time arrives, endeavour so to act as best to promote the highest interests of our University and country.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's faithful servant,
FREDERICK GEL

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6. *Reply of Rev. J. Romilly, Registrary.*

Trinity College, Cambridge, Nov. 6, 1850.

The Registrary of the University has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the royal Commission, and also of a letter signed by the Lord Bishop of Chester, and dated the 30th ultimo. The Registrary will give all co-operation that is in his power.

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7. *Reply of the Rev. J. Power, Librarian.*

My Lord, *Cambridge, Nov.* 9, 1850.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, enclosing a copy of the royal Commission.

When I see intrusted with that Commission such distinguished Members and well tried friends of the University as your Lordship, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Herschel, Sir John Romilly, and Professor Sedgwick, all of whom are under the same obligation with myself to defend our Alma Mater rogati et non rogati, I am sure that, as Librarian of the University, I need not have the slightest hesitation in tendering my allegiance to the Commission.

Your Lordship is aware that I cannot boast of much more than five years experience in the duties of my office, but I beg to assure your Lordship that to the best of my ability I shall be happy to answer any inquiries which the Commissioners may put to me, or, if I may be allowed to use your Lordship's expressions, to assist and co-operate with the Commissioners so far as I may be able.

I have the honour to remain,
Your Lordship's faithful and obedient servant,
J. POWER, *University Librarian.*

To the Right Rev., the Lord Bishop of Chester.

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8. *Replies of the several Professors.*

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter enclosing a copy of the royal Commission for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge. I beg to add that I am ready to afford any information which I possess, as far as may be consistent with the oaths which I have taken.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Trinity College, Cambridge, 13th Nov. 1850. J. A. JEREMIE.

My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen, *Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Nov.* 6, 1850.

I shall be happy to give you all the information of which I am possessed respecting the department of the University with which I am concerned. You may command my attendance either in London or Cambridge.

Your obedient servant,
HENRY S. MAINE.
Reg. Prof. of Civil Law.

The Cambridge University Commission.

My Lord, *Cambridge, Nov.* 11, 1850.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt from your Lordship of a copy of the royal Commission appointed by her Majesty, the Queen, for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University of Cambridge; and to state that I shall hold myself ready to co-operate and assist, as far as I am able, the Commissioners in conducting the inquiry.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your humble and obedient servant,
JOHN HAVILAND, R.P.P.

To the Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord, *Cambridge, Nov.* 12, 1850.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the royal Commission; and the letter which accompanied it, signed by your Lordship, requesting, on the part of the Com-

Correspondence.

missioners, my assistance and co-operation, as Margaret Professor of Divinity, and I have to add I will give this important communication my best consideration,

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's humble servant,
J. J. BLUNT.

To the Lord Bishop of Chester.

Reverend Sir, *Ely, Nov.* 27, 1850.

I beg to express to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester and to the Gentlemen associated with him, my grateful acknowledgment of their courtesy in transmitting to me a copy of Her Majesty's Commission to them, to inquire into the state of the University of Cambridge,—and in desiring my aid to their inquiry.

In reply, I would assure the Commissioners of my entire readiness to afford them every information which it lies within my province to give, in furtherance of the objects for which my professorship was founded, and of the dignity and efficiency of the University.

I am, Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. H. MILL.
Regius Professor of Hebrew.

The Rev. W. H. Bateson, B.D.
Secretary to H. M. Commissioners for inquiring into the University of Cambridge.

My Lord, *Cambridge, Nov.* 22, 1850.

In reply to a communication received from your Lordship and the Commismissioners appointed by Her Majesty, I beg to state, that if any questions on matters connected with the subjects of their inquiry, be addressed to me, I shall be prepared to return such answers to them as circumstances may enable me.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very humble servant,
JAMES SCHOLEFIELD.

The Lord Bishop of Chester,
&c. &c.

My Lord, *Master's House, Temple, Nov.* 8, 1850.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 30th ult, accompanied by a copy of the royal Commission, for the visitation of the University.

I beg to apprise your Lordship of my entire readiness to render every assistance in my power to the Commissioners in their inquiries.

And I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great respect,
Your Lordship's obedient faithful Servant,
THOS. ROBINSON, D.D.,
Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

TheRight Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester,
&c. &c.

Pembroke College, Cambridge,
My Lord, *Nov.* 8, 1850.

I beg to acknowledge the favour of your Lordship's letter of the 31st ult., enclosing a copy of the royal Commission.

Should the Commissioners in the course of the important investigation with which they have been intrusted by Her Majesty the Queen, find occasion to require any information connected with the Professorship which I have the honour to hold, it will be my endeavour to meet their wishes.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's humble servant,
G. G. STOKES.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester.

My Lord, *Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, Nov.* 23, 1850.

I regret that I have not been able sooner to reply fully to your Lordship's letter of October 30, which was addressed to me as Professor of Moral Philosophy, on the part of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of this University; and which expressed the hope of the Commissioners that they might have my assistance in fulfilling their important duties.

It is my wish to give to the Commissioners, in the discharge of their office, every assistance in my power which is consistent with my other duties.

Your Lordship and the other Commissioners will not, I trust, be surprised at such a reservation. They are aware that it has always been held to be a matter of the highest importance to the preservation of the English Constitution, that the independence of the

Universities should be maintained by the members for the time being, especially those holding offices in those bodies. The present Commission, so far as I am aware, does not agree with any previous proceeding, sanctioned by the existing law of England, so closely as to enable us to direct ourselves in this case by precedent. I had the advantage of being present in the House of Commons when Lord John Russell declared his intention of advising such a Commission, and on that occasion I heard a statement made by the Attorney-General, and acquiesced in by Her Majesty's Ministers, to the effect that the Commission would have no power to compel evidence. But, notwithstanding this declaration, the Commission of which your Lordship has been kind enough to send me a copy, does profess to "authorize and empower" the Commissioners to call before them and examine persons, and also to call for and examine books, documents, papers, and records.

The Professorship which I hold is of private foundation; and I am not aware of any legal right by which the Commissioners can require me to answer questions on the subjects above described. I must therefore, with every wish that the Commission should be fully informed on those subjects, assert for myself in my capacity of Professor, the privilege of answering such questions only as it may be consistent with my other duties to answer.

Your Lordship, and the Commissioners in general, are so obliging as to express also a desire to consult the convenience of the University as much as possible in the mode of conducting the examination.

I therefore take the liberty of respectfully suggesting that it would, as I conceive, greatly conduce to the convenience of the University if the questions were proposed, and the answers returned, in writing; and if each member was furnished at once with a list of the questions which it is desired by the Commissioners he should answer.

I would beg leave further respectfully to inquire whether it will be permitted to those members of the University, who are applied to by the Commissioners, or to others, to lay before the Commissioners their views as to the state of the University on points on which questions are not addressed to them by the Commission.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your very obedient humble servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. W. WHEWELL.

SIR, *Cambridge Observatory, Nov.* 7, 1850.

THE Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University of Cambridge, having communicated to me, as Plumian Professor of Astronomy, a copy of the royal Commission, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the same, and to express my willingness to assist the Commissioners by giving information on such points of their inquiries as may relate to the position which I hold in the University.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

To the Secretary of the Cambridge University Commission. J. CHALLIS.

MY LORD, *Cambridge, Nov.* 19, 1850.

I BEG leave duly to acknowledge the honour of your Lordship's communication, as Chairman of the Cambridge University Commission. It will give me much satisfaction if I can assist the labours of Her Majesty's Commissioners to promote the honour, the interests, and the usefulness of our University.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very obedient servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. WILLIAM CLARK.

MY LORD, *Maison Valin, Champs Elysées, Nov.* 13, 1850.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving this day, at this place, a letter dated the 30th ultimo, in which, on behalf of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge, your Lordship expresses their hope that they may have my assistance and co-operation in their endeavours to fulfil the important duties with which they have been entrusted.

I regret that I have not had an earlier opportunity of answering that letter by the assurance (which I now respectfully offer to your Lordship and your colleagues in the Commission) that I shall gladly and promptly render any aid which it may be in my power to contribute towards the fulfilment of the great object, with a view to which that Commission has been issued.

I avail myself of this opportunity for mentioning that I am at present residing in this city partly for the recovery of my health, and partly for the better prosecution of enquiries into the subject of my lectures for the year 1851, the history of the civil constitution and government of France. I may perhaps, therefore, be detained here for several weeks longer. It will consequently be for the Commissioners to decide whether (if they should think it right to examine me at all) they should propose to me written questions, to be

Correspondence.

answered in writing from this place, or should postpone any such examination until I can attend them in person.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. JAMES STEPHEN.

My dear Lord Bishop, *Hitcham, Hadleigh, Suffolk, Nov.* 7, 1850.

I shall have the greatest pleasure in replying to any questions which the University Commissioners may see fit to put to me, and will do so to the best of my knowledge and ability.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. HENSLOW.

My Lord, *East Lodge, Downing College, Nov.* 18, 1850.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter accompanied by a copy of the royal Commission.

May I ask your Lordship to inform the Commissioners that I shall consider it my duty to lend what assistance and co-operation I can in the furtherance of the objects for which they have been appointed; and I shall feel obliged if your Lordship will add that it will afford me great satisfaction to do so.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,
Very respectfully yours,

To the Lord Bishop of Chester. W. W. FISHER.

My Lord, *Westow, Huntingdon, Nov.* 12, 1850.

I am obliged by your Lordship's letter and copy of the Commission for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge. I feel a deep interest in it, having, I believe, originated the measure by a motion in the House of Commons, in April, 1837, previous to which I had communication with several members of both Universities. I am desirous of laying my views before the Commissioners as a witness if such be their plan of proceeding, if not, by written statement.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's faithful servant,

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. G. PRYME.

P.S.—Absence from home prevented my writing sooner.—G. P.

The following letter was addressed to those Heads of Colleges who had not previously furnished the desired information:—

Cambridge University Commission, Downing-street,
Sir, *May* 14, 1851.

The Commissioners appointed by the Queen to inquire into the state of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, addressed to you, in the month of December last, certain questions relating to the College over which you preside. As they are desirous of avoiding delay in the important inquiry with which they have been intrusted by Her Majesty, they respectfully express their hope that you will have the kindness to furnish them with the desired information as soon as you conveniently can.

They further request that you will be so good as to supply them with a copy of the Statutes of your College and of any Bye-Foundations which have been superadded to it, and also copies of any Interpretations, Decrees, or Letters-Patent, by which those Statutes may have been subsequently explained or modified.

I have the houour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. CHESTER.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

The following Paper was addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the University :—

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing-street, Nov. 5, 1851.

Reverend Sir,

The Commissioners respectfully request your attention to the accompanying Questions relating to the Revenues of the University.

They beg to express an earnest hope that they may be furnished with the desired information at your earliest convenience, and, if possible, before the end of the present Term, in order that they may be enabled to prepare their Report in proper form within the limit of time fixed by the terms of the Commission.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

To the Vice-Chancellor
of the University of Cambridge.

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1. What is the yearly Income of the University—arising from Land; Houses; Tithe or other Rent Charge; Government Annuities; Profits of the Press; Fees, Fines, or any other sources; the separate Items being returned according to such an average of years as may be thought fair and reasonable, and the sources of Income being distinguished according as they are applicable to the general purposes of the University, or appropriated to specific objects?

2. What are the general heads under which the Expenditure of the University may be classed? And what is the yearly amount under each head, on an average of the last seven years? Have any large sums been expended in late years by the University, in the erection or extension of their Museums, Lecture-rooms, Library, Observatory, or other Buildings? In what manner have the funds been provided; and what part has been supplied from the general Income of the University?

3. In what manner and by what persons is the annual Expenditure of the University audited and controlled? Is the Vice-Chancellor assisted in the management of the Finances of the University by any permanent officer in the capacity of Bursar? and, if not, does it appear to you that the appointment of such an officer would be attended with advantage, either as relieving the Vice-Chancellor from a part of his onerous duties, or as securing uniformity and continuity in the system of financial management?

4. What is the proportion between the sum received by the University from Persons in *Statu Pupillari*, and that expended by the University in maintaining good order and discipline; in conducting the various Public Examinations; and in such particulars of its administration as more especially affect that class of persons; so far as an approximate estimate can be formed?

Answers from the Reverend the Vice-Chancellor.

The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor.

(A.) The YEARLY INCOME of the UNIVERSITY, applicable to general purposes, estimated on an Average of the Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1851.

Yearly income of the University applicable to general purposes, estimated on an average of seven years.

	£.	s.	d.
Income arising from Land	484	0	0
,, from Houses	148	0	0
,, from Burwell Manor	6	14	4
,, from Burwell Tithe Rent Charge	1,660	0	0
,, from Government Annuities	507	18	6
,, from Profits of the Press	895	0	5
,, from Dividends on Stock, deducting Income Tax	187	0	0
,, from Wine Licences	221	8	6
,, from Matriculation Fees	1,874	7	1
,, from Fees for B. A. Degrees	914	1	7
,, from Fees for other Degrees	921	8	5
,, from other Fees and Fines	146	4	3

(Signed) RICH. OKES, V. C.

(B.) The YEARLY INCOME of the UNIVERSITY, appropriated to specific objects, estimated on an Average of the Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1851.

Yearly income appropriated to specific objects, estimated on an average of seven years.

	£.	s.	d.
Library Subscriptions, collected from Members of the University (Six Shillings a Year from every Member except Sizars) and appropriated to the purchase of books and binding, to the payment of the debt on the New Library Building, and the Salaries of the two Junior Assistant Librarians	1,957	5	8
Two-thirds of the Library Fines, appropriated to the use of the Library	25	14	9
Interest of Money bequeathed by Rev. John Mainstre for the purchase of books (deducting Income Tax)	150	0	4
From the Worts Estate, for the purchase of books and binding	684	6	6
From the Rustat Estate, for the same purposes	186	5	3
From the Woodwardian Estates, for the support of the Geological Museum and Salary of the Professor	348	2	2
Interest of Money bequeathed by Viscount Fitzwilliam for the support of the Fitzwilliam Museum (deducting Income Tax)	2,621	5	0
For the support of the Botanic Garden	237	3	4
From Mr. Crane's Estate, for the relief of Sick Scholars	186	19	10
Interest of Government Stock, for the Ramsden Sermon, preached annually, on the subject of Colonial Church extension (deducting Income Tax)	5	1	10
For Scholarships and Prizes, the Annual Income received by the Vice-Chancellor is	1,161	18	7
The Trustees of Lord Craven's Scholarships also pay annually to five Scholars the sum of	375	0	0
The Battie's Scholar also receives an annual Income of about	30	0	0
The Worts Trustees pay to two Travelling Bachelors of Arts a yearly Income of	200	0	0
The two Smith's Prizemen receive	50	0	0
The Norrisian Prizeman receives a Medal and Books to the value of	12	0	0
Sir William Browne's Medallists receive Medals to the value of	15	15	0
The Trustees of Mr. Hulse's Estates have paid an average annual Income—			
To the Christian Advocate of	241	10	6
To the Hulsean Lecturer	318	12	4
And to the Hulse Prizeman	117	1	6
The Vice-Chancellor also receives from Mr. Palmer's Legacy for the augmentation of the salary of the Arabic Professor an annual Income (deducting Income Tax)	32	18	2
From Mr. Norris's Estate for the Salary of the Norrisian Professor, and a small annual donation of Books to the Prisoners in the Town and County Prison (deducting Income Tax)	102	17	6
From Mr. Disney's foundation for the Disney Professor of Archæology (deducting Income Tax)	29	2	6
From the Paymaster-General a sum voted annually by Parliament for the payment of—			
The Regius Professor of Civil Law £96 16 11			
The Professor of Chemistry 96 16 11			
The Professor of Anatomy 96 16 11			
The Professor of Modern History 359 6 8			
The Queen's Reader in Botany 176 5 1			
The Jacksonian Professor 96 16 11			
The Professor of Mineralogy 96 16 11			
Bankers' Commission and Stamps 2 9 5			
	1,022	5	9

The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor.

		£.	s.	d.
From the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests for—				
The Regius Professor of Civil Law	£33 15 9			
The Regius Professor of Physic	33 15 9			
The Margaret Professor of Divinity	10 17 10			
The Lady Margaret's Preacher	7 18 6			
Emmanuel College	13 14 7			
The University Chest	7 18 6			
Bankers' Commission and Stamps	0 5 6			
		108	6	5
The University has also received from its Members, and paid to the Government on account of the tax imposed upon Matriculations and Degrees, an average annual Income of		3,051	9	7

(Signed) RICH. OKES, V. C.

Yearly expenditure of the University, estimated on an average of seven years.

The YEARLY EXPENDITURE of the UNIVERSITY, estimated on an average of the Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1851 :—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Burwell :—						
The Vicar	300	0	0			
Rates and Taxes	387	7	1			
Expense of collecting Rent Charge, and Repairs of Chancel and Vicarage	70	8	4			
Expense of Annual Visitation and distribution of Money to the Poor, &c., on Midlent Sunday	12	3	4			
				769	18	9
Rent of old Printing Office, paid to Queens' College				40	11	4
Rates and Taxes				363	16	2
Stipends and Salaries				1,107	17	0
Sermons and Speeches				31	10	0
Charitable gifts and Subscriptions				47	18	6
St. Mary's Church Repairs—Salaries of Organist, Clerk, and Choristers, &c.				194	10	11
Senate House and Schools—Ground Rent, Repairs, Salary of School-keeper, &c.				250	10	10
Anatomical Museum and Lecture Rooms adjoining the old Botanic Garden				152	7	11
Mineralogical Museum				10	12	9
Stokys' Almshouses				61	19	4
Registrary's Office				19	17	1
The Observatory—Salaries, Repairs, &c.				552	4	8
The Spinning House—Salaries of Chaplain and Surgeon, Support of Prisoners, &c.				173	16	8
The Library—Salaries of Officers (excepting the two junior Assistants) Insurance, Repairs, &c. (not including the purchase of books and binding)				811	7	3
The Botanic Garden, in addition to the funds appropriated to it				433	14	10
Stationery, Paper, and Printing for Examinations				347	2	1
The Pitt Press, for printing Reports, Notices, &c.				182	11	1
The Cambridge Improvement Commissioners for Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing, being one-eighth part of the whole sum paid by the University and Colleges				283	8	1
Miscellaneous expenses, including payments made by the Proctors, Addresses, Law Expenses, Repairs, Insurances, &c.				507	18	9
The Government Annuity (granted by Act of Parliament as a compensation for the loss of the privilege of printing almanacs), appropriated by Grace of the Senate to printing and publishing new works or new editions of old works				500	0	0

(Signed) RICH. OKES, V. C.

Sums expended out of the University Chest during the last 30 years in extending and improving the Buildings of the University.

The following SUMS have been expended out of the UNIVERSITY CHEST during the last 30 years in extending and improving the Buildings of the University :—

In the Years		£.	s.	d.
1821—1833.	For the purchase of Sites and the erection of New Buildings for the University Press	27,658	12	1
1821—1826.	For building the Observatory and supplying it with Instruments (5664*l.* 15*s.* having been voluntarily contributed in addition by members of the University and others)	13,299	0	0
1823.	For the purchase of Dr. E. D. Clarke's collection of Minerals	1,500	0	0
1830.	For the purchase of ground from King's College as the site of a new Library, Museums, and Lecture Rooms	12,000	0	0
1831.	For the purchase of land for the new Botanic Garden, and for obtaining the Act of Parliament required	3,441	3	8
1832—1833.	For the purchase of Astronomical Instruments for the Observatory	1,686	4	9
1834—1836.	For building the Anatomical Museum and Lecture Rooms adjoining the old Botanic Garden.	2,200	0	0
1841—1842.	For the fittings of the new Mineralogical Museum	735	11	9

(Signed) RICH. OKES, V. C.

In addition to the sums thus expended out of the University Chest:—

The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor.

Sums expended on the Buildings of the University.

In the Years	
1837—1848.	The new Fitzwilliam Museum was erected at a total cost of 91,550*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, the funds being supplied partly by the accumulated interest of the money bequeathed by Viscount Fitzwilliam and partly by a loan of 12,000*l.*, borrowed on the security of the same interest. The site of the Museum had been previously purchased at a cost of 9,645*l.*, defrayed by the same fund.
1837—1842.	One side of a proposed Court for a new Library, Museum, and Lecture Rooms was erected, and the fittings of the Library completed at a total cost of 31,711*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, of which sum 22,141*l.* 10*s.* was contributed voluntarily by members of the University and others, and of the remainder, part has been defrayed and part is now in course of payment by the Library Subscription Fund.
1840—1843.	The fittings of the new Geological Museum were completed at a cost of 4,122*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, paid out of the funds accumulated from the income of the Woodwardian Estates.

(Signed) RICH. OKES, V. C.

Auditors of accounts.

The account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Vice-Chancellor on the part of the University are audited annually by three Members of the Senate, who are elected by Grace on the 10th of October. The Auditors are usually a Doctor of Divinity, a Regent, and a Non-Regent; and they severally take an oath, administered by the Vice-Chancellor, to perform well and faithfully the duties of their office.

By a Grace passed May 14, 1851, it was provided, that the audit should commence every year not later than the 1st of February; and that a summary of the accounts should be annually printed, subscribed with the names of the Auditors, for the purpose of circulation among the resident Members of the Senate. A summary of this kind has been printed and circulated by the Vice-Chancellor for the last five years.

Management of the Finances.

For every item of expenditure beyond the ordinary routine of business, the consent of the Senate is first asked formally by Grace.

The Vice-Chancellor is not assisted in the management of the finances of the University by any permanent officer in the capacity of Bursar; and it does not appear that the appointment of such an officer would be attended with advantage to the University. The payments to be made, and the accounts required to be kept for the University Chest, are of a simple and ordinary character; and I am not aware that there has been any reason to complain of the want of uniformity and continuity in the present system of financial management.

It is obvious that the Senate would have no authority to place the management of the estates belonging to particular Trusts, of which the Vice-Chancellor is a Trustee *ex-officio*, and the keeping of the accounts relating to them, in the hands of a University officer.

(Signed) RICH. OKES, V. C.

Upon examination of the accounts, and consideration of the whole system of administration of the University, it has been found impossible to state, with any approach to accuracy, what is the proportion between the sum received by the University from persons in *statu pupillari*, and that expended by the University in the particulars of administration, which more especially affect that class of persons.

(Signed) RICH. OKES, V. C.

The following paper was addressed to the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndics of the Press, with sufficient copies of it for the use of the Members of the Syndicate.

Cambridge University Commission, Downing-street,
May 15, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,

HER Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined List of Queries; and request the favour of such information in reply as youmay be kindly disposed to communicate

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

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1. How are the Syndics of the Press appointed? What is their number? How often do they meet? Are these meetings at fixed periods, as well as by adjournment, or by the summons of the Vice-Chancellor? How many of them commonly attend, and are they usually the same persons? Do they form Sub-Committees to superintend particular Departments of the Establishment?

2. What is the authority of the Press Syndicate? For what acts do they require the authority of a grace of the Senate?

3. Who is the University Printer? How is he appointed? What is his salary, and what are his duties? Is he removable for neglect of duty or incompetence; and, if so, by whose authority? Does he appoint the inferior officers of the Establishment, and what is his authority over them? How many inferior officers are there, and what are their duties? What is the usual extent of the staff of the Establishment, distributed into its different Departments? How many of these are permanently retained? Are there any aged and deserving officers to whom retiring pensions are given? If so, to what extent?

4. What is the extent and capacity of the Establishment? Is it provided with steam and other machinery, in the most improved modern form? What amount of capital would you conceive it fairly to represent—1st, as invested in useful buildings; 2nd, in fittings and machinery; 3rd, in stores of paper and books?

5. What privileges respecting the printing of Prayer-books and Bibles, and the remission of the Excise Duty on paper, does the Press possess? What other persons or Corporations in England, Scotland, or Ireland, possess the same or similar privileges? State the amounts of duty on paper remitted for every year during the last ten years, and in the years 1840, 1830, 1820, and 1810, respectively, as well for Bibles and Prayer-books as for books in the learned languages?

6. What is the annual sum paid to the University by the Government consequent on the loss of the privilege of printing almanacs? To what purpose was this grant directed by the Act of Parliament to be applied? Have any conditions been imposed by the Senate of the University upon its expenditure? Can you state generally the manner in which it has been expended during the last ten years?

7. Can you state the number of Bibles and Prayer-books, respectively, printed at the Cambridge Press during each of the last ten years, and also in 1840, 1830, 1820, and 1810, What were the prices of the cheapest Bible and Prayer-book, as well as of copies of a medium size and quality, published during each o these years? To what causes do you attribute the great reduction of price which they have experienced? Can you state what portion of this reduction is attributable to reduced profit and what to greater cheapness of production? What changes in the processes of printing or in the arrangements of the Establishment have contributed to this great reduction of cost?

8. What other classes of printing are executed at the Cambridge Press? What part of it is occasional and what is permanent? Are any arrangements made by the Syndics for keeping the whole Establishment in constant activity, by reprints of standard works or of new and improved editions of the works of the fathers, of the great divines of the English Church, and of other authors? Can you give a list of original and other works printed at the Cambridge Press during the last ten years? Is it usual for the Syndics to engage the services of distinguished members of the University in preparing or superintending such publications?

9. Can you give a statement of the net profits of the Cambridge Press during each of the last ten years, as well as in the years 1840, 1830, 1820, and 1810? Can you give a statement of the entire receipts and expenditure of the Press during these decennial periods, including the cost of buildings and of the purchase of new sites? Are the accounts of the Press kept separate from, or mixed up with, those of the University? Do the present profits of the Press appear to yield a fair return to the capital invested in the Establishment, if estimated according to its present commercial value?

10. To what causes do you chiefly attribute the decline of the profits of the Press? Do they appear to you to admit of a remedy, by changes in the management and organization of the Establishment; and, if so, what changes would you propose?

To the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor,
and the Syndics of the Press.

On the 17th May, 1851, the following reply was received from the Rev. G. E. Corrie, then Vice-Chancellor. *Papers relating to the University Press.*

REV. SIR, *Cambridge, May* 16, 1851.

RETAINING, as I still have reason to do, the opinion which, on a former occasion, I took the liberty of expressing, respecting the Commission to which you are Secretary, I doubt not but that the Commissioners will readily excuse me for declining to act for them, as regards the papers which I have this morning received by post.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,
Your faithful, humble servant,

The Rev. W. H. Bateson, Secretary, &c. &c. (Signed) G. E. CORRIE, *Vice-Chancellor.*

On the 6th November following, the annexed letter was addressed to the successor of Professor Corrie in the office of Vice-Chancellor, and in reply was received the information which is subjoined:—

Cambridge University Commission, Downing-street,
REVEREND SIR, *November* 6, 1851.

THE Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge, thought it right, in the fulfilment of their duty, to address certain questions relating to the management of the University Press, to your predecessor in the office of Vice-Chancellor, who, however, declined to be the medium of communication with the Syndics of the Press upon the subject. As you have now been elected to succeed him in his office, the Commissioners respectfully submit to you the same questions, in the hope that you will kindly, after communication with the Syndics of the Press, furnish them with the desired information.

With a view of facilitating this inquiry, I beg to enclose to you several copies of the paper which was forwarded to the late Vice-Chancellor.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

The Reverend the Vice-Chancellor, King's College Lodge. (Signed) W. H. BATESON.

MY LORD, *King's College, Cambridge, March* 5, 1852.

I HAVE the honour to send to your Lordship, on behalf of myself and the other Syndics of the University Press, a statement in reply to a list of queries submitted to us by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the state of the University of Cambridge and its several Colleges.

The Syndicate think it due to your Lordship, and the other Royal Commissioners to explain why they have not given full replies to all the queries.

The establishment which they superintend, must necessarily be conducted, to a great extent, on the ordinary principles of trade, and the same reasons which deter a person engaged in business from making public minute details concerning it, seem to the Syndics to show that such a course of proceeding would also be detrimental to the interests of the University Press.

The Syndics assume that the information furnished to Her Majesty's Commissioners, will, in some form, be laid before the public.

Whilst, therefore, the Syndics would willingly have furnished your Lordship and your Colleagues with the fullest information respecting the present position of the University Press, they felt themselves precluded from communicating the same to their rivals in trade, and the public at large.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great respect,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed) RICHARD OKES, *Vice-Chancellor.*

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester.

ANSWERS OF THE SYNDICS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS TO THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Syndics of the Press are appointed by Grace of the Senate. Appointment of the Syndics, and their number.

The number of Syndics resident in the University is eighteen, of whom two are unable, from illness and other circumstances, to attend.

The meetings of the Syndics are fixed, and summoned by the Vice-Chancellor. Meetings.

The Syndics meet for the ordinary business of the Press once a fortnight during Term. Occasional meetings of the Syndics are also held when any special business requires them.

The average attendance for the last three years, according to the signatures in the Minute Book, is $7\frac{2}{3}$ but the usual attendance is 8 or 9. Average attendance.

No business is transacted unless five Syndics at least are present, of whom the Vice-Chancellor, or his Deputy, must be one. This is fixed by Grace of the Senate, May 27, 1752.

The same persons, for the most part, attend regularly. The business of all the departments of the Press is superintended by the whole Syndicate in common.

The authority of the Press Syndicate is defined by the following Grace of the Senate, passed December 2, 1749:—

"Placeat vobis ut . . . . constituantur officinæ vestræ typographicæ, bibliorumque imprimendorum Syndici et Curatores, in eâque re administrandâ potestatem habeant, Authority of the Press Syndicate.

Papers relating to the University Press.

gratiis vestris concedi solitam, ita tamen ut quicquid ab iis, vel a majori parte totius numeri (quorum unus semper sit Ds. Procancellarius) conclusum fuerit, id a vobis ratum firmumque habeatur."

The University Printer.

Mr. John William Parker is the University printer. Upon the occasion of a vacancy two persons are nominated by the Heads of Colleges, of whom the Senate elect one. The salary of the University printer is 400*l.* a-year, and his duties are to manage the business of the establishment, subject to the supervision of the Syndicate. The inferior officers of the establishment are appointed by the University printer, subject to the approval of the Syndicate. One officer, who was employed at the Press for 55 years, is allowed, by Grace of the Senate, an annuity of 65*l.* for the remainder of his life.

Compositors, Printing-machines, Steam-engine, &c.

The office contains frames, fittings, and appurtenances for 70 compositors; presses and appurtenances for 56 pressmen; eight printing-machines, which require about 50 men and boys to manage, work, and supply them. A ten-horse steam engine; two boilers, turning-ing lathe, forge, and circular saw, occupying, at present, four hands; one (steam-power) milling-machine, hydraulic and screw hot presses, at which, together, 100 men and boys might be employed if necessary

There are also closets and other places, with the needful fittings and appurtenances, for any number of readers, overseers, warehousemen and boys, necessary to carry on, get up, complete, and deliver the greatest amount of work which could, at any time, be done by the greatest number of compositors, press-men, and machinists that could be employed at the before named number of frames, presses, and machines.

The steam and other machinery is good of its kind, and adapted to the purposes for which it is used; but, as in similar cases, practice and experience are constantly suggesting improvements which may, from time to time, be adopted, as circumstances permit.

Employment of inferior officers.

The number of inferior officers actually employed is reduced or enlarged according to the state of trade. The continuance of their engagements depends on their own will, their good conduct, and the quantity of work on hand. The establishment being assimilated, as nearly as possible, in its interior economy and management to ordinary printing-offices, the inferior officers are engaged upon the usual trade terms and conditions. By these conditions they may be discharged at a week's, a fortnight's, or a month's notice, according to their several grades.

Privilege of printing Bibles and Prayer-books.

No person or body corporate in England has the privilege of printing Bibles and Prayer-books, except the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Queen's Printer.

Paper duty.

By Act of Parliament 2 & 3 Vict., chap. 23, a drawback of 1½*d.* per lb. Avoirdupois is allowed on the paper used in printing, by permission of the Vice-Chancellor, books in Latin, Greek, Oriental, or Northern languages, or in Printing Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books in the University.

An Account of Amounts of Duty on Paper remitted in the following Years.

—	On Bibles and Testaments.	On Prayer Books.	On Books in the Learned Languages.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1810	1,079 7 0		17 3 3
1820	1,739 19 0	*	24 16 6
1830	3,647 6 6		..
1840	2,192 11 5	64 7 2	..
1841	1,624 0 8	55 18 3	..
1842	488 7 5	..	11 17 0
1843	465 7 5	72 11 1	20 7 2
1844	955 18 11½	146 5 5	8 19 4
1845	463 17 5½	169 13 1½	2 12 2¾
1846	1,104 0 7½	148 14 4	..
1847	1,084 15 4½	32 16 1	..
1848	1,185 5 7	123 9 5	..
1849	642 4 0	48 14 6½	..
1850	494 10 7½	30 17 6½	..

* No documents can be found for these years which give the separate amounts on Bibles and Prayer Books respectively, both being included in one account.

The annual sum paid to the University by the Government consequent on the loss of the privilege of printing almanacks is 500*l.* a-year, less Income Tax. The Act of Parliament directs that this sum shall be paid to the Vice-Chancellor, to and for the sole use and benefit of the University. A Grace, which passed the Senate January 11, 1782, directs that this fund shall be spent under the authority of the Syndicate, "Vel in novas veterum Scriptorum editiones apparandas, vel in recentiorum opera divulganda." Another Grace, which passed December, 1850, authorized the Syndics to appropriate a portion of the fund to the defraying of the expence of preparing and printing a catalogue of the manuscripts in the University Library.

During the last ten years the whole expense of printing and publishing the Astronomical Observations taken at the Cambridge Observatory has been paid out of this fund; and grants have been made towards the expense of printing and press work of the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and of theological, classical, and other useful works, published by members of the University, of which the sale was not likely to be remunerative.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and PRAYER BOOKS, printed at the CAMBRIDGE PRESS in the following Years.

	BIBLES.	TESTAMENTS.	PRAYER BOOKS.
1810	29,500	56,500	24,900
1820	28,750	40,250	38,000
1830	48,000	65,000	68,000
1840	195,000	243,500	55,000
1841	125,000	108,500	19,000
1842	41,250	146,000	50,000
1843	57,250	94,100	54,000
1844	38,000	43,500	27,500
1845	57,000	34,500 5,000 Greek	45,500
1846	78,000	72,500	20,000
1847	32,500	80,000	10,000
1848	76,500	94,000	20,000
1849	31,000	75,000	1,000
1850	31,000	35,000	3,000

NETT PRICES of CAMBRIDGE EDITIONS in the following Years.

	BIBLES.				PRAYER BOOKS.			
	Cheapest.		Medium.		Cheapest.		Medium.	
	s.	*d.*	*s*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1810	3	3½	9	5	1	2¼	1	10¾
1820	2	10	9	10½	0	7½	1	10¾
1830	2	5	7	2½	0	6½	1	7¼
1840–1	2	3	5	8½	0	6½	1	3
1842	1	0	5	8½	0	6½	1	3
1843–4	0	10	3	7½	0	4½	1	3
1845	0	10	3	7½	0	2¾	1	3
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	0	10	3	7½	0	2¾	1	3

On the expiration of the patent of the King's printer in Scotland, that office was put into commission, and licences to print the Bible were granted in Scotland. This virtually threw open the trade in the North of England, and mainly contributed to force upon societies, and others, not only large reductions in the prices of editions then generally in use, but also the introduction of small copies of the Bible of a much lower class of production as to paper and print. The larger, finer, and more costly editions were thus, to a considerable extent, superseded, and the standard of value lowered.

Licence to print the Bible granted to Scotland.

The business of the Press, besides the printing of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer books, consists of all printing for the University and its departments; of printing for the several Colleges; of the printing of books edited for the Syndics of the Press; of book and job printing for members of the University; of miscellaneous printing for local societies and establishments; of the works published by the Parker Society, and part of those issued by the Ecclesiastical History Society; and of such book work as, subject to the "Imprimatur" of the Vice-Chancellor, may be offered by publishers and other connexions of the Press.

General business of the Press.

For several years past arrangements have been made by the Syndics for reprinting, as circumstances might warrant, standard works in theology and general literature, in order to provide against the loss which the want of full employment for the workmen would otherwise occasion.

The Syndics have from time to time engaged the services of distinguished members of the University for the purpose of preparing and superintending their publications.

The accounts of the Press are kept separate from those of the University; but the balance of receipt or expenditure, as the case may be, at the end of each year is carried to the general account.

Accounts.

The Vice-Chancellor pays, from the funds of the common-chest, for all work done in the course of each year on account of the University; and the rates of charge for such work are the same as those for other printing of a similar kind.

It does not appear to the Syndics that any change of management could produce greater profits than are now realized; if indeed any change whatever could be made without destroying the efficiency of an establishment, which, for the purposes of the University and its Colleges, must necessarily be kept up on a considerable scale.

The University Press is equal to the execution of a large amount of business; and it need scarcely be added that the annual profits derived from it depend upon the extent to which its capabilities are called into action.

RICHARD OKES.

King's College Lodge, Cambridge, March 15, 1852. *Vice-Chancellor.*

We addressed the Vice-Chancellor and requested information from him on the following points connected with the Studies of the University. He declined complying with our request; but we had the satisfaction of obtaining the desired information from the Rev. Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College:—

1. A statement of the period of residence required, the course of study prescribed, the exercises to be performed, and the examinations to be passed, for the several Degrees of—

Bachelor of Arts, Law, Medicine;
Master of Arts;
Bachelor of Divinity;
Doctor of Divinity, Law, Medicine,

according to the statutes of the 12th of Elizabeth.

A comparison of the present actual practice of the University with the preceding statement, specifying, amongst other particulars, how the period of residence in each case is actually computed;

In what respects the present course of study differs from that prescribed in the Statutes, and by what authority the change has been made;

Whether any of the exercises prescribed by the Statutes have fallen into disuse, or become mere forms;

In what cases cautions for the performance of exercises are permitted.

2. A statement of the manner in which the University, as distinct from the Colleges, provides for the maintenance of good order and discipline in the case of persons in statu pupillari;

Of the number of officers more especially charged with this duty; the mode of their appointment; their powers; and their remuneration;

Of the academical punishments for the violation of good order and discipline, and by what official authority inflicted.

3. A statement of the number of Examiners employed in the examinations intervening between the first admission of a Student and the degree of Master of Arts; and the mode of their appointment, and their remuneration;

Of the fees or payments required from members of the University at their Matriculation;

On their proceeding to any degree, and during each quarter, term, or year that they continue members of the University;

And of the proportions in which these fees or payments are distributed to the Government, to the University chest, and the different officers of the University, or to any specific objects.

4. Can the Commissioners be furnished with or referred to a copy of the Statutes given to the University by Queen Elizabeth in the third year of her reign?

Answers from the Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College.

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

1. Statement of the *Residence, Studies, Exercises,* and *Examinations* for Degrees, *as prescribed by the University Statutes* of 12 Eliz. (1570.)

Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. (Cap. V. and VI.)

Proceedings for the Degree of B.A.

The mode in which the Statutes prescribe *Residence* is by exacting attendance at the public Lectures and the performance of School Exercises. Thus they require that a Student in Arts, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be a member of the University four years, to be complete and ended on the Thursday after Midlent Sunday, and that he shall duly attend the Lectures of his Class and perform the requisite Exercises.

The Lectures are directed (Cap. I.) to be given during three Terms or periods in the year, which are thus defined and in this order:

1. The Michaelmas Term from October 10 to December 16;
2. The Lent Term from January 13 to the tenth day before Easter;
3. The Easter Term from the eleventh day after Easter to the Friday after the first Tuesday in July.

The Statutes were no sooner given than "doubts arose" respecting "the years and Terms required;" and consequently in 1578 (21 Eliz.) the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges, in whom the Statutes themselves (Cap. L.) vest the power of Interpretation, decreed That any person, who had been enrolled or matriculated before the beginning of the Easter Term, had regularly resided in his College and during the major part of each Term had attended both the University and College Lectures, and had moreover performed the requisite Exercises, might be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the fourth Lent after, that is in his twelfth Term.

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

The fact however of the Michaelmas Term being constituted (Cap. 1.) the first Term of Lectures seems to warrant the conclusion that attendance at the public Lectures during the preceding Easter Term, namely that which immediately follows matriculation, is not required; a conclusion confirmed by the fact that the annual Election of the Ordinary Lecturers was always made (Stat. Antiq. c. 87 and 136) towards the end of the Easter Term.

It was at the same time further decreed that, if any applicant for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts should fail of keeping a Term through the sickness of himself or his natural friends, or for any other necessity or lawful cause, the time and cause of his absence should be stated to the Senate, which might then dispense with the keeping of the Term.

When the Statutes of 12 Eliz. were given, there were among other Lecturers, four Ordinary Lecturers (Cap. III.) in the following departments of *Study*, viz. Rhetoric, Dialectics, Philosophy, Mathematics.

(Cap. IV. and VI.) The Lecturer in Rhetoric is directed to lecture the Students in Arts of the first year on Quintilian, Hermogenes or a Book of Cicero's Rhetorical Treatises. The Lecturer in Dialectics is directed to lecture those of the second and third years on Aristotle's Elenchi or Cicero's Topics. The Lecturer in Philosophy is directed to lecture those of the fourth year on Aristotle's Problems, Ethics and Politics and on Pliny or Plato.

(Cap. VI.) The *Exercises* enjoined to be kept in the public Schools are two Acts and two Opponencies. After Admission *ad respondendum quæstioni* (as appears from the explanations given in a contemporary and authentic manuscript of the person holding the Office of Esquire Bedell) the applicant is required, in accordance with the terms of Admission, to attend at the Schools to answer some Question put to him by the Prælector of his own College out of Aristotle's Prior Analytics.

He is further required to give almost daily attendance at the Schools and there (according to the same authority) defend three Questions in Dialectics and Philosophy against Bachelors of Arts of other Colleges from Ashwednesday (at that time the first Tripos day, though now it is a day later) till the Thursday after Midlent Sunday (the second Tripos day), which is the last day for keeping such Acts and the day on which his Inauguration, as actual Bachelor, is to take place.

(Cap. II. and VI.) An accustomed *Examination* towards the close of his course and general for all the Students of his year is sanctioned, and no other is prescribed.

Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Law. (Cap. XII.)

Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Law.

The Statutes require that a Student in Law, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall be a Member of the University six whole years: and *Residence* during the major part of each Term throughout that period seems to be required, since he is directed to study within his College during the whole of the first year and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Law during the whole of the remaining five years.

With respect to *Studies*, he is enjoined to study Justinian's Institutes during his first year; and (Cap. IV.) the Lecturer (the Regius Professor) is directed to lecture on Justinian's Pandects or Codex, or on the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Realm about to be edited under Royal Authority, when the Statutes were given, and on these subjects only.

The only *Exercise* enjoined is an Act.

No *Examination* is prescribed.

A Bachelor of Arts may be admitted to this Degree of Bachelor of Law, if after having taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts he has studied Law four years and kept one Act; but the Statutes are silent as to Residence, Lectures and Examinations.

Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Physic. (Cap. XV.)

Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Physic.

The Statutes require that a person proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Physic shall study Physic six years and be a constant attendant at Medical Lectures: which has been understood to mean that a person may be admitted to this Degree at any time in his sixth year. *Residence* therefore during the major part of each Term for five years appears to be required.

As to *Studies* the Lecturer (the Regius Professor) is directed (Cap. IV.) to lecture on Hippocrates or Galen: and the Student is enjoined to witness two dissections.

The *Exercises* required are two Acts and one Opponency: but one of the Acts is dispensed with by a Royal letter, bearing date, April 8, 1681.

No *Examination* is prescribed.

Proceedings for the Degree of Master of Arts. (Cap. VII.)

Proceedings for the Degree of M.A.

If *Residence* were still to be measured by constant attendance at Lectures and at the School Exercises, it would appear that a Bachelor of Arts is required to reside during the major part of each Term for three years from his Inauguration on the second Tripos day, after which he may be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts; which Degree however cannot be perfected (Cap. II.) till the Magna Comitia or Commencement on the first Tuesday in July next following. But on this subject of Residence some observations will be made in the review of the Present Practice.

With respect to *Studies*, the Lectures, which he is required to attend, are in Philosophy, Astronomy, Perspective and Greek. The subjects of the Philosophical Lectures have been mentioned under the head of Bachelor of Arts. The Mathematical Lecturer is directed

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

(Cap. IV.) to lecture on Mela, Pliny, Strabo or Plato, when lecturing in Cosmography; on Tonstall or Cardan, &c., when in Arithmetic; on Euclid, when in Geometry; on Ptolemy, when in Astronomy. The Lecturer (who is the Regius Professor) in Greek is directed (ibid.) to lecture on Homer, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Euripides or some other ancient Classical Author.

As to *Exercises*, he is enjoined to attend all the Disputations of the Masters of Arts, and to keep three Acts against a Master of Arts and two against a Bachelor of Arts, and also to declaim once.

No *Examination* is prescribed.

It may be mentioned here once for all that the University is at liberty (Cap. XXI.) to admit to this or any other Degree Privy Councillors, Bishops, Noblemen and the sons of Noblemen, who may not have kept the terms and complied with the forms prescribed for the Degree.

Proceedings for the Degree of BACHELOR IN DIVINITY. (Cap. VIII.)

Proceedings for the Degree of B.D.

The Statutes require that a Master of Arts proceeding to the Degree of BACHELOR IN DIVINITY shall take part in the Disputations in Philosophy for four years, and that after that period he shall take part in the Disputations in Theology, attend the Lectures in Theology and Hebrew daily and study the same seven whole years. But in 1575, that is five years after the Statutes were given, it is declared by an Interpretation of Lord Burghley, Chancellor of the University, and the Heads of Colleges that, in the case of non-resident Masters of Arts, attendance at Lectures and even the performance of School Exercises may be dispensed with, or in effect that *Residence* is not necessary. This Decree, made by the very person whose name, as Secretary Cecil, is at the foot of the Statutes and who under their Authority was now, as Chancellor of the University, co-operating, in the act of interpreting, with the Heads of Colleges, several of whom had assisted in drawing them up, must be looked upon as in every respect of equal authority with the Statutes themselves.

The period of seven years is that which had been prescribed (c. 108) by the Laws of the University in times antecedent to 12 Eliz. This period was in those times, as it has been ever since, held to be complete on June 11.

In respect to *Studies* the person proceeding is directed to study Theology and Hebrew: and the Lecturer (who is the Regius Professor) in each of these faculties is directed (Cap. IV.) to lecture on the Holy Scriptures alone. The Lady Margaret's Reader (founded in 1502) also lectures on Theology.

The *Exercises* enjoined are one Act and two Opponencies: the person proceeding is also to preach a Latin and an English Sermon in the University Church; and he is pledged to preach another at St. Paul's Cross in London within a year after he shall have taken this Degree. If however (Cap. X.) the Act be kept against a Doctor, the Opponencies are not required. It has just been noticed that the Interpretation of 1575 allows the University to dispense with the observances of Exercises by non-residents.

No *Examination* is prescribed.

(Cap. IX.)

A person, who being of the age of 24 years at the time of his first becoming a Member of a College shall from that time entirely devote himself to the *Study* of Theology for 10 whole years and perform all the *Exercises* enjoined upon a Master of Arts proceeding to this Degree, may take this Degree without having previously taken any Degree in Arts.

Nothing being prescribed respecting Lectures, it may be inferred that *Residence* is not required, an inference which is confirmed by an Interpretation in 1608. Neither is mention made of any *Examination*.

Proceedings for the Degree of DOCTOR IN DIVINITY. (Cap. X.)

Proceedings for the Degree of D.D.

The Statutes require that a Bachelor in Divinity, proceeding to the Degree of DOCTOR IN DIVINITY, shall give daily attendance during five whole years at the Theological Lectures; for which purpose he would have to reside during each Term in that period.

But doubtless, when the Interpretation of 1575 declared that *Residence* was not obligatory upon a Master of Arts proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity and (as will presently appear) of Doctor in Divinity, it would be a consequence that a Bachelor in Divinity proceeding to the Degree of Doctor in Divinity was under no obligation to reside.

This Degree of Doctor in Divinity cannot be perfected (Cap. II.) till the Commencement after Admission.

The prescribed *Studies* are in Theology; of the Lectures in which faculty mention has been made already under the head of a Master of Arts proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

The *Exercises* enjoined are altogether the same as those stated to be required of a Master of Arts proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity; but (Cap. X.) if the Act be kept against a Doctor, the English Sermon is remitted, as well as the Opponencies.

Every person who has obtained the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, is obliged within a year after, under a penalty of 2*l.*, to determine a question in the Schools.

No *Examination* is prescribed.

The Interpretation of 1575, which has been referred to, not only allows a Master of Arts to be non-resident, but also authorizes the University, if he be so, to dispense with his observance

of the Exercises required for any superior Degree; provided he be of the required standing for such Degree, and be known to the University as a person of learning and good character. A Master of Arts therefore, who obtains Dispensation from the performance of the Exercises prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, leaps over that Degree altogether and takes the Degree of Doctor in Divinity at once or, as it is termed, *per saltum*.

Proceedings for the Degree of Doctor of Law. (Cap. XIII.)

Proceedings for the Degree of Doctor of Law.

The Statutes require that a Bachelor of Law, proceeding to the Degree of Doctor of Law, shall continue to attend the Lectures of the Regius Professor five years more, for which purpose *Residence* is necessary: but the Interpretation of 1575, so often referred to, which exempts Masters of Arts proceeding to higher degrees from Residence, does the like for Bachelors of Law.

The Degree of Doctor of Law cannot be perfected (Cap. II.) till the Commencement after Admission.

In respect to *Studies*, there is no injunction beside that to attend the Law Lectures, which have been already described under the head of a Student-in-Law proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Law.

The *Exercises* enjoined are two Acts and one Opponency. The Interpretation of 1575 allows the University to dispense with the observance of them by Non-residents.

No *Examination* is prescribed.

A Master of Arts, who has studied Law seven years and performed the above-mentioned Exercises, may be admitted to this Degree; but it is requisite that he should have made formal declaration within four years after taking the Degree of Master of Arts of his intention to proceed in Law.

Proceedings for the Degree of Doctor of Physic. (Cap. XVII.)

Proceedings for the Degree of Doctor of Physic.

The Statutes make no mention of requiring Bachelors of Physic proceeding to the Degree of Doctor of Physic, to attend Lectures at all. Moreover the Interpretation of 1575 respects the *Residence* of Bachelors of Physic equally with that of Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Law. A person, who has taken the Degree of Bachelor of Physic, may five years after be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Physic; but the Degree cannot be perfected till the Commencement next following his Admission.

Neither do the Statutes make any further mention of the particular *Studies* to be pursued, except that they require him to witness two dissections at least.

The *Exercises* enjoined are two Acts and one Opponency; and the applicant for this Degree must have witnessed two dissections at least. A formal Act at the Commencement is alluded to (Cap. XVIII.). The Interpretation of 1575 permits the University to dispense with the performance of the Exercises by Non-residents.

No *Examination* is prescribed.

(Cap. XVIII.)

A Master of Arts, who has applied himself to the Study of Physic seven years and kept two Acts and one Opponency, may be admitted to this Degree; provided that the Acts have been kept against a Doctor of Physic, and that he has made a formal declaration within four years after taking the Degree of Master of Arts of his intention to proceed in Physic.

Comparison of the *present Actual Practice* with the preceding Statement.

Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Comparison of the present Actual Practice with the preceding Statement

The existing Regulations of the University require that a Student in Arts, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall keep actual *Residence* during the major part of ten several Terms: they further require that he shall have been admitted, as a Member of some College, at the latest in the Term immediately preceding his actual Residence; and moreover they do not allow of his being admitted to the Degree until the Term after the tenth Term of actual Residence. Thus a person, admitted into any College in the Easter Term, commences actual Residence in the following October, and, having kept the Michaelmas Term in that year and three Terms in each of the three succeeding years, he is admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the beginning of the Lent Term in his fourth year: the Degree however being still regarded as imperfect till the General Inauguration on the second Tripos day.

Whereas therefore according to the account before given an applicant for this Degree is apparently required by the Statutes to have kept by Residence the major part of twelve several Terms, he is now required merely to have been a Member of some College during twelve several Terms and to have kept by actual Residence the major part of ten several Terms.

Upon this discrepancy it may be remarked first, That the custom of determining a Student's actual Residence in the University by his registered Residence in his College has rendered the University indifferent to the Law (adverted to in the remarks on Statutable Residence) requiring that Matriculation should be the first step in the Academic course: and accordingly it is now sufficient, if a person be matriculated within the first three Terms of his Residence; secondly, That, as has already been observed (ibid.), although the first of the twelve Terms, which according to the letter of the Interpretation of 1578 are to be kept by Residence in a College, is to be kept equally with the rest, yet the Student was not placed by the Statutes under the public instruction of the University during that Term; and that this probably was the cause, why the University, if indeed it ever did strictly observe the Statute by requiring

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

actual Residence during that Term, yet very soon ceased to require more than a nominal compliance with its directions on that point; thirdly, That Residence during the twelfth or last Term, which is prescribed (as has been stated ibid.) to be kept rather by the performance of School Exercises than by attendance at public Lectures, ceased to be required beyond the time occupied by the Final Examination, when by reason of the increase in the number of Bachelors of Arts, which rendered it scarcely possible that all should be duly exercised, those Exercises had first become a mere form and at length fallen wholly into disuse.

The power to dispense with the keeping of a Term, authorized in certain cases by the decree of 1578, is not exercised in favour of any individual person for more than one Term.

Present Course of Study for the Degree of B.A.

The course of *Study* now is mainly regulated by the Public Examinations, the general departments of which are Classics, Ethics, Theology, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. As respects the first three of these departments, it is required that what is called the Previous Examination shall be made in the following particular subjects, namely, the Gospels in Greek, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, the Old Testament History, and one of the Greek and one of the Latin Classics: and that the Final Examination shall be made in the following particular subjects, namely The first fourteen or the last fourteen Chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, and one of the longer or two or more of the shorter Epistles of the New Testament in the original Greek, one of the Greek and one of the Latin Classics, three of the six Books of Paley's Moral Philosophy, the History of the Christian Church from its origin to the assembling of the Council of Nice and the History of the English Reformation. And, as respects the last department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, it is required that the Previous Examination shall be made in Arithmetic and Euclid and that the Final Examination, so far as regards those who are not candidates for Honours on the Mathematical Tripos, shall be made in certain parts of the following subjects, namely Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Mechanics and Hydrostatics: and that, as regards those who are Candidates for Honours, the range of subjects, which heretofore extended over the whole science of Mathematics, shall be limited by the exclusion of some of the more abstruse. Moreover those who have not obtained Honours are obliged to produce certificates of having attended during one Term at least the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Law or Physic, of the Downing Professor of the Laws of England or Medicine, or of the Professor of Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Anato my, Modern History, Botany, Geology, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Mineralogy or Political Economy, and also of having passed an Examination to the satisfaction of one of those Professors whose Lectures he has chosen to attend. But although these two general Examinations, both of which must be passed to the satisfaction of the Examiners before the Degree of Bachelor of Arts can be obtained, constitute the standard of Study for those whose aim is that Degree, its Honours and its rewards, there are other Examinations, of which notice will presently be taken, having a direct and active influence on the course of Academical Study.

Hence by a comparison of the present course of Study with that prescribed by the Statutes it appears first, That the peculiar study of Rhetoric has been superseded by the general study of the best Greek and Latin authors; secondly, That the Dialectics of Aristotle which gradually declined from the age of Bacon, have now ceased to be a special subject of University Study; thirdly, That, although the ancient books on Philosophy, specially prescribed by the Statutes as those which were to be read, still receive attention from the Professors in their Public Lectures, yet, inasmuch as the ancient system of Philosophy has been very much modified, the Studies of the University in Natural, Moral and Political Philosophy have experienced a corresponding change; fourthly, That the science of Mathematics, as it existed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has been enlarged by so many and important additions, that it can scarcely be regarded as the same. Most of these additions, being highly suitable for the purposes of intellectual education, were made parts of the Mathematical Studies of the University. All these changes have resulted from the general advancement of learning and science, and have been introduced from time to time by those resident Members of the University, whose talents and acquirements, as well as experience in the instruction of Students, gave them a just and merited influence.

Mathematical Board.

Recently a Board, consisting of Mathematical Professors and Examiners, has been established by the University for the purpose of suggesting such alterations of the subjects of the Final Examination for Honours as may seem to them desirable.

Exercises.

With respect to *Exercises* the two Acts and two Opponencies enjoined by the Statutes, so far as the increasing number of Students permitted, were kept by candidates for Honours till the year 1838, when they were dropped, and the loss of them, as tests of proficiency, was supplied by the enlargement of the system of Examinations. At the same time the Answering of the Question in the Schools, which had long been a mere form, was wholly dropped. And consequently, the only other Exercises appointed to be kept for this Degree, namely those in the Lent Term following Admission, having (as has just been observed in the remarks upon Residence) been long disused, no Exercises at all are now kept for this Degree.

Examinations.

It has been stated in the account given of the present Studies that every Student in Arts is now required to pass two General *Examinations* before his Admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, namely one, called the Previous Examination, in his second Lent Term, the other in his fourth Lent Term, being the Final Examination. The latter, which is the only one prescribed by the Statutes, takes place in January. Notice has been taken of the nature of these Examinations: but it must be further observed that there is a Bye Examination just before Ash-Wednesday for those who have failed to pass the General Final Examination; and that they, who fail in this Bye Examination and in consequence fail of obtaining Admission to

the Degree of Bachelor of Arts before Ash-Wednesday, are degraded to the year below. There is a Bye Examination in the Michaelmas Term for those who were excused from attending, or failed to pass the Previous Examination in the preceding Lent Term. There are also Bye Examinations in the Easter and Michaelmas Terms for those who for any cause have not passed the Final Examination in the Lent Term. *Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.*

And it has been stated in the same place that beside these two general and compulsory Examinations there is also another by some Professor, which all who do not obtain Honours at the final Examination are required to have passed. But there are now also several other Examinations of those only who submit to them voluntarily. They are the following.

An Annual Examination of Students of the first year in Classics and the lower branches of Mathematics for two of Bell's Scholarships, of which there are eight.

An Examination of the same for Browne's Scholarship, whenever vacant.

An Annual Classical Examination of Students of the first three years for one of Craven's five, Battie's, Davies', Pitt's or Porson's.

An Annual Mathematical Examination of Commencing Bachelors of Arts for Smith's two Prizes.

An Annual Classical Examination of such Commencing Bachelors of Arts as have attained the Honour of Wrangler or Senior Optime for the Chancellor's Medals.

An Annual Examination of all but the last three Classes of Commencing Bachelors of Arts for the Classical Tripos.

In all these Classical Examinations it is the practice to examine in the best Authors.

To the foregoing list must be added two other Annual Examinations of Commencing Bachelors of Arts, very recently established, namely one for the Moral Sciences Tripos, the other for the Natural Sciences Tripos, which may be expected in the course of time to exercise a like influence with the rest of the Examinations upon the Studies of the University. The former of these Examinations comprehends Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Modern History, General Jurisprudence and the Laws of England. The latter comprehends Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, and Mineralogy.

There are also two other annual Examinations, the one in Hebrew for two of Tyrwhitt's six Scholarships, the other in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments in their original tongues, and in Ecclesiastical History for one of Crosse's three Scholarships. Although both these Examinations are for actual Bachelors of Arts, the former being in May, the latter in November after Admission to that Degree, yet they are mentioned here because of their obvious tendency to encourage the Study of Hebrew even before Admission.

To the above-mentioned Examinations, all which are conducted in writing, should be added those for determining the superiority of Compositions, which shall entitle their Authors to certain Prizes. For, although the names of the competitors are sent in to the Examiners or Judges under seal, yet this is merely lest, as the competition is voluntary, an unpretending Student should be deterred from competing by the fear of failure, and in no way affects the usual mode of examining, nor is the influence of these Examinations upon the Studies of the University in any respect different from that of the other Examinations. The Prizes annually given are the following, Prizes.

The Chancellor's Medal for an English Ode or Poem;
The three Browne Medals for a Greek Ode, for a Latin Ode, and for a Greek and a Latin Epigram;
The Camden Medal for Latin Verse;
The Porson Prize for a Translation into Greek Verse;
All to Undergraduates.
Also four Prizes given by the Representatives of the University in Parliament, namely two to Undergraduates, and two to Bachelors of Arts for Latin Essays.
The Norris Prize for an English Prose Essay on a Sacred subject to persons who either are or have been Students of the University and are between the ages of twenty and thirty.
The Hulse Prize for an English Dissertation on a Theological subject to a Member of the University under the Degree of Master of Arts.
The Seaton Prize for an English Poem on a Sacred subject to a Master of Arts.
The Burney Prize for an English Essay on a Moral, Metaphysical, or Theological subject in Theology to a Bachelor of Arts of the first year.
The Le Bas Prize for an English Essay on a subject of General Literature to a Bachelor of Arts or Student of Law or Physic of a certain standing.
The Adams' Prize for an English Essay on a subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy or other branch of Natural Philosophy to a person of any Degree.
The two Whewell Prizes to the two Commencing Bachelors of Arts who in the examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos show the greatest proficiency in Moral Philosophy.
To these is to be added the Maitland Prize for an essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel given once in three years to a Bachelor of Arts. Student of Law or Physic of a certain standing.

Some of these prizes, it will be observed, are given only to persons under, some only to persons above, some to persons either under or above the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. They are here collected together, that all the examinations, by which the Students of the University are influenced to the pursuit of particular subjects, may be seen at one view. To separate them would be inconvenient, and, as they are not obligatory, is unnecessary.

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Law.

Present Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Law.

The existing regulations of the University as to *Residence* do not require that a Student in Law, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Law shall actually reside six years, as enjoined by the statutes, but merely that he shall be a Member of some College throughout that period and reside three years, that is the major part of nine several Terms. This period of three years was definitively fixed in 1684, probably to prevent any further relaxation of the Statute. For the unsettled state of the country during the previous part of the 17th century had induced a negligent observance of the Statutes in general: nor is this the only instance at the time mentioned of such restraint being imposed.

The present course of *Study*, so far as it respects law, is mainly regulated by the Professor's Lectures and Examinations, and consists of General Jurisprudence illustrated by Roman and English Law and of International Law. The Student in Law, being required to pass the general previous Examination (described under the head of the present Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts), is also under the necessity of studying the subjects of that Examination. Moreover, unless he pass the Examination for the first class in his own faculty, he must before keeping his act produce a certificate of having attended, during one Term at least, the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Physic or the Downing Professor of Medicine, or of the Professor of Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Anatomy, Modern History, Botany, Geology, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Mineralogy or Political Economy, and also of having passed an Examination to the satisfaction of one of those Professors, whose lectures he has chosen to attend. Compared therefore with that prescribed by the Statutes the present course of Study in the faculty of Law is more general. The extension has been effected from time to time by the Regius Professor of Law in conformity with the increased requirements of the Law Courts. The addition of subjects extraneous to Law has been made by the University with two objects, one that the studies peculiar to Arts, which have ever been deemed to be a good preparation for the study of Law, might not be passed over altogether, the other that Students in Arts might not be induced to quit their own line for that of Law in the hope of attaining a Degree with less exertion.

The only *Exercise* enjoined by the Statutes, namely an Act, is always kept.

No *Examination* whatever is prescribed by the Statutes for a Student in Law, but now he is required by the Regulations of the University to pass the general Previous Examination (described in the account given of the present Studies of a Student in Arts); after which he has to pass three Examinations in Law by the Professor in three successive Terms before he is allowed to keep his Act. He is at liberty to compete with the Students in Arts for the various Classical Scholarships and Prizes; he may be a candidate for an Honour in the Moral Sciences Tripos and in the Natural Sciences Tripos; and he is further at liberty to compete for several of the Prizes for Theological Essays and also for the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships.

The present practice is to require of a Bachelor of Arts, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Law, neither more nor less than the Statutes do. He may not be admitted till he has been a Bachelor of Arts four years, and he is still required to keep an Act: but he is neither required to attend Lectures nor to pass any further Examination, having in fact already passed the General Previous Examination, enjoined by modern Regulations upon Students in Law, before Admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Physic.

Present Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor of Physic.

The existing regulations of the University as to *Residence* do not absolutely require that a Student in Physic, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Physic, shall reside five years, as enjoined by the Statutes, but they require that he shall be a member of some College throughout that period, and reside three years, that is the major part of nine several Terms (which period was definitively fixed at the same time that it was fixed for Bachelors of Law), and that, unless he do reside and attend the University Lectures during the remaining two years, he shall produce certificates of his having throughout the period of his absence attended Medical Lectures and the practice of an hospital in some acknowledged School of Medicine. The present course of *Study* within the University is mainly regulated by the Professorial Lectures and Examinations. The advancement of medical science has necessarily multiplied the subjects of study; and many other authors beside Hippocrates and Galen are lectured upon by the Regius Professor. Also for attendance at two dissections is substituted attendance at the Lectures of the Professor of Anatomy: and the Student is further required to attend the Lectures of the Professors of Chemistry and Botany and of the Downing Professor of Medicine. All these additional obligations have been imposed by the University upon the Student at the suggestion of the late Regius Professor of Physic; and the same remark may be made respecting the Professorial Examinations, of which mention will be presently made.

The *Exercises* enjoined, namely one Act and one Opponency, are kept.

No *Examination* is prescribed by the statutes for a Student in Physic, but now he is required to pass the General Previous Examination, and after that Examinations by each of those five Professors, whose Lectures he has to attend. He is at liberty to compete with the Students in Arts for the various Classical Scholarships and Prizes; he may be a candidate for an Honour in the Moral Sciences Tripos and in the Natural Sciences Tripos; and he is further at liberty to compete for several of the Prizes for Theological Essays and alsof or the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships.

A person, who has already taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and who upon his Inauguration on the second Tripos day is reputed to have completed the four years' residence required

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

by the Statutes for that Degree, may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Physic one year after Inauguration, when he will have completed the five years' *Residence* required by the Statutes for this Degree. In all other respects too he is required to comply with the same laws and regulations which bind an ordinary Student in Physic proceeding to this Degree.

Proceedings for the Degree of Master of Arts.

Present Proceedings for the Degree of M.A.

It would seem that a Bachelor of Arts, proceeding to the Degree of Master of Arts, is required by the Statutes to reside during the major part of nine several Terms. By an Interpretation however given in 1608 it appears that the University never understood the Statute in that strict sense, and in consequence actual *Residence* has never even from the very first been required. The same remark may be made of some other stringent Statutes, the existence of which would lead to the erroneous conclusion that the present practice differed more from the original than in fact it does. The times of Admission, when the applicant for this Degree is said to incept, and of Creation, when the Degree is perfected, have been always observed.

With respect to *Studies*, the same interpretation of 1608 determines that "a man once grounded so far in learning as to deserve a Bachelorship in Arts is sufficiently furnished to proceed in study by himself," and therefore attendance at Lectures was not exacted. It is probable that they never were attended, except voluntarily, even by Residents. As to the *Exercises* enjoined by the Statutes and by which the fitness of the applicant for the Degree was ascertained, the increase in the number of applicants, more especially the non-resident, interposed difficulties, which almost precluded their being kept, and so they gradually fell into desuetude.

No *Examination* is prescribed by the Statutes, nor has any been instituted by the University.

The Statutes allow of the Degree of Master of Arts being conferred on a Nobleman or son of a Nobleman, although he may not have complied with the usual conditions: but the Regulations of the University require that, if such a person enter any College, as a Student, he shall before Admission to this Degree reside during the major part of seven several Terms exclusive of the Term in which he first became a Member of his College and also of the Term in which he seeks to be admitted. Moreover he is required to pass the General Final Examination for the Bachelor of Arts' Degree; and, unless he be a candidate for an Honour on the Mathematical Tripos, he must produce the like certificate, as under the same circumstances is required of a Student in Arts, of having attended Professorial Lectures and of having passed a Professorial Examination.

By a letter of King Charles II. in 1679 the University is authorized to confer this Degree on a Baronet or Knight, although he may not have complied with the usual forms.

Proceedings for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

Present Proceedings for the Degree of B.D.

It appears from the account given above that the Statutes, as interpreted almost at their very promulgation, do not require a Master of Arts, proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity, to attend Lectures or School Exercises and that, as a consequence, they do not require any *Residence*.

Another consequence is that, in respect to *Studies*, he is left to himself. The *Exercises* enjoined by the Statutes are one Act, two Opponencies and two Sermons, one Latin the other English, to be preached in the University Church: but if the Act be kept against a Doctor, the Opponencies are remitted. All these are duly kept; no Cautions or pecuniary pledges being required for their future performance. The Statutes further require of him a promise to preach another Sermon at St. Paul's Cross in London within a year after the Degree is conferred: but it is long since this promise was exacted.

No *Examination* is prescribed by the Statutes; nor has the University imposed any.

A person of the age of twenty-four years, when he first becomes a Member of any College, proceeding to this Degree of Bachelor of Divinity though not enjoined to *Residence* by the Statutes, is directed to devote himself to the *Study* of Theology for ten years. The University now expects him to dedicate the same period of time to the Study of Theology before his Admission to the Degree; and moreover after eight of the said ten years have elapsed, requires him to reside during the major part of three several Terms.

The *Exercises* required of him were originally and still are the same as for a Master of Arts proceeding to this Degree.

The Statutes prescribe no *Examination;* but the Regius Professor of Divinity is used to examine him.

Proceedings for the Degree of Doctor in Divinity.

Present proceedings for the Degree of D.D.

The Statutes, as forthwith interpreted in 1575, do not oblige a Bachelor in Divinity, proceeding to the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, to keep any *Residence;* nor has any ever been required.

The Statutes direct him to pursue the *Study* of Theology; but he is under no control.

The *Exercises* enjoined by the Statutes are one Act, two Opponencies and two Sermons, one Latin the other English, to be preached in the University Church: but if the Act be kept against a Doctor, the Opponencies and English Sermon are remitted. All these injunctions are duly observed. The Statutes further require from him a promise to preach another Sermon at St. Paul's Cross in London within a year after the Degree has been conferred: but it is long since this promise was exacted. It is not the practice to deliver the Determination, which by the Statutes must necessarily be cautioned for.

No *Examination* is prescribed by the Statutes; nor has the University imposed any.

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

The Statutes allow of this Degree being conferred on a Privy Councillor, Bishop, Nobleman or son of a Nobleman, although he may not have complied with the usual conditions.

The University occasionally avails itself of the privilege of granting to a Master of Arts the Degree of Doctor in Divinity *per saltum*, and of dispensing with the performance both of the Exercises prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity and of those prescribed for the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, Sermons excepted. But in doing so the University exacts a Caution for the performance of the Exercises prescribed. The origin of which practice is this. In times antecedent to 12 Eliz. the postponement of the performance of Exercises was occasionally allowed, and in such cases a Caution or pledge was required for their future performance; in failure of which the Caution was forfeited. Thence arose a general practice, on the part of those who obtained actual Dispensations, of tendering Cautions, inasmuch as they thereby retained the power of keeping the Exercises, if they pleased, at a future time and of recovering their deposits. The privilege of granting this Degree of Doctor in Divinity *per saltum* to a Master of Arts was intended for the benefit of Non-residents only. But it was one, of which Residents would naturally desire to partake; and in consequence a practice grounded in error sprang up. Non-residents being for the most part such persons as had taken their names off the Boards of their College and quitted the University, Residents took their names off their College Boards, and, having done so, claimed to be accounted Non-residents. The loss of the privileges belonging to those, whose names have constantly remained on their College Boards, together with the forfeiture of the Cautions for non-performance of the Exercises required has however operated as a strong check to the practice.

Proceedings for the Degree of Doctor of Law.

Present proceedings for the Degree of Doctor of Law.

The Statutes, as forthwith interpreted in 1575, do not oblige a Bachelor of Law, proceeding to the Degree of Doctor of Law, to keep any *Residence*; nor is any required.

In respect to *Studies* they direct him to attend the Law Lectures; a direction, which by the same Interpretation is rendered nugatory; so that in fact he is uncontrolled.

The *Exercises* enjoined by the Statutes are two Acts and one Opponency.

Under the authority of the Interpretation of 1575 Dispensation is commonly allowed to Clergymen from one Act and one Opponency, and to Laymen from one Opponency: and Cautions are exacted.

No *Examination* is prescribed by the Statutes, nor has the University imposed any.

As the Statutes ordain, a Master of Arts of seven years standing, who has made within the prescribed period of four years the requisite declaration of his intention to proceed in Law, may be admitted to this Degree.

The Statutes allow of this Degree being conferred on a Privy Councillor, Bishop, Nobleman or son of a Nobleman, although he may not have complied with the usual conditions.

Proceedings for the Degree of Doctor of Physic.

Present proceedings for the Degree of Doctor of Physic.

The Statutes contain little concerning a Bachelor of Physic proceeding to the Degree of Doctor of Physic, except that he must keep two Acts and one Opponency, and witness at least two Dissections.

No *Residence* therefore is required; nor is any special course of *Studies* marked out. The Regulations of the University do not require proof of his having witnessed two Dissections; but they require Certificates of his having attended on Hospital practice for three years exclusive of the nine Terms which he kept for the Degree of Bachelor of Physic, and of his having attended Lectures in the Practice of Physic and Pathology, in Anatomy and Physiology, in Chemistry and Botany, in Medical Jurisprudence, in the Materia Medica and Pharmacy, in the Principles of Surgery and of Midwifery and in Practical Anatomy.

Of the *Exercises* abovementioned one Act at least is required to be kept: for the rest, if he desire it, he is allowed dispensation under the authority of the Interpretation of 1575; and in that case he deposits the usual Caution. The applicants are usually non-resident, for whom the License of dispensation was especially designed. The object originally proposed by the institution of Exercises is now partly attained by the establishment of Examinations.

The formal Act at the Commencement has been long discontinued.

Although no *Examination* is prescribed by the Statutes, the Regulations of the University require that a Bachelor of Physic, applying for Admission to this Degree, shall have passed an Examination to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor of Medicine and a Doctor of Physic approved by the Senate.

The Statutes ordain that a Master of Arts of seven years standing, who has made, within the prescribed period of four years, the requisite declaration of his intention to proceed in Physic, may be admitted to this Degree. But the Regulations of the University further require that, before he be admitted, he shall produce Certificates of having been employed in the Study of Physic for five years after his admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and of having attended Hospital practice for three of the said five years, and also of having attended Lectures in the abovementioned subjects; and further that he shall have passed an Examination to the satisfaction of the abovenamed Professors.

The Statutes allow of this Degree being conferred on a Privy Councillor, Bishop, Nobleman or son of a Nobleman, although he may not have complied with the usual conditions.

2. *Discipline.*

Discipline.

The University provides for the maintenance of *good order and discipline* among persons *in statu pupillari* by the promulgation of the injunctions of the Statutes and of other Ordinances

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

enacted by proper authority, which are printed and delivered to every person at his Matriculation, and which he is called upon to make a solemn promise to observe; and further by the appointment of special Officers, whose duty it is to see that such injunctions and ordinances are duly observed.

The Proctors.

Those Officers are two Proctors and two Proproctors, who severally hold office for one year. The former are Masters of Arts nominated by the Colleges according to a certain Cycle, and usually from among their respective Fellows: and they are afterwards elected by the Senate. The latter are Masters of Arts or Bachelors in Divinity nominated by the Vicechancellor and Proctors, and are also afterwards approved by the Senate, and invested with the same authority, as the Proctors, in matters of discipline. On special occasions the University has appointed additional Proproctors. Each of the Proctors and Proproctors is attended at night by two Constables. Moreover the Vice-Chancellor is authorized by an Act passed 6 Geo. IV. (ch. 97) to appoint any number of persons to be Constables.

It has been part of the office of the Proctors from the earliest times to make inquiry after offenders, whether within the precincts of the University or not, and to report them to the Chancellor or Vicechancellor (Stat. Antiq. c. 54). In like manner, acting as the Officers of the University, they make search after common women and others suspected of evil and place them in prison, that the Vicechancellor may hear and adjudicate upon the charges made against them. This power was explicitly granted to the University by a Charter of Queen Elizabeth in the third year of her reign; which Charter together with all previous Charters granted to the University was as explicitly ratified and confirmed by an Act of Parliament passed in the 13th year of the same reign intituled "An Act concerning the several Incorporations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the confirmation of the Charters, Liberties and Privileges granted to either of them" (ch. 29).

The remuneration of the Proctors and Proproctors, as also that of their attendant Constables, is a proportional part of certain fees paid on Admission to Degrees.

Academical Punishments.

The Academical punishments are Fine, Imposition, Confinement, Public Admonition, Suspension of Degree whether sought or obtained, Rustication, that is Banishment for a certain or indefinite period, and total Expulsion.

The power of punishing for minor offences is delegated to the Proctors and Proproctors, especially that of imposing a certain Fine of 6*s.* 8*d.*, prescribed by the Statutes, upon any one who leaves his College without his Academic dress; which Fine, without a satisfactory excuse be given, is invariably levied on such persons after dusk, when it is more important that those who are of the University should be distinguishable from those who are not.

Punishments by Imposition or by the Confinement of offenders for a limited period within the walls of their College, which is in fact a prohibition from appearing in the public streets, are also inflicted by the Proctors.

Those however, who have committed offences of a graver sort, they are required to bring before the Vicechancellor, who, as well by the Charter above mentioned as by the Statutes of the University, has an independent power of inflicting any punishment short of Rustication or Expulsion. These latter punishments he may not inflict, except with the assent of the major part of the Heads of Colleges: whom therefore he always summons to attend his Court, when any case of a serious nature is about to be tried.

The Statutes (cap. L.) enumerate various offences and prescribe punishments. They further direct that, if they have not themselves assigned an express penalty to any particular offence, the Vicechancellor with the assent of the Heads of Colleges may do so. In pursuance of this direction it is customary for the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges to publish from time to time Decrees against particular offences on pain even of Rustication or Expulsion.

Credit.

A similar process is resorted to for the purpose of hindering tradesmen and others from extending to persons *in statu pupillari* either too great or too long Credit; from lending them money upon usury; from issuing Writs against them without having previously given notice to their College Tutor; and generally from committing any act subversive of University discipline. This is effected by the publication of Decrees declaring that any vintner or victualler licensed by the Vice-Chancellor, or any tradesman, dealer or other person so offending shall be punished by deprivation of his Licence or by Discommuning, which is a Prohibition to all persons *in statu pupillari* from having any dealings with him. It should however be observed that the power of the Vice-Chancellor over persons *in statu pupillari* has been very much interrupted by recent Acts of Parliament, which are supposed to have set aside the privilege of the University to adjudicate upon cases when a Member of the University was one of the parties, not because those Acts contain any direct provision to that effect, but because they do not contain a direct reservation of it. It is manifestly impossible for the University to maintain any privilege, granted even by an Act of Parliament, unless such Act contain within itself a provision that the privilege granted shall in nowise be affected except by express legislative enactment. At present persons *in statu pupillari*, charged with a breach of the peace or other offence cognizable by Law, are usually summoned to the Petty Sessions and fined by the Borough Magistrates; and, unless University or College authorities hear of the occurrence, the offender altogether escapes Academical punishment. It should also be observed that the power exercised by the University over victuallers or alehouse-keepers has been interfered with in like manner. Until recently the University had the sole privilege of licensing alehouses; but the Board of Excise have decided that recent Acts of Parliament authorize them to acknowledge, as equally valid, Licences granted by the Borough Magistrates; and it is not unusual for victuallers to obtain both Licences. If therefore the Vicechancellor should, by way of punishment for an offence committed, withdraw the Licence which he has granted to any victualler, it by no means follows that the Borough Magistrates should likewise withdraw

Power of the Vice-Chancellor over persons *in statu pupillari* interrupted by recent Acts of Parliament.

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

the Licence which they may have granted to the same person, nor indeed that they should even refrain from granting a Licence to him, although they had not done so before.

These remarks are not intended to be a discussion on the question whether the Legislature ought or ought not to allow any such privileges to the University on the ground of its being charged with the education and guardianship of so large a number of young men of rank, fortune and talent, of the necessary difficulties experienced in the control of persons of their age, and of the responsibility under which the University lies to the Community, but to show that the ancient privileges of the University have been undesignedly weakened and the direct discipline of the University proportionally affected.

Lodging Houses.

Another exercise of authority by the University, with a view to secure the respectability of the houses, in which those Students lodge, for whom there is not room in their respective Colleges, is its refusal to account any such person as resident, if he is lodging in a house, that of his parent or guardian excepted, for which the tenant has not obtained a special Licence from the Vicechancellor and Proctors. Such Licence is only granted to those tenants who covenant to observe certain regulations prescribed by the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges.

It ought to be stated that the Proctors are accustomed to report the misconduct of any person *in statu pupillari* to the authorities of his College, when the offence is not of so grave a character as to require correction by the Vice-Chancellor. And, as there is nothing which Students are more desirous to avoid than such exposure, the power of the University to maintain discipline is by this means very greatly augmented.

The foregoing is an account of the official means employed by the University for the maintenance of good order and discipline; but the constitutional authority which every Master of Arts and person of higher Degree has over the Students must not be passed over in silence. They are indeed so numerous as to be almost everywhere present, and they have it in their power to interfere for the repression of any disorder.

3. *Examiners, Fees, &c.*

Examiners.

The *Previous Examination* is conducted by six Examiners, who are nominated by the Colleges according to the Cycle by which the Proctors are nominated, and afterwards elected by the Senate.

The *Final Examination* for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is conducted by the two Moderators and eight other Examiners.

The Moderators are nominated by the Proctors and approved by the Senate. They examine the candidates for Honours in Mathematics; in which duty they are assisted by two of the Examiners. These two Examiners are the same persons that held the office of Moderator the year before. They are, under a permanent order of the Senate, proposed for approval. If either of them declines or is re-appointed Moderator, the Vicechancellor, under the same order, proposes some one else for approval. Two others examine those, who are not candidates for Honours, in Mathematics: the two persons, who held the office of Moderator the year next but one preceding, usually undertake this duty being first proposed to the Senate for approval. The remaining four examine the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts who are not candidates for Honours; two examining in Classics, and two in the elements of Moral Philosophy and Theology. They are nominated by the Colleges according to the same Cycle, and are approved by the Senate.

The *Examination* for the *Classical Tripos* is conducted by four Examiners, who are nominated by the Colleges according to the same Cycle, and approved by the Senate.

Fees.

With respect to remuneration, the Moderators receive a proportional part of the Fees paid on Admission to the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and also, when no Degree has been previously taken, of Bachelor of Divinity. All the other Examiners above mentioned receive 20*l.* each.

The *Examination* for the *Moral Sciences Tripos* is conducted by five Professors and an additional Examiner who is nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and elected by the Senate.

The *Examination* for the *Natural Sciences Tripos* is conducted by six Professors and an additional Examiner similarly nominated and elected.

No remuneration is made to any of the Examiners for these two Triposes.

FEES paid on MATRICULATION.

Distribution.	Nobleman.	Fellow Commoner.	Pensioner.	Sizar.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
University Chest	13 17 6	9 7 6	4 5 0	0 3 9
Registrary	1 2 6	0 12 6	0 5 0	0 1 3
Government Tax	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Totals	16 0 0	11 0 0	5 10 0	1 5 0

Fees paid on Admission to Degrees.

Distribution.	B.A.				M.A.				B.D.
	Fellow of King's College.	Any one at the ordinary time.	At an extraordinary time.	Incorporated from Oxford or Dublin.	Fellow of King's College.	Fellow of any other College.	Not a Fellow of a College.	Incorporated.	Of no Degree before.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
University Chest	2 6 1	2 6 1	3 7 9	4 0 9	2 7 8	2 7 8	3 6 0	4 6 2	4 9 1
Registrary	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 3 0
Presenter	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 3 4
Scrutators	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	. .	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 1 4
Bedells	0 10 10	0 10 10	0 10 10	0 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	0 17 4	3 5 4
Bellringer	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 9
Proctors	0 2 0	0 14 0	1 7 6	0 2 6	0 6 2	0 7 0	0 17 6	0 10 0	1 15 6
Proctors' Servants	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 0 2	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1 2	0 8 0
Proproctors	0 1 0	0 7 0	0 13 10	. .	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 8 8	. .	0 15 8
Proproctors' Servants	0 0 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	. .	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	. .	0 4 0
Marshall	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 0
St. Mary's	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 6
Orator	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 6
Moderators	0 9 0	0 9 0	1 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 12 0
Totals (paid to the Proctor)	3 15 0	4 17 6	8 1 0	5 3 6	4 18 6	5 0 6	6 14 6	6 4 0	12 4 0
Government Tax	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Registrary	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
Totals	6 18 0	8 0 6	11 4 0	8 7 6	11 4 6	11 6 6	13 0 6	12 11 0	18 10 0

Distribution.	B.D.		D.D.			LL.B., M.B., Mus. B.		LL.D., M.D., Mus. D.		LL.D., M.D.	Med. Licent.
	M.A. before.	Incorporated.	B.D. before.	M.A. before.	Incorporated.	Ordinary.	Incorporated.	Bachelors* before.	Incorporated.	M.A. before.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
University Chest	1 17 0	3 15 0	2 0 0	5 17 0	3 16 8	2 13 8	3 15 2	2 1 4	4 1 4	3 5 0	2 14 8
Registrary	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Presenter	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 0
Scrutators	. .	. .	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 3 4	. .
Bedells	1 7 0	1 7 0	2 7 0	3 14 0	1 16 4	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 18 0	2 18 0	4 8 0	1 16 0
Bellringer	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 4	0 3 4	0 2 4	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 3 0	0 1 0
Proctors	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 10 8	0 5 4
Totals (paid to the Proctor)	3 12 0	5 10 0	4 14 0	10 6 0	6 0 0	4 10 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	7 6 0	8 16 0	5 0 0
Government Tax.	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Registrary	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Totals	9 18 0	11 17 0	11 0 0	16 12 0	12 7 0	10 16 0	11 18 6	11 12 0	13 13 0	15 2 0	11 6 0

* If a Doctor of Music is not already a Bachelor of Music, he pays to the Proctor the Fees for both Degrees, and 1s. more to the Registrary.

The following Fees are also paid for some of the foregoing Degrees.

Distribution.	D.D.	LL.B.	M.B.	Mus. B.	LL.D.	M.D.	Mus. D.	Med. Lic.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Professor	1 7 0	7 7 0	7 0 0	0 5 0	14 14 0	11 11 0	1 5 0	4 14 6
Schoolkeeper	1 6 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	. .
Totals	2 13 0	7 17 0	7 10 0	0 15 0	16 0 0	12 17 0	2 11 0	4 14 6

Fees paid by *Noblemen* for the following Degrees.

Distribution.	M.A.	LL.D.	D.D. not B.D. before.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
University Chest	1 1 0	1 1 0	2 2 0
Vice-Chancellor	2 14 0	2 14 0	5 5 0
2 Scrutators	1 1 0	1 1 0	2 2 0
3 Bedells	4 4 0	4 4 0	8 8 0
2 Proctors	2 2 0	2 2 0	4 4 0
Orator	10 10 0	21 0 0	21 0 0
University Servants	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 6
Totals	22 17 6	33 7 6	44 6 6
Government Tax	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Registrary	1 7 0	1 7 0	2 8 0
Totals	34 4 6	44 14 6	56 14 6

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D.

Fees paid on admission to Degrees.

When a person is admitted to any degree by *Royal Mandate*, he pays not only the fees ordinarily paid for that Degree to the Proctor for distribution, but also the fees ordinarily paid in like manner for all the inferior Degrees, which are usually taken as steps to that Degree, and which he may thus have escaped the obligation of taking. He further pays a Fee of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the Chancellor's Secretary, the like to the Proctors jointly, the like also to the Senior Bedell, and 2*l.* 8*s.* to the Registrary, or, if any inferior Degree is passed over, 3*l.* 9*s.* He likewise pays 10*l.* for the Government Tax.

Moreover, if the Degree granted is that of Master of Arts or Bachelor in Divinity, a Fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* is paid to the University Servants: and, if it is that of Doctor in Divinity, a Fee of 2*l.* 12*s.* is paid to the University Servants, another of 1*l.* 1*s.* to the University Chest, and another of 1*l.* 7*s.* to the Professor.

Fees to Professors.

Every person, who attends a course of *Lectures* given by a *Professor*, pays the Professor 3*l.* 3*s.*

Additional fee paid by *Compounders*.

A person, having a life interest of the yearly value of forty marks (26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) in any Estate, is called a *Compounder*, and pays an additional fee of 8*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, which is thus distributed.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
University Chest	2	0	0
2 Proctors	2	0	0
2 Scrutators	1	0	0
3 Bedells	3	3	0
Bellringer	0	3	4
Total	£8	6	4

This Fee is not exacted from a Graduate of Oxford or Dublin, being a Compounder, upon his incorporation; though he becomes subject to it, if he proceeds to any higher Degree. When a Compounder takes any Degree, he pays the Composition Fee not only for that Degree, but also for every inferior Degree, which he may have passed over.

There are also Fees paid for *Exercises*. Whenever any one keeps an Act in the Schools, he pays the University Servants a fee of 8*s.* 6*d* And, whenever any one preaches an English Sermon in the University Church, he pays the Clerk a Fee of 1*s.* 6*d.*; and, when a Latin Sermon, a Fee of 4*s.*

Cautions for Exercises.

The following are the *Cautions* for Exercises.

Exercises.	B.D.	D.D.		LL.B.	LL.D.	M.B.	M.D.
		B.D. before	M.A. before				
	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Act	10 0 0	36 0 0	46 0 0	20 0 0	24 10 0	19 0 0	14 10 0
Opponency	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
English Sermon	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .
Latin Sermon	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .
Determination	. .	2 0 0	2 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .

The condition, upon which a Caution is accepted, is that the Exercise cautioned for shall be kept in the Term next after that in which the Degree, for which the Exercise should have been kept, is conferred. If the Exercise is kept in the next ensuing Term, the Caution is returned; but if the Exercise is not kept, the Caution is forfeited to the University Chest.

Contributions levied on each College.

With respect to *Quarterly Payments*, the University, being liable to pay a certain proportion of the expenses for *Paving and Lighting the town of Cambridge*, levies a contribution* on each College at the rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* a-year for every name on the Boards: 1*s.* 6*d.* is collected in one Quarter, 1*s.* in each of the rest.

A similar contribution is levied for the purchase of Books for the University *Library* at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* in each Quarter of the year for every name on the Boards, Sizars excepted.

4.

Statutes.

In compliance with the desire of the Commissioners, a printed copy of the Statutes, which were given to the University by Queen Elizabeth, in the twelfth year of her reign, has been sent to them.

(Signed) GILBERT AINSLIE,
Master of Pembroke College.

15*th April* 1851.

* Since the date of this communication it has been found necessary to raise the amount of the contribution from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* a year.

Relations between the University and the Town,

Relations between the University and the Town.

The Council of the Borough of Cambridge addressed to the Commissioners the subjoined Memorial, which was accompanied by the annexed letter to their Secretary from the Town Clerk.

The Commissioners considered it their duty, on the receipt of this Memorial to send a copy of it to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and to invite him to make such remarks thereon as he should think fit. The Vice-Chancellor thought it expedient to lay the matter before the Senate, and accordingly a Syndicate was appointed, with power to make such remarks upon the Memorial of the Town-Council as the circumstances of the case should appear to require. These remarks having been sent by the Vice-Chancellor to the Commissioners, it has been thought advisable to append them to the Memorial, together with the letter which accompanied them.

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(1).

Town Clerk's Office, Cambridge,
February 5, 1852.

REVEREND SIR,

I AM instructed by the Mayor and Council of this Borough to forward you the accompanying Memorial to Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into the State, &c., of the University of Cambridge, &c., together with the enclosed printed copies thereof; and I am further directed to request that you will be good enough to forward at your earliest convenience one of such printed copies to each of the Commissioners.

I have the honour to be,
Reverend Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Rev. W. H. Bateson, B.D. (Signed) C. H. COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

(2.)

Memorial of the Town Council.

TO HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS for inquiring into the STATE, DISCIPLINE, STUDIES, and REVENUES of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, and of all and singular the COLLEGES in the said UNIVERSITY.

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Cambridge, in Council assembled, most respectfully solicit your attention to the subjoined statements and observations, relating to certain privileges claimed and exercised by the University, as respects the government and trade of the town, and to the total or partial exemption of the University and the Colleges therein from certain local burthens.

We humbly submit that these several matters properly fall under your cognizance, and that unless they be taken into mature consideration, the *state* of the University and Colleges must be but imperfectly understood. Moreover, we are most anxious to obey, to the utmost of our power, Her Most Gracious Majesty's expressed wish, that the *fullest information* on the subject to which Her Majesty's Commission relates, should be afforded you.

We trust we may be permitted to disavow most emphatically aggressive motives. We recollect, with deep regret, for how long a period feelings of hostility prevailed between the Members of the University and the Inhabitants of the Town. Believing firmly that the true interests of the two bodies are identical, we make no doubt that the abrogation or abandonment of antiquated claims and privileges must tend most effectually to establish unity and concord.

OATHS.

On the election of the Mayor and Bailiffs, the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors attend at the Guildhall, where the Senior Proctors administer to them the following oath:—

> You shall swear that you shall observe and keep, so far forth as in you lieth, the liberties and customs of this University, as concerning the keeping of the peace, *and also the assize of bread, ale, and other victuals,* and that you shall not unduly or of malice impugn the other liberties and due customs of the said University, as far forth as you shall have knowledge thereof. So God help you through Christ Jesus.

The authority for this proceeding is the Charter granted to the University on the 14th February, 10 Edw. II.

At that time the town had the custody of the assize of bread, ale, and other victuals; but in the 6th Richard II. that privilege was given to the University.

The assize of bread, ale, and other victuals is now abolished, *but no corresponding change has been made in this oath.*

On the Friday next before the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, two aldermen, four bur-

Relations between the University and the Town.

gesses, and two inhabitants of each parish in the town appear in the vestry of the Church of St. Mary the Great, and there, before the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and the Mayor, take the following oaths, administered by the Senior Proctor.

The Aldermen's Oath.

You shall swear [if called upon] that you shall diligently assist and faithfully counsel the Mayor and Bailiffs of the town of Cambridge, for peace both of the University and the town to be kept, and to search for evil-doers, and troublers of peace, and vagabonds of the night, and receivers of thieves and evil-doers. All this you, and every of you, shall promise to do faithfully. So help you God in Jesus Christ.

The Oath for the Four Burgesses.

You shall swear [if called upon] to observe fidelity towards our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, and to be assisting and counselling to her Majesty's Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge, and for the searching out of malefactors and perturbers of her said Majesty's peace, and vagabonds in the night, and receivers of thieves and malefactors. All which things you shall diligently observe. So help you God through Jesus Christ.

The Oath of Two of every Parish.

You shall swear [if called upon] every fortnight to make diligent and faithful search for all suspected persons lying within your parish, and to present every such so tarrying for three nights to the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor. So help you God in Jesus Christ.

This ceremonial, which is called the Great Assembly, is grounded on a Charter of the 20th February, 52 Hen. III., by which it is ordained, that there shall be two aldermen and four of the more discreet burgesses associated to them, all of whom shall swear to be assisting and counselling the Mayor and bailiffs for conservation of the peace and keeping the assize, and to search for evil-doers and troublers of the peace: also two in every parish who shall swear to make diligent search every fortnight in their respective parishes for all suspected persons, and that they shall answer for any one who had received any such for three nights in his house.

The Great Assembly was discontinued for many years previously to 1817, when it was revived by Dr. Webb, Vice-Chancellor.

The words "if called upon" have been usually, but not uniformly, introduced into the several oaths of late years.

It frequently happens that parties summoned by the Mayor to take the oaths at the Great Assembly decline to attend.

We submit that no adequate reason exists for any of these oaths, and that the exacting them tends much to impair the solemnity with which an oath ought ever to be regarded, and engenders or sanctions a notion that the town authorities are dependent on the University. A writer of the early part of the last century says—"the town seems to be subordinate to the University, for their Mayor, every year when he is elected, takes an oath to observe and conserve the privileges of the University."—*Macky's Journey through England*, 5th edit., vol. i., p. 168.)

SEARCH FOR COMMON WOMEN.

By various Charters granted to the University, the officers of that body are empowered to search in this town and suburbs by day and night for common women and persons *suspected of evil*, and to punish them by imprisonment, banishment, or otherwise.

We have lately obtained a local Act, with which is incorporated "The Town Police Clauses Act, 1847," under which the magistrates of the town have power to punish "every common prostitute or night walker loitering and importuning passengers for the purpose of prostitution;" and this, with the power given by the Vagrant Act (5 Geo. IV., c. 83, s. 3) to punish prostitutes behaving riotously or indecently, is amply sufficient to preserve decency in the streets.

The police are vigilant in apprehending offenders against these Acts, who are duly punished by the magistrates.

The Proctors and Pro-Proctors of the University, however, still continue to exercise the powers of search given them by the University Charters. Occasionally mistakes have been committed, and the general exercise of the powers in question tends to place all the unfortunate women of the class referred to on a level with the very lowest; to create strong popular feelings against the University authorities; and to subject the University to a large annual expenditure in the performance of duties which, as it appears to us, can be more efficiently and properly executed by a Police force.

Much of course must depend in the exercise of such powers on the discretion of the gentlemen who fill the Procuratorial office, and we have no reason to believe that any just exception can be taken to the manner in which the present Proctors execute their office; we cannot, however, refrain from suggesting a doubt whether duties of this kind are strictly compatible with the clerical character, and the Proctors are, as you must be aware, with few exceptions, Clergymen.

Alehouse and Wine Licenses.

Previously to 1836, the Vice-Chancellor exercised the exclusive right to license alehouses in Cambridge and the adjacent village of Chesterton, and he still claims that privilege, which, however, we believe will on examination be found to have no legal foundation.

In 1838, an application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench for an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* to try this right. The rule was, however, discharged, on the ground that the claim having been unquestioned for centuries, the Court would not examine minutely the objections thereto, or afford any facilities for trying its validity.

Since 1836, the Town Magistrates have also licensed alehouses in Cambridge.

The inconvenience of two concurrent jurisdictions in a matter of this kind must be obvious.

No adequate reason can, as we believe, be given why the Vice-Chancellor should have the power to license alehouses; and we may perhaps be permitted to refer you to the following remarks on the subject by the late Very Rev. Dr. Lamb, Dean of Bristol, and Master of Corpus Christi College. In a work published by that gentleman in 1838, he observes:—"It is a matter of no importance to the University, as it concerns its discipline, whether the Vice-Chancellor or the Town Magistrates have the power of licensing alehouses: but in times of political excitement, this power may be abused to party purposes, and against such an abuse there seems to be better security by vesting it in a Bench of Magistrates than in an individual. At Oxford, where the authority of the Vice-Chancellor is kept distinct from that of the Town Magistrates, nothing of this kind has occurred. The latter have always licensed the alehouses; and no complaint has been made that the discipline of the University has in anywise suffered by such an arrangement."

By Act of Parliament (17 Geo. II., c. 40, s. 11) the exclusive power to grant Wine Licenses in the Town of Cambridge is granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, and a penalty of 5*l.* is imposed for every sale without such license.

The Wine Licenses now granted are by the Vice-Chancellor only, and not, as it is submitted they should be, under the Common Seal of the University.

In some cases 10*l.* is charged for the license, in others only 5*l.*

The right to raise a revenue from the grant of such licenses, though sanctioned by long usage, appears questionable. (See *Morgan* v. *Palmer*, 2 B. & C. 729.)

Weights and Measures.

By various Charters the University has the sole supervision of weights and measures within the Town and suburbs.

By the Weights and Measures Act (5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 63, s. 44) it is enacted, that the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University and his Deputy shall have the custody of the assize, assay, and overlooking of weights and measures in this Town, and that he and *none other* shall have power to appoint an Inspector or Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and shall have full power and authority to execute all such matters and things as are required or granted to Justices of the Peace.

The Vice-Chancellor does not, it is believed, appoint an Inspector under this Act, but the Taxors (usually Clergymen) perform the duty, as they did before the Act passed.

As might be expected the Taxors do not ordinarily display much vigilance or activity, they occasionally seize defective weights and measures, but we are not aware that proceedings for penalties are ever taken against the parties using them. Most certain it is that the names of the offenders are never known or published; and it has been found elsewhere that the publication of the names of the parties so offending has operated beneficially in protecting the public interests.

At the Court Leet of the University, a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* was for many years imposed on each publican. This was understood to be, and in effect was, a license to use glasses containing less than the legal measure. We have reason to believe, however, that this objectionable practice is now discontinued.

We cannot but think that the Inspection of Weights and Measures would be far better exercised by the ordinary Police, subject, as in other places, to the control of the Magistracy generally.

Markets and Fairs.

Queen Elizabeth, by her Charter to the University, dated the 26th of April, in the third year of her reign, granted to that body the Clerkship of the Market in the Town of Cambridge, and in the Fairs of Barnwell and Cambridge.

The University Officers make a proclamation annually in the Market, and at each of the Fairs called Midsummer and Sturbridge.

The Taxors also superintend weights and measures in the Markets and Fairs, as in the Town, and have also the exclusive privilege of weighing hops and leather in Sturbridge Fair.

We, in 1850, obtained an Act of Parliament for regulating the Markets and Fairs, and under that Act we appoint an Inspector of Provisions, who has ample powers for the protection of the public.

It would be difficult, we believe, to state what substantial loss the University could sustain by an express abrogation of the powers they possess in the Markets and Fairs, which powers are indeed for the most part practically obsolete.

Relations between the University and the Town.

Theatrical and other Entertainments.

By the Theatres Regulation Act (6 and 7 Vict., c. 68, s. 10) it is enacted, that no Theatre License shall be in force within the University of Cambridge, or within fourteen miles of the Town of Cambridge, without the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University, and that the Rules for the management of any Theatre which shall be licensed with such consent within these limits, shall be subject to the approval of the said Chancellor or Vice Chancellor; and that in case of the breach of any of the said Rules, or any condition on which the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall have been given, it shall be lawful for such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor to annul the License, and thereupon such License shall become void.

This clause extends not only to the Town of Cambridge, but also to the Towns of Newmarket, Royston, and St. Ives, which are respectively situated within the prescribed distance of the Town of Cambridge.

Respectably conducted theatrical performances take place in Cambridge in the Long Vacation; but the Manager takes out no license whatever, and runs the risk of any proceedings against him under the above Act.

We understand the Manager of the Theatre pays 10*s.* 3*d.* annually to the University or its officers.

It is alleged that the Vice-Chancellor claims the power to prohibit all other entertainments within the Town, to which he has not given his express sanction. Instances have occurred in which such sanction has been apparently withheld capriciously. A few years since, John Braham, the celebrated vocalist, was desirous of giving a Concert here, but the Vice-Chancellor withheld his assent, and the design was abandoned.

We believe no valid reason exists why theatrical and other entertainments of the like nature should be subject to other control here than elsewhere.

Discommuning.

Mr. Gunning thus defines "Discommuning," in his work on the Ceremonies of the University (p. 433),—"That the rights and privileges of the University may be maintained and preserved, it has the power to prohibit, under the severest penalties, all its members from dealing with any tradesman resident in the Town, who shall have violated those rights and privileges, and shall refuse to make atonement for such violation."

It will be seen that this definition is quite wide enough to include every case in which the University authorities may be displeased with the conduct of any tradesman, and there are not wanting instances of the power to discommune having been enforced in former times on the most frivolous and ludicrous pretences.

Of late years the power of discommuning has been used to punish tradesmen who have infringed some order made by the University authorities, or whose conduct has appeared to such authorities to have been wrong in some transaction with a Student.

When a person is discommuned, a printed notice to that effect is published in the several Colleges and elsewhere.

This extensive power is liable to great objections, from its vague character, and from its being exercised by a secret and irresponsible tribunal.

To the tradesmen of the more reputable class connected with the University, discommuning is a most serious punishment, tending very materially to injure their character and credit, and there are consequently very few cases which have occurred or can be suggested in which, as regards such persons, it will not be found that the penalty is greatly disproportioned to the alleged offence; whilst, on the other hand, tradesmen of inferior repute and credit would consider discommuning as no punishment whatever.

Trade Regulations.

The power of discommuning enables the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges to enforce decrees affecting in various ways the trade of the Town.

To some of these decrees we invite your particular attention.

On the 18th of May, 1844, Dr. Hodgson, Vice-Chancellor, and twelve other Heads of Colleges, made a decree that if any inhabitant of the Town, engaged in any trade or profession, shall institute legal proceedings for the recovery of a debt due to him from any person in *statu pupillari*, without first giving reasonable notice of his claims to the Tutor of such person, he shall be punished by discommuning or otherwise as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

Several tradesmen have been discommuned under this decree, and on the 29th of February, 1848, a tradesman was so discommuned for having sued, in one of the Queen's Superior Courts, a Bachelor of Arts, who had ceased to reside in Cambridge, and was living in Yorkshire.

The preamble to the foregoing decree states, that it is expedient, as well for protecting persons in *statu pupillari* against impositions or vexatious proceedings at law, as for securing the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by them, that the expenses incurred by such persons should be brought as far as is practicable under the inspection and control of the Tutors of their respective Colleges.

It appears to us that it cannot be right to punish a person for merely availing himself of the remedies for the recovery of his debt which are given to him by the laws of the land; and we are quite certain that if the decree in question was really intended to secure the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by Students, that object has not

Relations between the University and the Town.

been in any degree obtained. This decree rather tends to encourage amongst the Students an idea that having contracted debts they cannot be compelled to pay them, and many instances might be cited in which Students, when applied to for debts, have set their creditors at defiance, and cited this decre in justification of their conduct.

On the 11th of February, 1847, Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor, and fifteen other Heads of Colleges, made decrees to the following effect:—

1. That if any vintner or victualler shall be proved before the Vice-Chancellor to have permitted any person in *statu pupillari* to contract a debt for wine or spirituous liquors exceeding the sum of 10*l.*, without the knowledge and consent of the Tutor of such person, he shall be deprived of his license.
2. That every vintner or victualler with whom any person in *statu pupillari* shall contract any debt for wine or spirituous liquors, shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of each quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of deprivation of his license.
3. That every tradesman or dealer with whom any person in *statu pupillari* shall contract a debt exceeding the sum of 5*l.*, shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of every quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of being punished by discommuning or otherwise as to the Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.
4. That if any vintner, victualler, tradesman, dealer, or other person, shall take from a person in *statu pupillari*, without the consent of his College Tutor, a promissory note, he shall for so doing be punished by deprivation of his license, by discommuning or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

Whilst we are not unwilling to believe that these decrees were made under an impression that they would repress extravagance on the part of Students, we cannot refrain from observing that they have had no such effect; they have, however, seriously injured the trade of the Town, as a student who requires credit can easily evade these decrees by dealing with some person who, not residing in the Town, cannot, therefore be "punished by deprivation of his license, by discommuning or otherwise;" and the manifest tendency of these decrees is to induce the Students to trade with such persons rather than with the inhabitants of the Town, and this is so well understood, that from the time these decrees were first promulgated, the Town has been literally overrun with non-resident traders, soliciting orders from Undergraduates.

Without wishing to dwell on the many other objections to which these decrees are open, we may observe that they are certainly not framed on a principle of impartial justice, as no punishment whatever is provided for the violation of them by persons in *statu pupillari*. If to *give* undue credit be an offence, to *take* such credit should also be considered an offence.

University Courts.

By various Charters the authorities of the University are entitled to exclusive conusance of various matters, both criminal and civil, in which a scholar or person privileged of the University is a party.

Excepting in cases of discipline and discommuning, the University Courts may be considered as obsolete, though instances have not been wanting in modern times in which claims to exclusive jurisdiction on the part of the University have been interposed in order to prevent the ordinary course of justice.

In nearly all the cases over which the Magistrates have summary jurisdiction, the claim of the University to exclusive conusance does not apply. Within the last few years, however, more than one ineffectual effort has been made to induce the Magistrates to forbear from adjudicating in such cases, on the ground that the defendant was a member of the University.

We submit to your consideration whether the time has not arrived when the right to exclusive judicial power on the part of the University may be beneficially abolished. We believe it will be found that the assertion of this privilege has occasioned heavy charges on the funds of the University.

We believe it will be found upon examination that the proceedings in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges are very inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our free constitution. The proceedings are secret. There is no jury. The accused has no adequate previous notice of the charge. He is denied professional assistance, and is cross-examined by the judges, who are his accusers also, and from their decision there is no appeal.

University Constables,

By "An Act for the Better Preservation of Peace and Good Order in the Universities of England" (6 Geo. IV., c. 97), it is enacted, that the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may appoint such number of able men as he shall think fit to be constables in and for the University, who shall continue in office either during good behaviour or during pleasure, or for such period of time, either defined or dependent on future circumstances, as such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct; and to every man so appointed such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall administer an oath, well and faithfully to execute the office of constable within the precincts of the University during his continuance in office, which certificate shall be evidence of his having been duly appointed; and every man so sworn shall have full power to act as a constable within the precincts of the University, and four miles of the same University, for the time expressed in the certificate, and shall deliver to every such man a certificate of his

Relations between the University and the Town.

having been so sworn, expressing the duration of his continuance in office, unless he shall be sooner dismissed therefrom by the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor for the time being; and shall within the precincts of the University and four miles of the same, and during his continuance in office, be subject to the like powers and authorities of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, as other constables are subject to, and have and enjoy all such powers and authorities, privileges, immunities, and advantages as any constable hath or shall have within his constablewick: provided always, that every such constable, for any act done by him in the execution of his office, shall be liable to be sued or indicted in the Courts of Common Law, notwithstanding such constable may be a member of the University, and notwithstanding any claim of cognizance or privileges whatsoever.

The Vice-Chancellor has frequently appointed constables under this Act, but the magistrates of the town and the public generally have no means of knowing their names, or for what period they are appointed.

Local Burthens.

The University and Colleges are charged to the land tax 100*l.* per annum only, whereas the Town is charged no less a sum than 2,707*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* per annum.

This appointment was made in pursuance of articles of agreement between the two Corporations of the University and Town, dated 10th April, 1723, and afterwards confirmed by Parliament.

The Town raises by parochial rates, viz., poor rates (including therein borough rates), church rates, and highway rates, above 18,000*l.* per annum.

With some few exceptions the buildings and property occupied by the University and Colleges are not assessed to parochial rates, although a composition for poor rates of 240*l.* per annum is collected by the Vice-Chancellor, and paid to the officers of thirteen of the parishes.

In 1850 a Committee of our body made a Report on the subject of the non-assessment of this property to parochial rates, to which was annexed an Appendix, containing a vast body of documentary and other evidence. To that Report we beg leave especially to invite your attention.

Pursuant to the recommendation of that Committee, a copy of their Report was, by our direction, forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of the several Colleges, together with a respectful intimation that we were of opinion that the property occupied by the University and Colleges not then assessed to the parochial rates was legally liable to be so assessed, and that we were therefore resolved to take immediate steps to get such property assessed accordingly, but were at the same time desirous of proceeding to do so with all possible courtesy consistent with the due discharge of what we considered an important and imperative duty, and therefore desired to be informed by the University and Colleges respectively, at their earliest convenience, if they intended to dispute their liability to be assessed to the parochial rates; and that should they do so, we should be prepared to favourably consider any suggestions which they might respectively have to offer for procuring an adjudication upon the question, as speedily, as fairly, and with as little expense as might be practicable.

As yet in no one instance has a satisfactory reply to that communication been received, though we are not unwilling to hope that we may not ultimately be driven to have recourse to legal proceedings, to establish what we conceive to be our just legal rights.

The University and Colleges contribute under the Cambridge Improvement Acts two-fifths of the expenses of paving, cleansing, and lighting the town. It has been said that, considering the present relative value of the property occupied by the University and Colleges, and of the other property in the Town, the University and Colleges contribute more than they ought to do to these expenses. We are quite willing (and have signified as much) that if the unfairness of such quota can be established, the provisions establishing the same should be repealed, provided the University and Colleges are assessed to the parochial rates, and also to the expenses under the Improvement Acts, and enter into an arrangement for the more equitable apportionment of the respective contributions of the University and Town to the Land Tax.

It is but just to state that the leading members of the University appear to be impressed with a conviction of the justice of a contribution by that body to the heavy police expenses of the Town; we regret to add, that two several proposals to that effect, made respectively in 1847 and 1850, did not meet with the approval of the Senate, and that no such contribution is now or ever has been made.

May we be permitted in conclusion to observe, that if proofs be wanting that academical institutions can flourish without the enjoyment of any such privileges and exemptions as those to which we have thus ventured to request your attention, they may, it is believed, be furnished by the Irish and Scotch Universities, and by those more recently established in London and Durham. We are given to understand that the members of all these Universities are, in their several localities, entirely subject to the ordinary constituted authorities, and we are not aware that in any of such places scholars or scholastic pursuits are held in less esteem and honour than they are here.

Given under the Common Seal of the Borough aforesaid, at a Council holden at the Guildhall there, on the Fifth day of February, 1852.

(3.)

Relations between the University and the Town.

King's College Lodge, Cambridge,
June 1st, 1852.

My Lord,

I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the remarks made by a Syndicate, appointed by Grace of the Senate, upon the Memorial presented by the Council of the Borough of Cambridge to Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the University, and to which your Lordship was pleased to invite my attention in your letter of the 10th of February last.

I have the honour to remain, my Lord,
With much respect,
Your Lordship's faithful Servant,

The Right Rev.
The Lord Bishop of Chester.

(Signed) RICHARD OKES,
Vice-Chancellor.

(4.)

Remarks on the Memorial addressed by the Council of the Borough of Cambridge to Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University, dated Feb. 5, 1852.

Before entering upon a review of the objections raised in the Memorial from the Council of the Borough of Cambridge to the several privileges which the University enjoys, and some of which it has enjoyed immemorially, it seems expedient to make a few preliminary remarks applicable to all the objections, and concerning the principle upon which the existence of any such privilege is to be justified.

If corporations, such as are the two ancient Universities of England, comprehending very large numbers of young men of a class whose good education in morals, no less than in learning, is of the utmost importance to the community, be allowed to exist at all, the general interests of the country would seem to demand that some means should be taken by the legislature, if necessary, to protect them from the contaminations and evils incident to towns in general. Under the operation of this principle the towns, in which such corporations are situate, would become, in some particulars of local government and privilege, exceptional cases.

Even were an University established at a distance from any dwellings whatever, yet a town would soon spring up around it. Multitudes naturally flock to a place where they can share in the advantages to be derived from so large a community, consisting entirely of a class which expends money both in the support of trade and in the employment of labour; and, when such great and peculiar advantages are enjoyed by the inhabitants of Cambridge, it would not appear unreasonable to expect that the municipal authorities should acquiesce in the curtailment of some of the local privileges which the inhabitants of other towns ordinarily possess, and in the possession by the University of peculiar powers, both which things seem essential and necessary to the very existence of an University in the place.

These remarks, it is desired, may be borne in mind, as they more or less concern all the questions raised in the Memorial.

Oaths.

In the University, and also in individual Colleges, among many ordinances, there are some, for the infringement of which appropriate penalties have been prescribed; and others, for the infringement of which, if indeed adequate penalties could have been provided, they would probably have been either too late for justice, or too burdensome in point of expense to the party exercising the authority to exact them. These considerations, coupled with the reflection that prevention is better than cure, led the Founders to impose upon the members of their several institutions a general oath to observe the ordinances appointed. And it may be assumed that the like considerations led to the requirement of the oaths objected to in the Memorial.

The oath of the Mayor and Bailiffs is of a comprehensive character, and imposes on the chief officers of the Town the highest obligation to preserve the privileges of the University. When it is considered that these privileges materially contribute to the maintenance of order and discipline among the members of the University, and to the protection of public morality and decorum, it does not seem unreasonable that they should be supported and sanctioned by the oath, which is administered to those officers upon their election; it is, therefore, rather a matter of surprise that the municipal authorities should assert that the exacting of this oath "tends much to impair the solemnity with which an oath ought ever to be regarded."

The University cannot be held responsible for the error of opinion adverted to in the Memorial, as having been entertained by a writer about a century since, that any party, which may be under obligation to take an oath to observe the privileges of another party, may be accounted subordinate to it; which is so far from being a just inference, that, in fact, no good reason can be assigned why even a superior party should not be under obligation to take such an oath to preserve the privileges of a subordinate one.

The observation that "the assize of bread, ale, and other victuals is now abolished, *but no corresponding change has been made in this oath*," is incorrect. Ever since the regulations respecting "the assize and price" of bread were abolished by the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV. ch. 37, sec. 1, the mention of bread has been omitted in the oath tendered. With respect to ale, although the setting of the price has been abolished by Acts of Parliament which relieve the vendor from any obligation concerning it, except that it must be "reasonable," it does not

Relations between the University and the Town.

appear that "the assize," which comprehends more than the mere "price," has been abolished.

Search for Common Women.

The University is very far from complaining that the magistrates of the town have, under a recent local Act, the power of punishing "every common prostitute or night-walker loitering and importuning passengers for the purpose of prostitution." On the contrary, it gladly accepts any aid in its endeavours to maintain order and decency; but, besides, that there are obvious reasons why the police should not be the guardians of the Students in such a matter, the University by no means admits that the power granted by the said Act, together with that given by the Vagrant Act (5 Geo. IV., c. 83, s. 3), is "sufficient to preserve decency in the streets." The combined powers of the two Acts authorise the apprehension and punishment of a prostitute only when importuning or disorderly. Now, while on the one hand the proof of importuning can scarcely be furnished except by the person actually importuned, a proof not very much to be expected, on the other hand, the power possessed by the University of apprehending persons *suspected of evil*, not merely represses but prevents such importunity; and it seems most desirable that young men, who may be passing along the streets, should not even be subject to it. With respect to the alleged possibility of occasional mistakes, the evil resulting to modest women, walking out after dusk, would seem, from the very rare occurrence of such interruption, to be much more than counterbalanced by the protection afforded to them by the very same authority from interruption by young men. There is good reason to apprehend that, if the power exercised by the University were wanting, many more mistakes, and those of a less excusable kind, would be committed, and that the results would be no less injurious to the Town than to the University. In this particular the expressed belief "that the true interests of the two bodies are identical" is readily admitted; and were it not that the Memorial sought to deprive the University of the privilege here treated of, it might have been thought undeniable that, under the peculiar circumstance of so many young men being congregated into one town, it was of all things most important to the morals and happiness of the inhabitants that means so efficient and preventive as those exercised by the University should be employed for the preservation of public decency.

It is also objected that "the general exercise of the powers in question tends to place all the unfortunate women of the class referred to on a level with the very lowest." The University is not chargeable with this imputation. It pays attention to difference of condition and demeanour, and makes arrangements accordingly; and it is also the obvious duty of the chaplain who is in attendance upon the persons imprisoned, and who is provided and paid by the University, to attend to such differences in his treatment of them, and in his endeavours to reform them. Moreover it is well known that the fear of imprisonment operates in a very great degree to deter those of better condition from walking the streets.

The statement of the Memorial, that this department of the discipline of the University is chiefly in the hands of clergymen is correct, and the like statement would apply with equal truth to the other departments of its discipline. But it does not appear that, if the discipline were in other hands, it would be more effectively or conscientiously carried out, or that the confidence at present placed in the University by the parents of the young men consigned to its care, would be increased. On the contrary, it may very reasonably be presumed that their parents would view it as a great evil, were the clerical members of the University to shrink from the performance of their accustomed academical duties, this one especially: and it may at least be conceded in this particular case, where the officer has not only to direct the apprehension of the street-walker, but also, it may be, to correct a Student, that the admonition and exercise of authority would not come with less propriety from one who is a clergyman than from one who is not. Neither can it be doubted that they, who take upon themselves this office, look upon it as one of unbounded importance to the morals and well-being of the young men intrusted to the guardianship of the University, and exercise it under a deep sense of their responsibility both to the University, whose officers they are, and to society in general.

It ought further to be stated, that in the year 1825 an Act of Parliament was passed (6 Geo. IV. ch. 97), directing that "every common prostitute and night-walker found wandering in any public walk, street, or highway, within the precincts of the University of Oxford, and not giving a satisfactory account of herself, should be deemed an idle and disorderly person, within the true intent and meaning of an Act (viz. 5 Geo. IV. c. 83), passed in the last" preceding "session of Parliament, intituled An Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, and rogues and vagabonds, in that part of Great Britain called England, and should and might be apprehended and dealt with accordingly." Two important conclusions may be drawn from this fact: first, that the University of Oxford, notwithstanding its excellent police, which during the night-time is under the sole control and management of the University itself, felt the want of a preventive power similar to that vested in the University of Cambridge; and secondly, that the Legislature is neither insensible to the expediency and propriety of granting special powers in special cases, nor to the strong claims which the youth of the Universities have to its protection.

Alehouse and Wine Licences.

If, as is alleged, two concurrent jurisdictions in the licensing of alehouses be inconvenient, the fault would seem to be, not with the University for continuing to exercise its prescriptive right to license, but with those who interfere with it,—and who have the remedy in their own hands. The Vice-Chancellor, having the power to grant licenses, has by consequence the power to revoke them; and this has been found to supply the University with a very salutary

Relations between the University and the Town.

influence over publicans in general, whenever any of the lower class of them have sought to afford facilities for improper meetings, or any of the higher to afford opportunities for improvident expenditure: nor is the control over vintners less necessary or less efficacious for restraining such expenditure than that over innkeepers.

The statement in the Memorial that "by an Act of Parliament (17 Geo. II. c. 40, s. 11), the exclusive power to grant wine licenses in the town of Cambridge is granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University," might lead to the erroneous supposition that this Act was the original grant of the privilege, which it recognizes, whereas the privilege is in fact as ancient as that respecting alehouse licenses.

On 20th May, 1812, the University, by a formal act, authorized the Vice-Chancellor to grant in future the wine licenses on its behalf, and to require 10*l.* or 5*l.* for the same at his discretion. Before that date the number of vintners at any one time had been limited to four, each of whom paid 40*l.* a year for his license. When the person applying only carries on a trade in wine to a small extent, the Vice-Chancellor requires the less sum. If he were used to exact as much from the smaller dealers as from the larger, the complaint would be more intelligible.

Weights and Measures. Markets and Fairs.

As to the efficacy of the control exercised by the University in these matters, and vested in it with a view doubtless to the special protection of its members, it is most readily admitted that the control would be much more effectual for the general benefit, were it not for the successful efforts made by tradesmen to evade the scrutiny of the University officers. It is stated in the Memorial that "most certain it is that the names of the offenders are never known or published." This is scarcely consistent with the fact that great numbers of false weights and measures are frequently seized in the open market-place.

Theatrical and other Entertainments.

The Vice-Chancellor exercises a discretion as to allowing public entertainments, especially in full Term. It would have seemed that the reason for the occasional withholding of his permission is as obvious as it is valid, namely, the hazard of tumult and disturbance, when a large assembly of young men is collected together at night. The inhabitants of the Town cannot but be sensible of the evil, and the Council of the Borough might not unreasonably have been expected to concur in the expediency of preventing it. Nor can any one fail to perceive how certain and injurious the interruption to the proper pursuits of the Students would be, were frequent entertainments to take place. During the vacations the Vice-Chancellor rarely, if ever, interposes to prevent them.

Discommuning and Trade Regulations.

The University is most anxious both to maintain good discipline and to "restrain habits of extravagance and facilities of credit," concerning which Her Majesty's Commissioners in their Queries to individual Colleges have made special inquiry. Yet, it need scarcely be stated, there are and ever will be persons ready to take every unfair advantage of the inexperience of young men. To control such persons, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges are used occasionally to issue edicts, enjoining generally upon tradesmen and others the observance of certain rules, and warning them that, unless they observe those rules, they will be liable to be discommuned. In doing so the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges have no design whatever to interrupt in the slightest degree the business of the respectable part of the tradesmen in the town, carried on in a fair and open way. All tradesmen that desire to encourage the system of credit, are of course much opposed to these edicts, and it is not unusual for a tradesman, after first evading them, to serve a writ upon the Student, who may have been led to contract a debt with him. When it has come to the knowledge of any Tutor of a College that a tradesman has acted in contravention of any one of these edicts, he makes complaint to the Vice-Chancellor, who calls the Heads of Colleges together and institutes an inquiry. The offender is allowed to be present, and to give any explanation he may think fit. He very commonly admits the offence; but, if not, it is in most cases easily proved by the production of the bill sent in or the writ served, and the declaration of the Tutor that the required notice had not been sent to him, or other similar testimony of the simplest kind.

No specific penalty is imposed upon the offender, but he is treated as a person with whom it is not expedient that the Students should have intercourse, and accordingly a notice is sent to all the Colleges, peremptorily forbidding all persons *in statu pupillari* to deal with him. In fact, the proceeding is of such a sort, that the master of a school might, and perhaps often does, carry it out; and although the proceedings are conducted with form and care, being taken down by the Registrary, and serve for precedents in future, it is altogether a misrepresentation of the nature of the transaction to describe them as those of "a secret and irresponsible tribunal." It has rarely happened that any of the more respectable class of tradesmen have been discommuned. One such case has happened, after due warning on the part of the Vice-Chancellor, and after declaration on the part of the offender of designed resistance to the edict. But it is scarcely necessary to defend such cases. That they should have occurred seems to prove no more than that equal justice is dealt out. If they had not occurred, it might have been asserted that the University acted partially, and that disregard of the edicts was visited only upon "tradesmen of inferior repute and credit, who consider discommuning as no punishment whatever." This, however, is not the question, but whether the professed object

Relations between the University and the Town.

of discommuning is accomplished, which is to keep the Students from dealing with the tradesmen implicated.

If Students have been led to deal with tradesmen in London and elsewhere, it is probably owing to the increased facilities of communication and other causes, quite irrespective of the edicts complained of.

If any tradesmen here are thwarted in their desire to allow undue credit, one of the main objects of the edicts is secured. And, if the University be unable to prevent tradesmen elsewhere from granting such credit to the Students, that would hardly excuse it from not using its best endeavours to prevent tradesmen here from doing so, especially when the advantage which the latter have of ascertaining the family connexions and means of a Student is considered, as well as his proximity to the temptations, which it is in their power to offer. Neither should it be understood, because the objection adverts only to the topic of credit, that the edicts alluded to relate to no other point of discipline, in respect of which the inhabitants of the town may be said to be controlled. The Students cannot seek at a distance carriages or horses, or the more perishable luxuries.

As there is a probability that the Memorial and also these remarks will eventually obtain public circulation in conjunction with the Report of the Commissioners, it will be a satisfaction to the University that dispassionate persons should have the opportunity of weighing the respective merits of the case, and of learning to what extent and under what jealousy and reproach it exerts itself to protect the young men committed to its charge.

Allusion is made in the Memorial to the special case of a tradesman having been discommuned "for having sued in one of the superior courts a Bachelor of Arts, who had ceased to reside in Cambridge, and was living in Yorkshire." The authority for this remark is the edict cited immediately before in the Memorial, which holds out the threat of discommuning to "any inhabitant of the town, engaged in any trade or profession," who "shall institute legal proceedings for the recovery of a debt due to him from any person in *statu pupillari*, without first giving reasonable notice of his claims to the Tutor of such person." Now the very terms of the edict point out that the tradesman alluded to was discommuned not for having sued, but for having sued without having given to the Tutor of the person sued that previous notice of the existence of the debt, which is enjoined by the edict. Moreover the person sued, being a Bachelor of Arts, was still in the class which is designated by the expression *in statu pupillari* employed in the edict, (an expression, of which a clear explanation is appended to the edict,) and therefore still under its control as well as protection; and (although this is not material to the case) the debt was incurred by him during his residence as an Undergraduate. If the edict disregarded in this instance were to have no other result than to effect a temporary postponement of law proceedings, it would not have the result contemplated and desired, which is to prevent improper credit being given, as well as unnecessary litigation.

Again, an opinion is expressed that it "cannot be right to punish a person for merely availing himself of the remedies for the recovery of his debt, which are given to him by the laws of the land." The authority for this remark is also to be found in the Memorial, viz., the preamble to the same edict, which sets forth "that it is expedient, as well for protecting persons *in statu pupillari* against impositions or vexatious proceedings at law, as for securing the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by them, that the expenses incurred by such persons should be brought, as far as is practicable, under the inspection and control of the Tutors of their respective Colleges." Here also the very terms of the preamble point out that one main object of the University authorities in issuing the edict was to "secure the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts" contracted by persons *in statu pupillari*, which would in general be effected by application to their parents: and it is by no means an object of the edicts, nor the desire of those who make them, to hinder any person, who does not in this manner obtain payment, from availing himself of legal remedies for the recovery of debts, much less to punish him for doing so.

University Courts.

The exclusive jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University, in cases where a scholar or privileged person of the University is a party, has been impaired by the Act 9 Geo. IV., c. 31, under which magistrates have a summary power of punishing persons for common assaults; for although that Act contains nothing directly impairing his jurisdiction, yet it has done so indirectly, by authorising a person to complain of an assault before the magistrates of the town, without at the same time reserving the privilege of the University. It is true that the authorities of the University, believing that there was nothing in the Act impugning its privilege, and not yet aware that it could be used to abridge that privilege, did endeavour to bring the matter to an amicable settlement with the magistrates and municipal authorities of the town.

The opinion apparently entertained by the Council that "the time has arrived when the right to exclusive judicial power on the part of the University may be beneficially abolished," may be best met by a rejoinder that the Legislature would do but justice to the University by restoring to it that jurisdiction which it had immemorially enjoyed, and which, as the University is persuaded, was not taken away designedly. The attention of the University was not drawn to the Act, when under discussion in Parliament, and in consequence it did not apply for the introduction of a clause to save its privilege. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the Legislature would have refused what it has since so often readily acceded to in other cases.

The peculiar relations existing between the members of the University and many of the magistrates of the Town would not appear to make the latter the most proper judges of causes

Relations between the University and the Town.

in which the former are parties. Students charged with offences are naturally anxious to avoid academic punishment, and with that view they generally make their appearance before the magistrates without their academic dress, and are well content to escape with the payment of a fine, which, being paid to the borough, does not come to the knowledge of the University authorities. The very summary course of proceeding at Petty Sessions generally prevents the authorities of the University and Colleges from obtaining any information of the offence having been committed until the case has been dealt with by the Magistrates, after which, except in flagrant cases, it is very seldom that anything transpires of such a sort as to make it appear that a Student has been implicated.

It is not thought necessary to enter into any general justification of the proceedings in the Chancellor's Court, but it may be remarked that they are conducted according to the rules of the Civil Law, which do not require "a jury" Neither is there one at Petty Sessions. "The accused," it is said, "has no adequate previous notice of the charge." The answer to which is that the charge is always stated in the summons. He thus has at least a longer notice than if he were brought up before the magistrates of the town; and, as to the statement that the offender "is cross-examined by the judges, who are his accusers also," it is no more correct than if the same had been said of the Judges of the land before prisoners were by a recent law allowed to have counsel. The Chancellor is the sole judge, and there are never wanting among his assessors those, who, by such cross-examination, as it is termed, carefully elicit all the circumstances favourable to the person charged. The proceedings are conducted with scarcely any expense whatever.

University Constables.

The Vice-Chancellor avails himself of the power granted him by the Act specified in the Memorial of appointing constables whenever occasion requires; but there neither is nor can be any objection to the publication of their names, and this is the first time, so far as is known, that any desire for such publication has been expressed.

Local Burthens.

With reference to the statement that "the University and Colleges are charged to the land-tax 100*l.* per annum only," it is material to observe, that the whole of this sum of 100*l.* is at the present day charged to the University in its distinct character, and no portion of it is charged to the Colleges as being parts of the University, which may be accounted for by the circumstance that the Colleges, in respect of their sites and the buildings within the walls or limits, are, in common with some other similar institutions, wholly exempt from land-tax. The next sentence in the Memorial refers to an agreement of 10th April, 1723, between the University and Town, by which an arrangement was made with respect to the proportions in which the land tax should be paid by them. This agreement would seem to have been the basis of the apportionment made between the University and Town by the Land-tax Act of 38 Geo. III., c. 5.

It must here be mentioned, in further explanation of this subject, that the sites of Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were exempted from land-tax by the Act 4 Will. and Mary, c. 1. This exemption, in favour of the Colleges, has been continued to the present time, a clause of exemption being in the Land-tax Act, 38 Geo. III., c. 5, now in force. By this Act, the sums chargeable upon various counties and towns are definitely fixed. The proportions to be paid by the University of Cambridge and by the Town of Cambridge are thereby defined, the University being charged with the annual sum of 100*l.*, and the Town with the annual sum of 2,707*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* These sums, except so far as portions of the latter may have been redeemed, still continue to be paid by the University and Town respectively, notwithstanding the vast increase in the buildings of the Town. Moreover, it is to be presumed, that when the apportionment of the entire land-tax of the kingdom among the various counties, towns, and districts took place, the sum fixed upon any particular locality would be in proportion to the annual value of the chargeable property therein situate. This being the case, the sum charged upon the district of Cambridge would be smaller than that which would have been so charged if the sites of Colleges had not been exempted: under the above circumstances it would seem that the inhabitants of the Town ought to be more than content with the existing apportionment.

The Council of the Borough, in stating the sums raised for land-tax and rates, has omitted the mention of another circumstance, which is important in reference to the preceding statement, namely, that no inconsiderable portion of those sums is levied upon property which, though not strictly Collegiate yet belongs to the University and Colleges, and for which they pay rates and taxes by themselves or by their tenants in the same manner as any other proprietors.

The University makes a voluntary contribution of 240*l.* a year for the poor, which the Vice-Chancellor apportions among the several parishes of the Town at his discretion; but it is not a composition, as stated in the Memorial.

The University and Colleges are of opinion that, in paying two-fifths of the expenses of paving, cleansing, and lighting the Town, they contribute far more than a just and reasonable share. The tolls collected under the Cambridge Improvement Acts amount to upwards of 1800*l.* a year, the whole of which sum is exclusively appropriated by those Acts towards the discharge of the three-fifths payable by the Town. On an average of the last three years the sum raised by the University and Colleges for the purposes of the said Acts amounted to

Relations between the University and the Town.

1,925*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, while that raised by rates in the Town was 2,001*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; to which must be added a fixed annual payment of 10*l.* out of the Borough Fund.

In conclusion, it may be observed that in the time of Queen Elizabeth the Legislature was of opinion that the good management of the University was a matter of concern to the whole nation, and accordingly, in the 13th year of her reign, an Act was passed formally ratifying all the Charters that had been granted and constantly renewed by successive Sovereigns for conferring and securing those privileges, which it had seemed expedient that the University should possess. Those privileges are continually reserved to the University in Acts of Parliament, some of them very recent, which without such reservation might have the effect of abrogating, or at least impairing them; and not unfrequently they are specially recognised and confirmed. If the expediency of its retaining those privileges be duly weighed, there appears no reason to doubt that the Legislature would take the same view as heretofore, and that the community at large would concur in the propriety of preserving peculiar powers and privileges to the University, especially when it is considered how much they concern the maintenance of good order and morality among the young men entrusted to its care and superintendence.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The following Paper was addressed to the University Librarian:—

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing-street,

December 1850.

Sir,

Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined List of Queries; and request the favour of such information in reply as you may be kindly disposed to communicate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant.
(Signed) W. H. BATESON.

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1. What are the duties of your office? How were you appointed? What is your salary, and the sources from which it is derived.

2. What is the origin of the University Library? Is any provision for its management contained in the University Statutes? What is the present constitution of the Library Syndicate, and by what authority established? How often is it summoned, and what number of its members usually attend? Is it usual to appoint Subsyndicates to superintend particular departments of the Library?

3. What is the number of the Under-Librarians and Assistants? How are they appointed? What salaries do they receive? Are their salaries fixed, or dependent upon length of service? During what hours do they attend, and in what manner are their duties apportioned? Are they removeable for inefficiency or neglect of duty, and if so, by whose authority? Are they considered as acting under your orders, or those of the Vice-Chancellor, or Library Syndicate?

4. What are the privileges of members of the Senate, and Bachelors of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, in using the Library? What are those of Bachelors of Arts? At what periods are books, when taken out of the Library, returned, and under what penalties? What is the average number of books which are out of the Library at one time? Are many books lost or damaged? Are the books examined when returned, to ascertain whether they have been injured? Can you estimate the annual loss, if any, which the library sustains from the exercise of this privilege? Does the removal of books from the Library occasion much inconvenience to Students who resort to it for purposes of reference? What classes of books are not allowed to be taken out of the Library, whether on account of their rarity or value, or their usefulness as books of very frequent reference, or on account of special conditions imposed by the donors of the books, or of the funds by which they are purchased? Upon what conditions are MSS. allowed to be taken out, when required for special examination or collation?

5. Are Undergraduates allowed to consult books in the Library, and if so, under what regulations? To what extent is the Library accessible to strangers? Is there a reading-room provided for the use of those who have not free access to the Library?

6. What are the funds derived from private bequests for the purchase of books, and by whom administered, and upon what conditions? What is the amount, and what is its annual produce, of the tax levied upon the several members of the University, for the purchase of books and the support of the Library establishment; with what payments is its produce charged for salaries, for fittings, for building the new library, or for the interest or repayment of moneys borrowed for such purposes? What is the average charge for binding and repairing books, and in what manner regulated? Is there any revenue derived from fees on matriculation, or degrees, or from fines?

7. What is the average number of books annually added to the library, and what is the sum of money expended for that purpose? What number of books is procured from the privilege conferred by the Copyright Acts (8th of Queen Anne, 54 Geo. III., and 6 and 7 Wm. IV.), and what is their money value, as estimated by their selling price? What is the cost of agency employed for this purpose? What proportion of them comes immediately from Stationers' Hall? Does the University ever contribute some portion of the price of very costly or very expensively illustrated books, when the enforcement of the privilege might be considered as oppressive? Are you of opinion that this privilege might be commuted with advantage to the University and to the interests of literature, for a money payment when applied generally to the purchase of new publications? Is this privilege exercised in all cases, or is a selection made of the publications to which it applies?

8. What is the total number of printed books in the library? What is the number of manuscripts? What is the number of books in the library purchased by George II. from the executors of Bishop Moore, and presented to the University? Are there any other considerable collections of books or manuscripts in the library, which have been derived from special bequests or donations? Are there any departments in the library which you consider as particularly rich, or particularly defective? Are the manuscripts and books of great rarity and value deposited in fire-proof apartments?

9. Are the books arranged generally in classes? Are the manuscript catalogues sufficient for a prompt and easy reference to the books? Is there any classed catalogue? Is there any printed catalogue, either of portions of the library, or of the manuscripts? Is sufficient provision made for the prompt cataloguing of new books, or for making the requisite changes in the catalogues, when new arrangements are made of different departments of the library.

10. When no special provision is made by the donors of the funds, by whom are the new books ordered? Are facilities given for receiving the suggestions or recommendations of individual members of the senate? Are such recommendations, if made usually adopted? Is any systematic arrangement adopted for the purchase, from time to time, of such English or foreign books, as may keep the different departments of the library in a condition to meet the ordinary wants of students and authors in all cases except where very minute and elaborate research is required?

11. Are there any suggestions which you are disposed to make as likely to render the management of the library more efficient, or the library itself more generally useful to the University?

12. Can you state the character and extent of the Fitzwilliam Library? To whom and upon what conditions is it accessible? Can it be regarded as subsidiary to the University Library, more especially as a library of art or of richly illustrated works, which require to be used and consulted with great care and delicacy? Are you of opinion that any of the works of this class, which are preserved in the University Library, might be advantageously transferred to that of the Fitzwilliam Museum?

13. Are you able to state whether the College Libraries are generally accessible to the Undergraduate members of their respective Societies? Are they generally well provided with modern books on subjects connected with the ordinary course of academical study, so as to supersede, in some degree, the necessity of opening the Public Library to them? Are the libraries of the different Colleges easily accessible for the purpose of reference, to members of the University generally?

14. Would it not be useful, if practicable, to place in the Public Library a catalogue of books in the libraries of the several Colleges, which are not found in that collection, as a means of enlarging the resources of students and authors engaged in works of research?

Rev. J. Power. M.A.

From the Rev. J. Power, M.A., Librarian of the University.

Having been requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners to return answers to a printed list of queries regarding the University Library, I beg to report as follows:—

Statutable requirements.

I. The duties of my office, as defined by the statutes of the University, are, as I conceive, to superintend the placing, binding, and cataloguing of the books; to carry into effect the orders of the Library Syndicate made from time to time for the better regulating and securing the Library; and to be present in the Library, either personally or by deputy, during the Library hours. But the increase of the different funds by which the Library is supplied with books imposes many arduous, and often distracting duties on the Librarian, beyond those contemplated in the statute,—duties connected with the selection, recommendation, and purchase of new books, principally foreign, the Copyright Acts supplying us in a great measure with those printed in the British dominions.

Appointment. Salary.

I was elected by the Senate out of two candidates nominated by the heads.

My salary is 210*l.* a-year, being the united salaries of the Bibliothecarius and Proto-bibliothecarius, which two offices were incorporated by grace of the Senate, 7th April, 1845. This sum arises partly from fees, the remainder, and considerably the greater portion, being defrayed out of the University Chest by graces of the Senate.

Fees.

The fees are as follows:—

For the office of Librarian, enacted 30 June, 1581:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
On commencing B.A.	0	0	4
„ M.A.	0	0	8
„ B.D.	0	1	0
„ Doctor in any Faculty	0	1	4

For the office of Principal Librarian, enacted 22nd and 23rd of December, 1721:—

On incorporation from Oxford or elsewhere	2	0	0
Additional on Baccalaurei ad Baptistam, Fellows of King's excepted	1	0	0
For Non-Declaration by B.C.L. or M.B.	3	0	0
On persons migrating from Oxford or Dublin, who shall not have kept the majority of their Terms in Cambridge	3	0	0
On "D.D. qui non prius fuerit B.D."	2	0	0
On any Degree at an Extraordinary Commencement	1	0	0

Origin of the University Library.

II. The University Library owes its origin, in common with the public schools, to the munificence of private benefactors, and, pre-eminently above the rest, to that of Thomas Scott Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, and Lord Privy Seal to Edward IV. The date of his benefaction is A. D. 1475.* His munificence extended not only to building the library and schools, but he enriched the former with a great number of valuable books. Donations of books have been made at different times by other benefactors, amongst whom the names of Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield, and His Majesty George I., deserve particular mention. From A. D. 1745 to A. D. 1751, a subscription, amounting to 9818*l.*, "for building a new library," probably the large handsome room opposite St. Mary's Church, was collected, including the munificent contributions of 3000*l.* from Geo. II., and 1000*l.* from Holles, Duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor of the University. These have very properly been recorded, with the other contributions, in a tablet which is suspended in the library, opposite to a similar tablet on which are inscribed donations of 2000*l.* from George I. and 3000*l.* from George II., amounting, with other contributions, to 10,989*l.*, towards building the Senate-house.

Benefactors.

In Oriental literature the Library has received valuable contributions from Lewis ("Archidiaconus Midensis, 1727"); from Hobart, formerly Fellow of King's College; from Dr. Buchanan, and the traveller Burckhardt; and has been enriched from time to time by donations from the East India Company.

Permanent funds for the supply of books.

The permanent funds for the supply of books have been founded by Tobias Rustat, Yeoman of the Robes of His Majesty Charles II.; by William Worts, M.A., Fellow of Caius College, formerly one of the Esquire Bedells of the University; and by the investment of about 5000*l.* bequeathed by the Rev. John Manistre, formerly Fellow of King's College, for the purchase of books. But the most important sources of increase are the Library Fund and the Copyright Acts, of which more hereafter.

The large handsome room on the north side of the Library with the Mineralogical and Geological Museums, and Lecture-room beneath, was built by private subscription in 1835-6. The subscription amounted to 21,256*l.* 16*s.*; but the fittings of the Geological Museum were supplied from the Woodwardian Funds, and those of the New Library from the Library Fund.† This fund arises from a self-imposed tax of six shillings a-head on

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* *Vide* Statuta Academiæ, page 93. The library, however, existed before the time of Rotheram, as may be inferred from the expression "novam librariam," page 93, and still more precisely from the date, 1463, of the grace allowing the Librarian 40*s.* a year "à denariis Scholæ Canonici Juris." *See* page 98.

† It appears that the remaining expenses of building the new library and museums, including the fittings of the former, and the remuneration of the architect, have amounted to 11,714*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*, making the whole expense contributed by members of the University 32,971*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.* This is exclusive of the fittings of the Geological Museum, which, as before stated, have been paid from the Woodwardian Funds; but probably it includes the fittings of the Mineralogical Museum, which, so far as I am aware, possesses no similar resources of its own; but here I am wandering beyond my latitude, and beg to refer to the parties who are able to give more exact information.

every member of the University, sizars excepted, enacted by grace of the Senate, 7 December, 1825, "in usum Bibliothecæ Publicæ," and was originally intended to be expended solely in the purchase of books.

University Statutes for the Management of the Library.

Provision is made in the University statutes for the management of the Library. By grace of the Senate, 11 June, 1748, nine rules were enacted, eight of which have been variously modified by subsequent legislation; but the ninth rule, constituting the Library Syndicate, enacted at first for three years, but rendered permanent by grace of the Senate 11 June 1751, still remains in full force, and constitutes the main foundation of Library Law. On account of its great importance, I transcribe it word for word.

The Syndics.

"That the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Colleges, all Doctors in every faculty, the Orator and all public Professors, with Proctors, Taxors, and Scrutators, be Syndics for the Public Library; and that the major part of these, or so many of them as shall be met, on due notice to them all, provided such major part shall not be less than five, of whom the Vice-Chancellor to be always one, shall have power to order such things as shall be necessary for the better regulating and securing the same."

Meetings of the Syndicate.

Independently of the special meetings of the Syndicate, which can be summoned as often as it pleases the Vice-Chancellor, the rule universally adopted for the usual despatch of business is, to meet on the Monday after the division of each term; the number of members attending is extremely variable, according to the interest or importance of the business expected. I have sometimes observed as many as twenty present, but more frequently seven or eight. I have, however, never known fewer to attend than five, the number necessary to constitute a quorum.

Subsyndicates are frequently appointed to deliberate on particular questions, and are usually requested to make their report at the next meeting of the General Syndicate.

Assistant Librarians.

III. There are four library assistants—Messrs. Bowtell, Page, Wootton, and Smith. I have had considerable difficulty in investigating the salary of the senior library assistant; the only source of information to which I have access being the minute-book of the Library Syndicate, which does not accord with the salary he is now receiving.

I find there an entry (19 November, 1827), from which it appears that he was then in the receipt of 120*l.* a-year, which was made up as follows:—

	£.
Salary	70
Extra charges, including cleaning the library and providing pens and ink	35
In lieu of perquisites for showing the library	15
	£120

The Library Syndicate agreed at the same time that a grace should be proposed to the Senate to allow him 150*l.* a-year, instead of the sum of 120*l.*

I am informed that no grace to this effect ever passed the Senate.

Again, 4th March, 1833, the Library Syndicate agreed that a grace should be offered to the Senate to allow him an additional 20*l.* per annum.*

Thus I account for the sum of 140*l.*

When Dr. Philpott was Vice-Chancellor in 1847, he pointed out to me, in the University Account-book, that, for some years previous to the Academical year 1845-6, Bowtell's salary had been 140*l.* a-year; but in that year it leaped up suddenly to 160*l.*, and had continued at that sum in subsequent years. The explanation which Mr. Bowtell gives of this circumstance is, that, when Dr. Whewell was Vice-Chancellor (1842-3), the latter told him, at a meeting of the Library Syndicate, that, in consequence of the increased trouble thrown upon him by the occupation and cleaning of the new library, he was at liberty to make a charge of 20*l.*, which he brought in accordingly as a separate charge in form of a bill; but when Dr. Hodson was Vice-Chancellor, in the following year, he (Mr. Bowtell) was told by the librarian (my predecessor, Mr. Lodge) that he had better include this fixed charge in his demand for salary, making the latter 160*l.*, instead of 140*l.*, as it appears in the University Account-book of the following year, when Dr. Phelps was Vice-Chancellor. I find no minute of any kind in the book of the Library Syndicate connected with the above increase; and the above account, given by Mr. Bowtell himself, is all that I have to offer.†

There is no difficulty about the salaries of the other library assistants.

Mr. Page receives 78*l.* a-year, which is made up as follows:—

	£.
Salary	63
In lieu of perquisites for showing the library	15
	£78

The above salaries are paid from the University Chest.

* This grace was proposed and carried.

† Since the above was written I find Mr. Bowtell's statement fully borne out by the recollection of a member of the University, who frequently acted as the deputy of my late predecessor.

Rev. J. Power. M.A.

The following, by graces of the Senate, are paid from the Library Subscription Fund:—

	£.	s.
Mr. Wootton . . .	73	10
Mr. Smith	63	0 *

Mr. Bowtell's salary has been increased from time to time during his long period of service.

Mr. Wootton's was increased by a grace of the Senate from 60 to 70 guineas a-year, at the expiration of his first five years of service, on his re-appointment for a second period of five years.

Appointment of Assistants.

I ought, perhaps, to explain that Mr. Bowtell and Mr. Page were elected by the Senate without any limitation as to the length of service. Mr. Wootton was elected for five years, and at the expiration of that period was re-appointed, by grace of the Senate, for a second period of five years. Mr. Smith was in like manner elected by the Senate for five years, which period is at present unexpired.† With regard to the hours of their attendance, I beg to refer to Rules 18 and 19 of the accompanying schedule, entitled "Rules and Orders for the University Library, May 1st, 1849."

Hours of attendance.

Duties.

Mr. Bowtell is principally engaged in placing and cataloguing the new books, and in altering the places of the old books, where it is necessary. Mr. Page keeps guard at the door, and receives and files the notes left by members of the University when they take out books from the Library. (See Schedule, Rules 2 and 3.) Mr. Wootton and Mr. Smith are chiefly engaged in keeping guard within the library, in replacing the returned books, and in assisting members of the University to find the books they are in search of. In consideration of Mr. Bowtell's advanced age and long service, the Syndicate have allowed him the assistance of one of his grandsons, for which he is allowed to charge 10*l.* a-year in addition to what I have before stated.

Removable for inefficiency or neglect of duty.

The library-assistants are, I conceive, equally with the librarian, removeable for inefficiency or neglect of duty; but I do not see any other way of effecting such removal than by an Act of the Senate, to which body, on the other hand, the party to be removed would appeal if he felt himself aggrieved. Such as have been elected only for a limited period might, of course, be dismissed, if necessary, at the end of such period, simply by omitting their re-appointment.

Under whose orders they act.

I find a difficulty in answering the question, whether the library-assistants are considered as acting under the orders of the librarian, or of the Vice-Chancellor, or Library Syndicate? I believe the University at large are inclined to consider them as acting under the orders of the librarian, all parties being of course subject to the general orders of the Library Syndicate; and, apart from all personal considerations, I am strongly of opinion that such subordination, if it could be effected, would conduce in a very great degree to the well-being of the library. But, beyond the mere authority of a name, I can find nothing in the constitution of the library which gives to the librarian the slightest power or authority over the library-assistants which they are not equally at liberty to exercise over him, namely, by complaint to the Syndicate, or immediately to the Vice-Chancellor, as head of the Senate. Both parties are equally elected by the Senate, and I have already stated my opinion that they can only be removed by an enactment of that body. I am the last person that would wish to abridge the privileges of members of the Senate in the appointment of their servants, but I think that few would object to allow to the Library Syndicate the power of dismissing them in case of misconduct. Another way of strengthening the authority of the librarian, would be to allow him so much per annum to provide himself with a clerk, for whose good conduct he would of course be personally responsible. In urging these observations, I am somewhat anticipating Question 11: I therefore proceed to reply to Question .

The privilege of using the Library.

IV. As I shall frequently have occasion, in answering these Queries, to refer to the schedule entitled "Rules and Orders for the University Library," I will premise that this schedule contains so much of the present library law as relates to the general use of the library. It was printed by order of the Vice-Chancellor in 1849, when the laws of the library were revised and amended by the Syndicate in such cases as fell within its jurisdiction, and by the Senate in such cases as required a fresh enactment. It presents also copies of the solemn obligations which parties enjoying the privileges of the library have taken upon themselves.

For answers to the first three questions of Query IV., the Commissioners are referred to Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Average number of books out of the Library at one time.

The total number of volumes which were out of the library March 4th, 1851, was 3,809. No record has been kept of the number which were out of the library in previous quarters, so that it is impossible to strike an average; but I think the above may be looked upon as a fair estimate for full term time. We happen to have a record of the total number of different books which were borrowed in one particular year, without reference to their being all out at the same time: that nuumber, in the year 1847, was 25,530, making an average of 6,382 per quarter.

Books lost or damaged.

I consider very few books are lost in consequence of the privileges of members of the University, but they not unfrequently sustain injury beyond the fair proportion of wear and tear, partly from careless packing, partly from exposure to rain, partly from the indolent habit of bending back the binding whilst reading the volume.

The volumes are usually returned so large a number together at the end of each quarter, that it is impossible to examine every volume; nor would it be of much use, on account of the

* Since the above was written Mr. Smith has been re-appointed by a grace of the Senate for a second period of five years, with a salary of 67*l.* 10*s.*

Rev. J. Power. M.A.

difficulty of proving that any observed injury was inflicted by the last borrower. It is impossible to estimate nearer than by a very rough guess the annual amount of damage which the library thus sustains, but I am not disposed to estimate it at more than 40*l.* or 50*l.*

Inconvenience of the removal of books for the purpose of reference.

The removal of books from the library without doubt occasions much inconvenience to students who resort to it for the purpose of reference, notwithstanding that certain books of general reference, for example, certain encyclopædias and dictionaries in various languages, by order of the Library Syndicate, are not allowed to be taken out of the library.* The other classes of books which are not allowed to be taken out are scarce printed books by Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, &c., which are for the greater part locked up in a case by themselves, and manuscripts. By a recent order of the Library Syndicate, members of the University are not allowed to enter the compartments containing the MSS. and scarce printed books, but must ask the Librarian for the volume they require, who must bring it out to them, and replace it when done with. There is yet another class of books which are not allowed to be taken out, namely, those which have been presented by individuals who requested that they might not be removed from the library.

Class of books and MSS. not allowed to be removed.

We possess duplicate copies of many of these, for example, of Mr. Simeon's Works. But the most numerous and important class of books which are subject to this restriction are those purchased from the funds bequeathed by Tobias Rustat, who desired in his will that they might not, under any circumstances whatever, be removed from the library. This provision was formerly neglected, but is now carried into effect. Although Rustat desired in his will that his bequest should be appropriated to the purchase of *scarce* books, nevertheless, this having been for the greater part of two centuries the only available fund for increasing the books of the library, it has come to pass that books of all classes, the cheaper as well as the more expensive, have been purchased by this fund in former years. He further desired in his will, that these books should be kept together by themselves, but this provision, like the former, had not been attended to for many years. Being anxious as far as possible, in compliance with the wishes of the Rustat Trustees, to carry out the provisions of the will, I proposed a plan, which was approved by the Trustees, and finally adopted by the Library Syndicate. Its effect is to exchange the less valuable of the Rustat books for an equivalent in value of such scarce and costly books of the general library (donations of other benefactors, of course, excepted) as the University might wish to put under the same surveillance with the Rustat books, and under the same condition of remaining perpetually in the library. In this manner Mons. Botta's magnificent and expensive work on Nineveh, which had been purchased from the Library Subscription Fund, has obtained a secure resting-place amongst the Rustat books, and has set at liberty several hundred cheap octavo and duodecimo volumes, principally classical and mathematical, for the use and possession of the general library. The same plan is in progress with regard to other expensive works; but making out the lists and prices of the exchanged books, and carrying out the details of the plan, imposes great additional labour upon the Librarian and his assistants, and I fear it will be some years before the whole is completed.

Manuscripts are sometimes lent, in compliance with a grace of the Senate, under conditions which will be found at Rule 6.

Books lent to Undergraduates.

V. The proper answers to the first two questions of Query V. will be found at Rules 15 and 16. I will merely add that the undergraduates frequently obtain the use of the library books through Masters and Bachelors of Arts of their acquaintance; and being myself an "M.A.," I have never refused to exercise my privilege in behalf of any undergraduate who came to me properly recommended, and have been particularly anxious to assist him if he brought me a note from his College Tutor.

No Reading-room.

There is no reading-room at present provided for the use of those who have not free access to the library.

Private Bequests for the purchase of Books.

VI. The funds derived from private bequests for the purchase of books are those bequeathed by Rustat, Worts, and Manistre, which have been before alluded to. I beg to refer to the respective trustees for the precise amounts, but I am disposed to estimate them as follows: Rustat 250*l.*, Worts 700*l.*, Manistre 150*l.*, in all 1000*l.*

The administration of the Rustat fund is committed by the testator to the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's College, the Masters of Trinity and St. John's, the Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physic, the Professors of Mathematics, and the Professors of the Greek and Oriental Languages, or any five or more of them, to be summoned by the Vice-Chancellor.

The administration of the Worts fund is vested in the Worts Trustees, who are, at present, Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke; Dr. Philpott, Master of Catharine; Dr. Cookson, Master of St. Peter's; Dr. Cartmell, Master of Christ's; and Mr. Pulling, Master of Corpus.

Manistre left 5000*l.* for the purchase of books, a part of which was expended in that manner, and the remainder, invested in Government securities, produced 150*l.* a-year, which, with the assumed consent of the Vice-Chancellor, is employed by the Librarian in the purchase of books.

Tax levied upon Members towards the purchase of books and the support of the Library.

The tax of 6*s.* a-head on members of the University produces at present an annual sum of about 2050*l.*, from which, however, Income Tax has to be deducted. I may take this opportunity of mentioning that a strong feeling exists amongst members of the University that Income Tax ought not to have been levied on this annual contribution; and when I consider that it is a sum voluntarily raised by the members of the University for the purpose of keeping up their library, I confess it appears to me rather a tax upon expenditure than a tax on income.

This fund is at present charged with repayment, by interest and instalments, of the moneys

* See Rule 8, also Rule 7.

Rev. J. Power. M.A.

borrowed for the fittings of the new library. I have not access to any precise information respecting the sums borrowed, but I find certain entries in the Minute Book of the Library Syndicate, from which it appears that this fund, usually called the Library Fund, has been charged as follows:—

		£.	s.	d.
1840,	Messrs. Rigby, on account of new fittings	600	0	0
,,	Half-year's interest on five library bonds, due Nov. 2	30	0	0
1841,	Messrs. Rigby's bill for fittings	3,214	12	3½
,,	Charge on subscription fund, by grace, for interest and liquidation of bond	480	0	0
1842,	Interest and liquidation of bond	467	2	6

In the course of this year (November 26, 1842) a new bond for 400*l.* was allowed out of the Library Fund towards the disbursement of Messrs. Rigby's bill. "By this means"—I quote from the Syndicate's Minute Book—"the Library Fund will be charged with an additional payment of 16*l.* per annum till the end of 20 years from the date of the first bond, and of 416*l.* in the 21st year, at which time the existing bonds created by the former grace will have been paid." I do not know the date of the first bond, but from the first payment of 480*l.* in 1841, I conclude it must have been 1840. The two graces referred to are dated December 11, 1839, and June 1841.

After this date I find charged as follows:—

		£.	s.	d.
1843,	Liquidation of bond, No. 3	300	0	0
,,	Interest on bonds	312	6	4
1844,	Liquidation of bond, No. 4	300	0	0
,,	Interest on bonds	266	0	2
1845,	Repayment of bond, No. 5	300	0	0
,,	Interest on bonds	266	0	2
1846,	Repayment of bonds, Nos. 6 and 7	600	0	0
,,	Interest on bonds	237	6	10
1847,	Repayment of bond, No. 8	300	0	0
,,	Interest on bonds	225	4	8
1848,	Repayment of bond, No. 9	300	0	0
,,	Interest on bonds	213	11	8
1849,	Repayment of bonds, Nos. 10 and 11	600	0	0
,,	Interest on bonds	171	18	8
1850,	(Not yet entered in the book to which I have access.)*			

Expense of Bookbinding.

In the year ending Michaelmas, 1850, the charges for bookbinding were as follows:—

	£.
General Fund, comprising books from Stationers' Hall, those purchased from the Subscription Fund, and general repairs	400
Worts' Fund	74
Manistre	8
Rustat	40
	£522

I regret that I do not possess similar data for previous years, excepting 1849, when the binding for the general account was 552*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; but the information might be obtained, if necessary, from the trustees of the different funds, and the registrary of the University, with whom the bills are deposited. I will remark only that these charges for the year 1850 are below the average, as it was necessary to practise economy in this year on account of a balance of about 900*l.*, which the deduction of several years of income-tax and of Wootton's salaries for several years, which had been erroneously charged to the University chest, made all at once to appear against the Library Fund Account. I have not yet seen the statement of the Library Fund Account for 1850; but I am glad to hear from the Vice-Chancellor, that the balance against the fund is now nearly, if not entirely, reduced.

Instead of giving separately, as requested, the charges for binding in previous years, I beg to offer the following entries of charges for books *and binding*, as they are entered conjointly in the Minute Book of the Library Syndicate, for the seven years ending Michaelmas, 1849, with the exception of the last, for which they are entered separately.

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* The above, which, with the remainder of this Report, was written in Warwickshire during the Easter Vacation, was put together from such private memoranda as I had collected for the purpose; on my return to Cambridge I have obtained more definite information respecting these bonds.

April 3, 1840. Fifteen bonds were created of 300*l.* each, amounting to 4500*l.*, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

July 3, 1841. Ten more bonds of the same description were created, amounting to 3000*l.*

Nov. 28, 1842. A further bond for 400*l.*, likewise at 4 per cent., was created, making the total principal borrowed 7900*l.*

Assuming (as I have no doubt is the case, though the data are not before me) that 300*l.* has been paid off in the course of 1850, there will now have been paid off altogether 3600*l.*, leaving a residue debt of 4600*l.*, which, according to the proposed system of repayment, will be liquidated by the end of 1861.

Library Subscription Account.

Books and binding (the latter including also the binding of books received from Stationers' Hall):—

Library Subscription Account.

		£	s.	d.	Corresponding Amount, Library Subscriptions. £	s.	d.
1843		1431	6	7	1729	17	6
1844		1273	8	10	1778	8	0
1845		1388	2	0	1827	19	6
1846		1355	4	1	1872	13	6
1847		1277	10	9	1919	5	0
1848		1824	5	9	1961	8	0
1849	Books . . 773 16 8	1286	8	0	2008	14	6
	Binding . . 552 11 4						

Manistre Account—Income 150*l. a-year.*

	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
1843	199	11	3	1847		56	14	10
1844	141	11	0	1848		151	15	3
1845	157	2	2	1849	Books 25 3 0	62	0	6
1846	93	18	0		Binding 16 17 6			

Until very recently, the binding has been under the control of the Senior Library Assistant, who is also employed as bookbinder. But in 1850, the Library Syndicate required that the volumes to be bound should be entered in a book under the superintendance of the Librarian, and that the list should be signed by him before they were sent to be bound. I find it the readiest and most satisfactory plan to make out the list with my own hand, and to mark off the books as they are returned to the Library, at the same time examining the binding and lettering with the charges for the same. I feel that this is a labour which the Principal Librarian ought not to be compelled to undergo; but I see the necessity of it, so long as the bookbinder and Principal Library Assistant are one and the same person as at present. Considering the advanced age and the long service of the person alluded to, I am very unwilling to make any change during his lifetime; but I conceive it is a state of things which ought never to have been allowed, and certainly ought not to be repeated.

Bookbinding.

Whilst upon this part of the subject, I may observe that the Library Fund now bears the whole charge of binding and repairing the books, whereas, before the creation of this fund, the University chest must have borne annually some considerable charges of this description.

There is no revenue beyond the fees to the Librarian before mentioned, arising from fees on matriculation, or degrees, or fines, not excepting what are called the Library Fines arising from the detention of books. The latter go one-third to the Esquire Bedells, and two-thirds to the University chest.

Fees to the Librarian.

VII. The number of volumes annually added to the library is about 5,000. This number is readily determined by the number of book-stamps which have been required, and includes those received under the Copyright Act, as well as those purchased by the different funds.

Number of volumes annually added to the Library.

The number of works procured under the Copyright Acts (8th of Queen Anne, 54 Geo. III., and 5 and 6 Will. IV., during the last seven years, has been as follows:—

A.D.	Complete Works.	Periodicals, &c.	Music.
	No. of Volumes.	No. of Parts.	No. of Pieces.
1844	2,508	3,400	512
1845	2,751	4,643	553
1846	2,682	3,874	449
1847	2,904	4,156	581
1848	3,431	4,324	532
1849	3,160	3,646	412
1850	3,449	3,732	649
	7)20,885	27,775	3,688
Giving for the average of seven years,	2,983	3,967	526

It is impossible to form more than a very rough estimate of the money value of the books thus received, as the lists forwarded to us from Stationers' Hall have no prices attached. It occurred to me that an estimate of the present value of this privilege might be made by summing up the prices of the works advertised, in the London booksellers' catalogue circulars for one year, deducting one-third for new editions, which cannot be claimed, and adding for the value of the music at so much per piece. The pieces of music we receive range in value from 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* or 1*l.* 10*s.*; but as the highest-priced pieces are fewer in number, I think 5*s.* would be a fair average price. Taking the year 1850, I find the sum of the prices of the advertised books amounts to . . . . £ 1,846 6 2

Money value of the books procured under the Copyright Acts.

Deduct one-third for new editions	615	8	8
	1,230	17	6
Add for 526 pieces of music, at 5*s.* per piece . .	131	10	0
Estimated annual value of the books received . . £	1,362	7	6

Rev. J. Power. M.A.

Books procured under the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV., and cost of Agency.

It may be urged against this estimate that no abatement is made for the works which are not claimed; but on the other hand, the London Circulars do not contain all that we receive, particularly among such books as are published in Scotland and Ireland.

Our agent, Mr. Greenhill, of Stationers' Hall, is paid sixty guineas a-year for his services. All the books claimed are sent by him from Stationers' Hall, where the Act (6 and 7 Will. IV.) directs that they should be delivered by the publishers within one month after demand made The works printed in Cambridge, and even those printed at the University press, form no exception to the rule, but all of them come to us through the same channel.

Only one instance has occurred during my experience in which the University has expressly remitted its claim, and, on the contrary, has purchased the work at the full price—I allude to Mr. Gould's very splendid and costly work on Australian Birds, to which the University Library was a subscriber. It ought to be stated, however, that in every instance the colouring of the plates, which frequently amounts to half the value of the works, is defrayed entirely from the Library Fund.

I am strongly of opinion that this privilege could not be commuted with advantage to the University and to the interests of literature for a money payment when applied generally to the purchase of new publications. There is no calculating how much we might lose in future years by such commutation, in an age when the human intellect is making such rapid strides in every department, and when the progress of education, by increasing the demand for valuable works, at the same time encourages their production. Our agent is instructed to exercise the privilege in all cases, except that I have taken upon myself to deprecate the sending of infantine publications, of which we used to receive a great number, and which served only to swell out the lists inconveniently, and to embarrass us at the Library. The Commissioners may be aware that we are placed at a disadvantage compared with the British Museum, in being obliged to make a written demand upon the publishers within one year of the date of the publications, whereas the publishers are obliged to deliver at Stationers' Hall the copies destined for the British Museum, without any demand on the part of the latter. In consequence of this disadvantage, it cannot be but valuable publications will escape the vigilance of the most active agent; and such, without doubt, is frequently the case. It would be no injury to the authors if we were put on the same footing as the British Museum in this matter, as it is well known that the booksellers, in making their agreements with the authors, invariably take into account the full number of copies which may be claimed under the Copyright Act, just in the same manner as they would do if such copies were invariably delivered at Stationers' Hall without any demand made.

Total number of books and MSS. in the Library.

VIII. The total number of printed books in the Library is about 170,000, and the number of manuscripts is 3,163.

Number of books presented by Geo. I.

Books and MSS. derived from special bequests or donations.

The number of books purchased by George I. (not II.) from the executors of Bishop Moore, and presented by that monarch to the University, was 30,000, including many of the above manuscripts. With regard to other collections of books or manuscripts, I have already mentioned those presented by Bishop Rotheram, by Bishop Hacket, and the Oriental manuscripts presented by Lewis, Hobart, Buchanan, Burckhardt, and the East India Company.* I may add, that Sir Samuel Morland states, in his History of the Waldenses, that he has presented a great number of manuscripts, of which he there gives a list, connected with the history of that people, and more particularly relating to the history of their persecutions, to the Cambridge Library; of these, the greater part are in the library, but the others appear to be lost. It is uncertain whether they ever came into the Library, as they certainly were not there when Nasmyth formed the catalogue of our manuscripts in 1794—that catalogue enumerating all that we at present have in the library, and no others. There may be other considerable collections which deserve mention as having been derived from special bequests and donations, but if so, I hope the few years during which I have been Librarian will be accepted as an excuse for my ignorance.* I ought not, however, to pass over in silence a collection of classical books and manuscripts bequeathed by the late Greek Professor Dobree, and a valuable collection of Antiquarian Researches in manuscript by Baker, fomerly Fellow of St. John's College, who gave a part of his MSS. to this library, and the remainder to the British Museum. I consider there are very few departments in which our library does not abound in valuable books; I have heard different opinions expressed with regard to our collections in Divinity, but certainly our library is very extensive in that department: it is particularly rich in Architecture, Antiquities, Numismatics and Natural History; in General History also, and in Classical and Mathematical publications, and in those of General Science, including Medicine, I do not think there is much deficiency: the Topographical department is perhaps the least perfect, but since our resources have been efficient, I do not think that any department has been neglected in the modern literature of our own country, or in that of France or Germany. The accessions to the Italian, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese books have been much fewer, partly from the circumstance that books in those languages are less in demand, partly because they are not so readily met with, nor so frequently presented to our notice. Still fewer are the accessions in Scandinavian and Slavonian literature.

MSS. and books kept in fire-proof apartments.

The manuscripts and books of great variety and value have very recently been removed to compartments in the new library, which is fire-proof throughout; and by order of the Syndicate, are now placed under strict surveillance, as I have before stated.

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* I have very recently discovered in the library an old catalogue (Eb. 9. 12), from which it appears that Bishop Rotheram gave 79 books, Bishop Hacket gave 1092, Hobart gave 23; further, Archbishop Parker gave 87, Bishop Tunstal 18, Bishop Horne 50, Bishop Pilkington 18, Sir Nich. Bacon 100, Villiers Duke of Buckingham 106, Dr. Lumley 83, Thos. Lorkin 104, Professor Whelock 16, Thos. Buck 24, Fran. Ash 32, Jo Howarth 38, Jo. Rant 33, Rich. Foxton 36, Alex. Roscius 69.

Rev. J. Power. M.A.

IX. The books are not arranged *generally* in classes, but only so far as is practicable in a large growing library like ours. My predecessor commenced a system of classification, and brought a great many books in Divinity from the old library into the new, intending to pursue the same plan in other departments; but so much confusion was in this manner introduced into the library, that it was necessary to put a stop to the system. My first step, on being elected Librarian in 1845, was to visit the library of the British Museum and the Bodleian. In neither of these libraries did I find that any system of classification was attempted. The learned and distinguished Librarians all assured me it was impossible to carry out a classification in a large growing library, and particularly dissuaded me from disturbing any previous arrangement.

Classification of books.

I have followed their advice so far as it lay in my power, and subsequent experience has amply convinced me of its prudence. I am aware that several esteemed members of the University regret that the system commenced by my predecessor was not proceeded with. I allow that there is a great luxury in a well-classed library, but I believe the utility of the classification is often over-estimated. While such admirable bibliographical books exist as Brunet's Manuel du Libraire, the necessity of classification is in a great measure superseded. Besides, in pursuing any minute research, it is not by the juxta-position of books in a library, but by the marginal references from one book to another that students are carried on in the prosecution of their inquiries, and, provided the books and the catalogues are so arranged that any required book is readily found, I do not think that any student, in a large library at least, has a right to complain.

Excepting in numerous instances where books have been removed from their former places without making the necessary changes in the catalogues, I consider that the manuscript catalogues afford a sufficiently prompt and easy reference to the books. The excepted cases were extremely numerous some few years ago, particularly in the department of Divinity; but the laborious inspections of the library which were made in 1846, in 1849, and 1850, in bringing to light the numerous omissions in marking the catalogues, so as to make them correspond with the new places of the books, have at the same time been beneficial in producing the proper corrections.

A considerable portion of the library still remains for subsequent inspection, and I have a great hope that in a year or two such order will be introduced into the library, that students will have no difficulty in finding any volume they may require. I have, however, several difficulties to contend with, which I could if necessary explain to the Commissioners, but I think I have already been sufficiently diffuse on this head.

No classed catalogue.

There is no classed catalogue of this library, understanding by that term what is called a catalogue *raisonné*. The formation of such a catalogue would be very laborious and expensive, and its use is very much superseded by such books as Brunet's Manuel du Libraire, Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, &c.

General catalogue.

The General Catalogue is arranged according to the names of the authors, when those names are printed on the title page; if the authors are unknown, the books are entered by the first significant word of the title after rejecting the articles "A," "An," or "The." If the author's name be known, though not printed on the title-page, the books are most frequently doubly entered, namely, once according to each system. Several other classes are also doubly entered, such as Dictionaries, Grammars, &c. We have, besides, shelf-catalogues, which are kept in the assistant's-room, and which serve to inspect the library, but are not usually consulted by students.

No printed catalogue.

There is at present no printed catalogue either of the printed books of the library or of the manuscripts. I confess I have no expectation that the former can ever be accomplished; but with regard to the latter, I am happy to say, that the Syndicate of the Pitt Press have recently determined on printing a catalogue of the manuscripts, and have engaged the assistance of several members of the University in enlarging and improving Nasmyth's already admirable catalogue, and preparing it for publication. When I say there is at present no printed catalogue of our manuscripts, I ought to except the book entitled "Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum in Angliâ," printed at Oxford in 1697, which contains a list of the manuscripts at that time existing in our library, and another list of the manuscript library of Moore, then Bishop of Norwich, afterwards of Ely, which, for the most part, but not universally, formed a portion of the donation of George I. to the Cambridge library.

This book has long been familiar to the learned, and has served to make our manuscript library much more *publici juris* than is generally supposed.

Want of provision for the cataloguing of books.

I do not think that sufficient provision is made for the prompt cataloguing of new books: it might proceed more quickly if there were greater unanimity amongst the assistants, and if the Librarian were armed with greater authority. With this exception, considering the circumstances and the extent of our library, I think the labour of our small staff of five persons is economised to the utmost. With regard to the alterations of former arrangements, I have already hinted that they have frequently been made, and very recently without necessity. This has been contrary to my wish and express directions, and, I may add, contrary to the written directions of the Syndicate. The corresponding changes in the catalogues have been only partially made, the omissions occasioning fresh confusion in the library, and putting greater difficulties in the way of the students.

By whom the new books are ordered.

X. Where no special provision is made by the donors of the funds, the books are usually ordered by the Librarian, who conceives that in so doing he has the implied approval of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate, and is, at the same time, carrying into effect the wishes of those who contribute to the Library Fund. In case any great or extensive purchase is contemplated, or that of a very valuable work, the Librarian always brings the affair before the Library Syndicate, who in that case make a written order if they approve. A book is kept in the library for receiving the suggestions and recommendations of individual members of the

Rev. J. Power. M.A.

Recommendation of books for purchase.

Senate, which recommendations when made are usually adopted with as little delay as possible. Similar books are kept for recommending books to be purchased from the different funds. I regret that members of the University do not make more frequent entries of recommendation in these books, but in practice, by far the greater part of the recommendations are made by the Librarian. It is usual to allow certain booksellers to send books on approbation. Amongst these (which are for the most part foreign books) the Librarian makes as good a selection as he is able. He generally directs the booksellers to charge the lower priced of the selected works, which are at the same time the most numerous class, to the Library Fund, entering the titles and the prices of the more costly of the selected works, and such new periodicals as will entail a considerable annual charge if continued, in the books above mentioned, which ensures the recommendations being brought, after a while, before the notice of the Trustees of the different funds. Such books, when purchased, are usually more handsomely bound at the expense of the purchasing funds, and are ornamented externally or internally, or both, with the arms or insignia of the donors of the funds. When the Trustees have made their orders, the purchases are made by the Librarian, who revises the bills of the booksellers and bookbinders, and signs his name to them before they receive payment from the Trustees of the different funds.

Difficulties of dealings with Booksellers and Bookbinders.

In the purchase and binding of so many books coming from different booksellers, and chargeable to several different funds, between which the booksellers themselves can with difficulty distinguish, I have had to encounter immense difficulties, in avoiding the purchase of duplicates, and in providing that the booksellers and bookbinders should make their charges to the proper accounts. When I first became Librarian, I was obliged to rely mainly for information on the senior library assistant, finding no books or established system to guide me in my duty. I soon found in this manner that the same works (I mean works in the progress of publication and periodicals) were sometimes charged to one fund, and sometimes to another; not unfrequently the bookseller charged one fund, and the bookbinder another. At the same time the Trustees were urgent upon me to be careful how I put my name to any charges for which their orders had not been issued. This position was so very harassing and unsatisfactory to me, that I believe I should have given up my situation had I not succeeded in establishing a system of book-keeping, which, though it entails very severe labour on me—for I conduct it entirely with my own hands—yet it enables me to perform this part of my duty with entire satisfaction to myself, and is at the same time attended with benefit to the interests of the library, as it enables me to look up the foreign periodicals and works in progress, many of which had ceased to come into the library for several years.

Beyond what I have described, and the general endeavour on the part of the Librarian to keep every department well supplied, so far as the funds will permit, with the best modern publications, I am not aware that "any systematic arrangement is adopted for the purchase from time to time of such English or foreign books as may keep the different departments of the library in a condition to meet the ordinary wants of students and authors in all cases, except where very minute and elaborate research is required."

The management of the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

XI. I recently paid a visit to the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and was much struck with the accurate and systematic manner in which the books for entering the incoming publications are kept. This is done by four clerks, who are constantly at work under the Principal Librarian. I was pleased to find that the system coincided, to a great extent, with the one I have adopted at the Cambridge Library; but, having to deal with a much larger influx of books, and having to keep distinct the accounts of so many different funds, much as I may envy, I cannot of course attempt to emulate with my own unassisted hands the systematic entries in the lists of the incoming publications, and the extremely beautiful and exact manner in which the Dublin registers are kept, harmonising as it does in the most complete and convenient manner with the binding, placing, and cataloguing the books, and marking the places of such incoming portions of books as are not yet in a mature state for binding, in such a way that the Librarian or any of his assistants can at once lay their hand upon any required portion which may be demanded by a student visiting the library. I regret that such admissions to the unbound portions or parts of books cannot at present be allowed to students visiting the Cambridge Library. Of course such unbound portions or parts ought not to be removed from the library, and ought to be, under the strictest regulations, returned when used, to the Librarian, or his representative, who should examine any such returned portion, and take care that it is restored to its proper place.

Want of a more numerous staff, and a reading-room.

I consider that an accurate system of book-keeping, a more numerous staff, a business-room, and a large and commodious reading-room, are quite indispensable, before such privileges can be generally allowed.

Great importance of providing a reading-room.

I further think that a reading-room is otherwise a consideration of the highest importance. If properly supplied with attendants, it would enable the University to admit the undergraduates to consult such books as their tutors or the University Professors may recommend to them. I am by no means of opinion that the undergraduates ought to be admitted to the privileges enjoyed by graduates, of consulting the catalogues, and taking down the books from the shelves; but I would go to the full extent of accommodating them in the reading-room with any volume they may name and require. I think, too, that with a commodious reading-room, the practice of taking books out of the library might be materially abridged, if not entirely superseded, so that the University library might become, not as at present, the *last*, but the *first* resort of a student, wishing to consult any particular work.

Increase of funds necessary.

I think that some measure ought to be adopted without delay for raising funds for extending the library building, and increasing the number of attendants. I believe that an extremely small proportion of those individuals who at present cheerfully contribute their 6*s.* a-year to the library would object to make that payment 1*l.* a-year, which would be amply

Rev. J. Power, M.A.

sufficient to constitute a building fund, and to provide sufficient remuneration to the Librarian and a more numerous staff of library assistants. I consider that to propose a private subscription for these purposes would be very hard upon those public-spirited individuals who are ever ready to come nobly forward when such appeals are made; whereas a moderate tax, pressing lightly, and almost insensibly on individuals, would be much more efficient in providing the requisite funds. I am aware that great difficulties stand in the way of establishing such general tax, principally arising from the present system of compounding for payments to the Colleges, which, beginning at Trinity College, has gradually extended over the whole University. I may mention that, a year or two ago, a numerous Syndicate was appointed for considering in what manner an adequate fund might be raised for general University purposes, the more immediate object at the time being the laying out the new botanic garden, and providing it with hot-houses, green-houses, &c., having at the same time regard to the extension of the library and other academical purposes. I was myself one of that Syndicate, and I very well recollect, that although every member of the Syndicate, with perhaps one or two exceptions, was anxious, if possible, to lay a fair proportion of the burthen upon themselves and other members of the Senate, yet the difficulties arising from the system of compositions, and the disputed legality of imposing a tax on members of the Senate were so formidable, that no other resource remained but to propose a tax on matriculations and degrees. I forget whether a tax was proposed on matriculations, but I remember that a tax was proposed of 1*l.* on every degree.

The Syndicate was very numerous, and every College and interest was fairly represented; their meetings were frequent, and very fully attended, and every possible means of raising the required funds was fairly discussed on every side; but a witty and clever pamphlet was written in opposition by a talented member of the University, which caused the measure to be thrown out by the Senate. I am the last person to complain of members of the Senate exercising their privileges on such occasions; but I cannot help thinking that the result was most unfortunate for the interests of the University, and of those who may be there educated in future years.

Munificent contributions of the Rev. T. Halford, &c.

While upon this subject, I am sure I ought not to omit mentioning the munificent contribution of 2,000*l.* by the Rev. Thomas Halford, M.A., of Jesus College, towards the establishment of a building fund for extending the library; the example was generously followed by the contribution of 100*l.* from the present Lord Bishop of Durham, and 50*l.* from the present Master of Caius College. These three sums have been invested in Government securities, and constitute at present the only fund for effecting the desired purpose.

Great want of store-rooms and a business-room for the Librarian and his assistants.

There is a great want in the library of store-rooms, and a business-room for the Librarian and his assistants. At Trinity College, Dublin, a spacious and lofty apartment is devoted to this use, well supplied with desks for the clerks, with tables for receiving and collecting the incoming works and parts of works, and with shelves for distributing the latter in their proper places as indicated by the entries in the books to which I before alluded. This is the more necessary, as very valuable works are sometimes many years in completion, and cannot be bound in parts for want of title pages, and directions to the binder: they further require light and air, to prevent the growth of mould and mildew. The present rooms of the Librarian and library assistants are far too small, and the shelves, being crowded with catalogues and bibliographical works, are not available for other purposes. The store-rooms are five small, dark, inconvenient closets; and recently it has been necessary to use for similar purposes a small ill-lighted and damp room, on the ground-floor of the old buildings, where it is impossible to prevent the growth of mould and mildew.

For the reception of works sent by booksellers on approbation and the detention of the same, until the Trustees of the different funds have decided on their purchase or rejection, for receiving, entering, and collecting the incoming parts of periodicals and works in progress, I am obliged at present to use a small empty compartment in the new library, which is destined to receive before long a portion of the Rustat Collection. How it will be possible afterwards to carry on the system I have commenced I really cannot imagine, unless some large and commodious room be provided. I use the same compartment also for receiving the books to be bound, and entering them on the binding list before they are taken from the library. The books are brought back to the same compartment when bound, in order that I may examine the binding and the charges, and mark them off as returned in the list just mentioned. I ought to mention that the system of registration, to which I have alluded in my reply to Question 10, and which I personally conduct with my own hands, extends only to the books purchased by the different trust funds and the library fund. I am obliged to leave to the senior library assistant the easier task of filing the lists from Stationers' Hall, and properly disposing of the incoming parts, contenting myself with marking those lists as the different works are produced from the packing cases. The room in which these books are received, and the lists audited, is also very small and inconvenient.

I am strongly of opinion that the Librarian ought to be provided with one or more clerks under his immediate control, to assist him in his important and arduous duties, and in establishing as far as possible the exact system of Trinity College, Dublin, which should extend to all the new works, from whatever sources received.

The Fitzwilliam Library.

XII. I am tolerably well acquainted with the Fitzwilliam Library, having at the request of a Syndicate, of which I was a member, assisted in its last removal and arrangement. Besides the magnificent collection of engravings extending over many large atlas folios, there is a well-selected library, containing books in divinity, general history, the histories of painters and engravers, topography, and the best works in polite literature both of the Greek and Roman classics, and in the modern languages of England, France, and Italy. The topographical department boasts a magnificent copy of Piranesi's great and costly work on Rome, a work which we do not possess in the University Library, and which, knowing that it is otherwise

Rev. J. Power. M.A.

accessible to members of the University, and further considering its great price, I have not thought right to recommend for purchase, though several opportunities have occurred since I have been Librarian. There is, besides, a valuable collection of manuscript music, principally of the great Italian composers of the 16th and 17th centuries, a part of which, by the permission of the University, was published 26 years ago by Mr. Vincent Novello, who, I have always understood, sets a very high value on the whole of the collection. I do not know the exact number of the volumes of the Fitzwilliam Library, but, at a rough estimate, I should imagine it may contain about 6,000 volumes.

Regulations as to admission.

I believe the Fitzwilliam Syndicate have recently enacted some very excellent and liberal regulations respecting admissions to the Fitzwilliam Library; but, having so little time or occasion to visit it myself, I am really very ignorant on the subject of those regulations, and would beg to refer the Commissioners to some member of the Fitzwilliam Syndicate, to which I have not the honour of belonging.

The Fitzwilliam Museum.

I think the Fitzwilliam Museum may be considered, in some degree, as supplementary (rather than "subsidiary") to the University Library, I have already mentioned one instance, Piranesi's Rome; but excepting the volumes containing collected prints, which are of course unique, I think that there are not a great many printed works which the University Library does not possess. I should be very sorry that any of the many richly-illustrated works in which the University Library abounds should be transferred to the Fitzwilliam Museum, and I should object to such transfer for the following reasons:—

1. The Fitzwilliam Library contains very little room for fresh accessions, no more than is necessary to accommodate the presents of books, which are from time to time made to that institution.

2. It seems hardly advisable to break up a more complete library to enrich one which is less complete.

3. Most of the works of this class in the University Library are purchased from funds bequeathed by individuals with the express intention of enriching the University Library, and to remove them elsewhere would be a violation of the conditions under which the University received them.

College Libraries.

XIII. With regard to College libraries, I can only speak, from personal knowledge, of the libraries of Clare Hall and Trinity Hall. The latter is open to the undergraduates of the College, who are at liberty to have in their rooms to the number of five volumes at a time. The former is not open to undergraduates of the College; but any tutor or Fellow of the College can lend the books to the undergraduates of the College, taking them out of the library in his own name, and rendering himself responsible to the College. The College tutor is ever ready to exercise this privilege in favour of any studious undergraduate of the College.

Trinity Hall Library.

The library of Trinity Hall is well stored with books in the civil law, which are of great use and easy access to the students of the College. It contains, besides, an excellent classical library presented by Sir William Wynne, formerly Master of the College, but not many of the more modern editions.

Clare Hall Library.

The library of Clare Hall contains a good selection of works in divinity, classics, and mathematics, but not many books of recent date, nor is there room for much accession. There is also a largish collection of Italian books presented by Ruggle, the author of the play entitled Ignoramus, which was acted before James I. when he visited the University. It does not contain many modern treatises on subjects connected with the usual course of academical study.

Admission to College Libraries.

I believe that the College libraries are sufficiently accessible for the purpose of reference to members of the University. So far as my own experience goes, I am quite sure that any member of the University, who was *bonâ fide* intent upon any subject of literary research, would not find any difficulty in consulting any book in the libraries of Clare Hall or Trinity Hall: where no previous acquaintance exists, a note of introduction to a member of the society would be all that is required. I have no doubt that the same facility prevails in other Colleges; but, excepting the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, and the Parker Manuscripts in Corpus College, to both of which I have ever found courteous admission, and the loan of a book from St. John's Library, which a Fellow of the College was kind enough to obtain for me when the copy in the University Library was not to be met with, I have not had occasion personally to apply for assistance to the libraries of other Colleges; but I have no doubt that, in case of application, I, or any other member of the University under like circumstances, should everywhere have met with equal courtesy.

The Commissioners are aware that the two collections I have just mentioned, namely, the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, and the Parker Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, are placed under strict surveillance by the respective donors of those collections.

The University Library ought to have a Catalogue of the books in the College Libraries.

14. I think it would be useful, but not practicable, to place in the University Library a catalogue of books which, though not found in that collection, exist in the libraries of the different Colleges. Of such collections as possess printed catalogues, we have already copies of the latter; for example, the Catalogue Raisonné of Queens' College, and the Catalogues of the Manuscripts of Corpus Christi College and of Caius College, besides the lists of the manuscripts in the different Colleges in the Catalogi Libb. Manuscriptorum above mentioned.

In concluding this reply, I beg to assure the Commissioners that I have endeavoured to answer every question as fully as my experience would permit; and if the Commissioners wish to put any further questions to me, I shall be happy to meet their inquiries in the best manner I may be able.

(Signed) J. POWER, *Librarian.*

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE FROM THE REGISTRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The following was addressed to the Registrary:—

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing-street,
December 1850.

Sir,

Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined List of Queries; and request the favour of such information in reply as you may be kindly disposed to communicate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

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1. Will you describe generally the duties of your office? What are the emoluments of it, and from what sources do they arise?

2. What are the Government duties, received by you as Registrary, upon matriculations and degrees? What is their average annual produce? Can you state the corresponding stamp duties imposed upon matriculations and degrees, in other Universities of England, Scotland, and Ireland?

3. Can you state the fees and their average annual amount, which are paid upon matriculations and degrees, to the University Chest, the Proctors, Moderators, Bedells, and other officers?

4. Can you state the number of matriculations and degrees of different classes, distinguishing the different colleges, for every year during the last 10 years, as well as their number for the years 1830, 1820, 1810, and 1800?

5. Can you state the additions which have been made since the year 1820, to the fees payable for matriculations and degrees? For what objects have they been imposed? Have any recent attempts been made to increase them, without success? If the stamp duties were removed, or greatly reduced, would any similar difficulty, in your opinion, occur in increasing the fees payable to the Public Chest, to such an extent as would enable the University to make provision for many objects of great importance to its interests, such as the building of additional lecture-rooms, extending the Public Library, and supporting and enlarging the different scientific collections and museums?

6. Of what nature are the muniments entrusted to your care? To whom, and upon what conditions are they accessible? Is the room in which they are deposited fire proof, well ventilated, and sufficient for its purpose?

Answers from the Rev. Joseph Romilly, M.A., Registrary of the University

The Rev. J. Romilly, M.A.

Question 1.

Duties.

The duties of the Registrary are, to attend all Congregations in the Senate House; to translate all the Graces into Latin, and when the Graces have passed the Senate, to transcribe them into the Grace Books; to take the Subscription of all Undergraduates at their Matriculation, and also the Subscription of all Candidates for Degrees, and to transcribe such Subscriptions into books, on the appropriate stamps impressed at the Stamp Office; to attend the Licensing of Alehouses; to attend the University Court whenever it is held, to take down the evidence, and to transcribe it into the "Acta Curiæ;" to attend at the affixing the University Seal to any instrument; to distribute Professorial Tickets; to have the charge of the University Muniments; to take the Books of Degrees and Matriculations to the Stamp Office to be stamped, and to be present at the examination of them by the Inspectors of Stamps.

Emoluments.

Emoluments.

On the average of the last eight years, the annual Emoluments are, 397*l.* 8*s.*
They arise from—

	£.	s.	d.
1. Alehouse Licences, 2*s.* 6*d.* on each	26	0	0
2. Degrees,* 3*s.* out of 3 guineas 6*s.* „ 6 „ 27*s.* „ 11*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*	218	0	0
3. Matriculations,† 1 2 6 for Nobleman pays 16 0 0 0 12 6 „ Fellow Commoner „ 11 0 0 0 5 0 „ Pensioners „ 5 10 0 0 1 3 „ Sizar „ 1 5 0	120	0	0
4. Copying Accounts and Graces	10	10	0
5. Sealings, 1 guinea for each	21	0	0
6. Professors Tickets, 1*s.* out of each guinea	3	10	0

The fees for attending the Vice-Chancellor's Court, for drawing up Certificates, &c., for the election of Chancellor, High Steward, or Representative of the University, &c., average nearly 30*l.*, the sum which the Registrary pays to his clerk.

Question 2.

Government duties received on Matriculations and Degrees.

I. The Government Duties paid to the Registrary are,—

1. 1*l.* on every Matriculation, whether of Nobleman, Fellow Commoner, Pensioner, or Sizar.
2. 3*l.* on each Degree of Bachelor of Arts.
3. 6*l.* on each Degree of M.B., LL.B., M.L., M.A., B.D., M.D., LL.D., D.D., Mus. B., and Mus. D.
4. 10*l.* on each Honorary Degree of M.A., LL.D., or D.D.; and also on Mandate Degrees of M.A., &c., &c.

N.B.—This amount of Stamp Duties was imposed by 55 Geo. III., c. 184.

Average Annual Produce of the last eight years.

II. The average Annual Produce of the last eight years,—

2,603*l.* on Degrees.
458*l.* on Matriculations.

	£.	s.	d.
Total on Degrees and Matriculations	3,061	0	0
Government Allowance, 1½ discount, or	45	0	0
Net Annual Payment	£3,016	0	0

Stamp Duties elsewhere.

III. Stamp Duties elsewhere.

By the Act of 5 and 6 Victoria, the Stamp Duties in Ireland were assimilated to those in England; and the duties on Matriculations and Degrees are now the same at Dublin as at Cambridge and Oxford.

There is also now a stamp of 10*l.* on the M.D. degree at the two Scotch Universities.

There are no Stamp Duties on Matriculations and Degrees elsewhere in the United Kingdom, as far as I know.

Question 3.—*Degrees.* Part 1.

Fees upon Matriculation and Degrees paid to the University Chest, the Proctors, Moderators, Bedells, and other officers.

The fees for Degrees are received by the Proctors and the Registrary. Those received by the Registrary are Government fees, paid by him to the Stamp Office.—*Vide* Ans. to Qu. 2.

The fees for Degrees received by the Proctors are for the University chest, for themselves, the Orator, Bedells, Moderators, Proproctors, Scrutators, and University servants.

* In this sum of 218*l.* is included the 1½ per cent. discount allowed at the Stamp Office.
† In this sum of 120*l.* is included the 1½ per cent. discount allowed at the Stamp Office.

The Rev. J. Romilly, M.A.

Fees paid on Degrees, &c.

They arise from Degrees of all kinds. The following is a list of the total number of Degrees in the last eight years:—

14 Mandates, viz., 7 D.D. pr. B.D.; 4 D.D. pr. A.M.; 1 LL.D. pr. A.M.; 2 A.M.
51 Honorary Degrees, viz., 2 D.D. pr. A.M.; 5 LL.D.; 44 A.M.
23 D.D., viz., 13 DD. pr. BD.; 10 D.D. pr. A.M.
14 LL.D., viz., 12 LL.D. pr. LL.B.; 2 LL.D. pr. A.M.
20 M.D., viz., 16 M.D. pr. M.B., 4 M.D. pr. A.M.
2 Mus. D.
9 M.L. (Licentiates.)
29 M.B.
46 LL.B.
55 B.D. pr. AM.
20 B.D. (Stat. Eliz.)
1,774 A.M., viz., 202 A.M. (Fellows), and 1,572 A.M. (not Fellows.)
5 Incorporate A.M.
2,736 A.B., viz., 2,156 Ordinarii, and 580 ad. Bapt.
5 Incorporate A.B.

N.B.—The average Annual Number of Degrees is 600; in the year 1850, the Number was 624.

The average Annual Payments from all these Degrees, are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Chest .	1,626	15	6	Fees to "Cista Communis."
	31	6	6	Fees formerly received by Vice-Chancellor.
	21	15	0	Fees formerly received by Librarian.
	144	0	0	Compounders Fees of 2*l.*
	about *130	0	0	Cautions for Exercises not kept.
	£1,953	17	0	

	£.	s.	d.
Total to Chest for Matriculations	1,912	5	9
Total to Chest for Degrees	1,953	17	0
	£3,866	2	9

Vice-Chancellor, 17*l.* 17*s.*, Fees on Honorary Degrees.

The Regius Professor of Divinity, Law, or Physic, receives a Fee of 27*s.* on each Mandate in his Faculty.

Two Proctors, 640*l.* between them.

They keep also certain other Fees, which average as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Copia Juramenti .	4	7	0	
Præsentator . .	17	17	0	
St. Mary's . .	6	10	0	After their making the fixed payment of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
	£28	14	4	

Total . . 668*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

They receive also 113*l.* for their four men.

Two Pro-Proctors, 236*l.* between them.

They receive also, 56*l.* 10*s.* for their four men.

Two Moderators, 243*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* between them.

Two Scrutators, 98*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* between them.

Orator 124*l.* 10*s.*

	£.	s.	d.	
3 Bedells . .	536	9	6	On A.B., &c., Degrees.
	27	16	6	Honorary Degrees.
	3	13	6	Mandate Degrees.
	226	16	0	72 Compounders, at 3 guineas.
	£794	15	6	Among them.

School-keeper, Marshal, and other servants, receive Fees on Degrees, which average 42*l.* among them.

Question 3.—*Matriculations.* Part 2.

The Matriculation Fees are paid to the University Chest, to the Stamp Office, and to the Registrary.

* This calculation is made on the supposition of one-fourth being repaid for Exercises afterwards kept. The Registrary not having been able to inspect the Audit Books kept by the Vice-Chancellor, does not know the exact sums repaid by the Vice-Chancellor, nor the exact sums paid to him for Cautions at *Mandate* Degrees.

The average Annual Number of Matriculations in the last eight years, is 458. In the year 1850, the number was 441. *The Rev. J. Romilly, M.A.*

The average Annual Payment for Matriculations to the University Chest, is 1,912*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
The Payment to the University Chest, is	13	17	6	For a Nobleman.
	9	7	6	„ Fellow Commoner.
	4	5	0	„ Pensioner.
	0	3	9	„ Sizar.

The average Annual Payment for Matriculations to the Registrary, is 113*l.* 4*s.*

For average Annual Payment for Matriculations to Stamp Office, *see* Ans. to Qu. 2.

The Rev. J. Romilly, M.A.

TABLE showing the Number of Matriculations and Degrees of different Classes, distinguishing the different Colleges for every year during the last 10 years, as well as their number for the years 1830, 1820, 1810, and 1800.

MATRICULATIONS.

	1800				1810				1820				1830				1840			
	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.
King's	..	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..
Trinity	1	2	17	7	3	15	37	7	1	11	76	11	3	9	79	15	..	9	100	7
St. John's	..	2	10	6	..	14	27	19	..	9	64	29	..	3	63	24	..	2	74	18
St. Peter's	..	2	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	5	15	..	..	1	15	1	..	1	17	1
Clare Hall	..	1	8	4	..	..	6	2	..	1	14	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	16	1
Pembroke	..	..	5	..	..	1	3	3	..	1	16	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	16	..
Caius	..	1	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	21	..
Trinity Hall	..	1	6	1	..	2	4	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	11	..
Corpus	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	11	3	..	1	16	2	..	..	29	3
Queen's	..	..	6	2	..	3	5	2	..	1	7	8	..	6	23	5	..	5	21	8
Catharine Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	3	14	1	..	4	16	1	..	2	21	..
Jesus'	..	..	4	..	..	4	7	..	..	5	22	..	..	..	18	..	..	2	10	..
Christ's	..	1	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	5	22	2	..	2	15	2	..	3	15	3
Magdalene	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	10	1
Emmanuel	..	2	2	4	..	4	4	2	..	2	13	1	..	5	15	..	..	..	17	1
Sidney	..	..	2	2	..	1	6	..	..	2	6	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	8	..
Downing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	129				213				427				424				459			

	1841				1842				1843				1844				1845			
	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.
King's	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..
Trinity	1	4	103	9	2	5	109	5	3	10	115	7	1	5	103	9	2	7	142	5
St. John's	..	2	69	19	3	5	58	20	..	3	78	17	..	7	91	18	1	2	75	23
St. Peter's	..	3	17	1	..	2	19	1	..	1	12	1	..	5	17	1	..	2	9	1
Clare Hall	..	..	13	1	..	1	13	1	..	1	6	1	..	..	10	1	..	..	11	1
Pembroke	..	..	10	2	..	..	12	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	2
Caius	..	1	25	..	..	1	19	..	..	1	27	..	..	1	25	..	..	2	24	..
Trinity Hall	..	1	1	1	..	..	7	..	..	4	6	..	..	2	6	..	..	1	6	..
Corpus	..	1	24	3	..	2	18	1	..	..	23	3	..	2	27	2	..	1	21	2
Queen's	..	1	23	3	..	1	7	6	..	3	20	4	..	3	18	4	..	..	30	1
Catharine Hall	..	3	18	2	..	..	23	..	..	2	12	..	..	1	24	..	..	1	15	2
Jesus	..	1	10	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	..
Christ's	..	..	15	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	24	..
Magdalene	..	..	10	1	..	5	9	1	..	1	12	1	..	5	13	1	..	2	8	1
Emmanuel	..	..	12	..	..	..	18	..	..	2	11	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	28	2
Sidney	..	..	6	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	10	..
Downing	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
Total	420				429				436				475				487			

	1846				1847				1848				1849				1850			
	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.	N.	FC.	P.	S.
King's	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
Trinity	1	5	114	6	3	2	126	7	..	7	127	9	1	6	119	10	..	4	109	14
St. John's	..	3	64	21	..	2	76	19	..	1	77	18	..	1	62	19	..	2	76	18
St. Peter's	..	..	18	1	..	3	19	1	..	1	13	1	..	1	17	1	..	..	6	1
Clare Hall	..	1	13	1	..	2	13	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	17	1	..	..	11	1
Pembroke	..	..	3	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	2	..	..	7	..
Caius	..	..	23	..	..	..	35	..	..	1	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	1	42	..
Trinity Hall	..	2	13	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	9	..	..	2	5	..
Corpus	..	..	23	3	..	..	21	2	..	..	16	2	..	..	17	2	..	..	17	2
Queen's	..	1	22	3	..	4	21	3	..	2	13	6	..	..	11	6	..	..	9	5
Catharine Hall	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	4	15	..	..	2	16	1	..	..	16	..
Jesus	..	..	14	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	12	..	..	2	18	..	..	3	14	..
Christ's	..	..	25	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	26	..
Magdalene	..	2	9	1	..	..	10	1	..	3	19	1	..	..	15	1	..	1	7	1
Emmanuel	..	..	22	1	..	..	24	1	..	1	25	2	..	..	18	1	..	1	30	1
Sidney	..	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	10	2	..	..	5	1	..	..	4	..
Downing	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	441				474				460				448				441			

The average Matriculations of the last eight years are: King's, 3¼; Trinity, 135; St. John's, 97; St. Peter's 16½; Clare Hall, 12½; Pembroke, 7⅜; Caius, 30; Trinity Hall, 9; Corpus, 23; Queen's, 23; Catharine Hall, 18; Jesus, 13; Christ's, 24; Magdalene, 14; Emmanuel, 23; Sidney, 7⅜; Downing, 2¼.

Table showing the Number of Matriculations and Degrees of different Classes, &c.—*continued.*

The Rev. J. Rom M.A.

DEGREES.

1800	A.B.	M.B.	M.L.	LL.B.	AM.	B.D	M.D.	LL.D.	D.D.	Inc.	Hon.	Mand.	Mus.	Total.
King's	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Trinity	19	..	..	..	19	4	1	..	1	..	1 A.M.	..	..	45
St. John's	22	2	..	1	11	6	..	..	1	1 A.B.	..	1 LL.D.	..	45
Peterhouse	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
Clare Hall	7	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Pembroke	6	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Caius	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Trinity Hall	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Corpus	4	..	..	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Queen's	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Catharine Hall	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Jesus	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1 A.B.	..	..	..	12
Christ's	3	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Magdalene	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Emmanuel	6	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	2 A.B.	..	..	..	15
Sidney	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219

1810	A.B.	M.B.	M.L.	LL.B.	AM.	B.D	M.D.	LL.D.	D.D.	Inc.	Hon.	Mand.	Mus.	Total.
King's	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	7
Trinity	37	1	..	..	24	2	1	..	2	..	7 A.M.	1 D.D.	..	75
St. John's	26	..	..	3	20	1	1	..	1	2 A.B.	1 A.M.	..	..	55
Peterhouse	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	4
Clare Hall	8	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Pembroke	8	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Caius	6	..	..	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Trinity Hall	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Corpus	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Queen's	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Catharine Hall	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Jesus	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2 A.B.	1 A.M.	..	..	14
Christ's	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Magdalene	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Emmanuel	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sidney	1	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	2 A.B.	..	..	..	10
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248

1820	A.B.	M.B.	M.L.	LL.B.	AM.	B.D	M.D.	LL.D.	D.D.	Inc.	Hon.	Mand.	Mus.	Total.
King's	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1 A.B.	..	..	..	8
Trinity	43	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	4 A.M.	1 D.D.	..	74
St. John's	37	1	..	1	33	1	..	1	3	1 A.B.	2 A.M.	..	..	80
Peterhouse	10	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Clare Hall	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Pembroke	9	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Caius	8	3	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	18
Trinity Hall	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	7
Corpus	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
Queen's	8	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Catharine Hall	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Jesus	9	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Christ's	12	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Magdalene	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1 A.B.	1 A.M.	..	..	9
Emmanuel	8	..	..	1	10	..	1	..	..	1 A.B.	..	..	..	21
Sidney	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341

1830	A.B.	M.B.	M.L.	LL.B.	AM.	B.D	M.D.	LL.D.	D.D.	Inc.	Hon.	Mand.	Mus.	Total.
King's	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Trinity	86	1	2	..	41	1	1	..	..	1 A.B.	5 A.M.	..	..	138
St. John's	48	1	..	1	39	5	..	..	1	..	..	1 M.B.	..	96
Peterhouse	15	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Clare Hall	12	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Pembroke	8	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Caius	11	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Trinity Hall	5	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Corpus	24	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Queen's	37	1	..	1	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Catharine Hall	13	..	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	1 M.B.	..	24
Jesus	12	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Christ's	19	..	..	2	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Magdalene	11	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Emmanuel	13	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Sidney	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
Downing	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570

The Rev. J. Romilly, M.A.

Table showing the Number of Matriculations and Degrees of different Classes, &c.—*continued.*

	DEGREES.													
1840	A.B.	M.B.	M.L.	LL.B.	A.M.	B.D.	M.D.	LL.D.	D.D.	Inc.	Hon.	Mand.	Mus.	Total.
King's	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	9
Trinity	81	1	..	1	61	..	1	..	3	..	6 A.M.	1 A.M.	..	155
St. John's	78	..	1	..	45	3	..	..	..	..	2 A.M.	1 D.D. 1 B.D.	..	131
Peterhouse	11	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Clare Hall	10	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Pembroke	9	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Caius	18	1	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	31
Trinity Hall	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Corpus	19	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Queen's	26	1	..	1	13	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	44
Catharine Hall	20	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Jesus	14	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Christ's	13	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Magdalene	15	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Emmanuel	14	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Sidney	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Downing	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	602
1841														
King's	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Trinity	79	..	..	1	51	1	4	..	..	..	5 A.M.	1 D.D.	..	142
St. John's	40	..	..	..	33	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	78
Peterhouse	15	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1 A.B.	..	..	..	20
Clare Hall	9	..	..	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
Pembroke	17	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Caius	12	4	2	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Trinity Hall	4	..	..	5	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	16
Corpus	22	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Queen's	27	..	1	1	15	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	47
Catharine Hall	18	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	25
Jesus	15	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Christ's	13	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Magdalene	10	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Emmanuel	10	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Sidney	4	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Downing	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	523
1842														
King's	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Trinity	79	..	..	2	70	2	..	..	1	..	5 A.M.	..	..	159
St. John's	79	..	..	1	50	2	..	..	2	..	8 LL.D. 1 A.M.	1 D.D.	1 Mus. B.	145
Peterhouse	15	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Clare Hall	9	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Pembroke	7	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Caius	19	2	2	1	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Trinity Hall	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Corpus	15	..	..	1	10	..	1	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	28
Queen's	18	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 Mus. D.	37
Catharine Hall	16	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	32
Jesus	13	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Christ's	13	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Magdalene	8	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	22
Emmanuel	14	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Sidney	7	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Downing	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624
1843														
King's	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Trinity	88	..	..	..	50	..	1	..	1	..	2 A.M.	..	..	142
St. John's	70	..	..	1	37	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	112
Peterhouse	16	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Clare Hall	14	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Pembroke	14	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Caius	6	1	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	25
Trinity Hall	8	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Corpus	23	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Queen's	17	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Catharine Hall	17	1	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Jesus	8	1	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
Christ's	15	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Magdalene	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Emmanuel	15	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Sidney	12	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Downing	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569

Table showing the Number of Matriculations and Degrees of different Classes, &c.—*continued.*

The Rev. J. Romilly M.A.

DEGREES.

	A.B.	M.B.	M.L.	LL.B.	A.M.	B.D.	M.D.	LL.D.	D.D.	Inc.	Hon.	Mand.	Mus.	Total.
1844														
King's	2	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	12
Trinity	76	..	..	..	60	1	..	..	3	..	1 LL.D. 8 A.M.	..	..	149
St. John's	60	..	..	1	39	4	3	1	2	1 A.B.	..	..	..	111
Peterhouse	16	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Clare Hall	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	16
Pembroke	12	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Caius	18	3	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Trinity Hall	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Corpus	21	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Queen's	22	..	..	..	20	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	45
Catharine Hall	17	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Jesus	10	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Christ's	19	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28
Magdalene	9	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	2 A.M.	..	..	21
Emmanuel	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Sidney	6	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1 A.B.	..	1 D.D.	..	14
Downing	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	578
1845														
King's	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	5
Trinity	94	2	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	3 A.M.	1 D.D.	..	166
St. John's	68	..	..	2	57	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	1 A.M.	..	..	129
Peterhouse	17	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	33
Clare Hall	10	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Pembroke	12	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Caius	14	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Trinity Hall	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	12
Corpus	23	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Queen's	18	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Catharine Hall	21	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Jesus	15	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Christ's	22	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Magdalene	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2 A.M.	..	..	14
Emmanuel	15	1	..	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	33
Sidney	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1 A.B.	..	..	..	14
Downing	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	626
1846														
King's	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Trinity	93	1	..	..	54	..	..	1	1	..	5 A.M.	..	..	155
St. John's	68	..	..	..	49	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Peterhouse	6	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Clare Hall	8	..	..	1	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24
Pembroke	8	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Caius	18	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Trinity Hall	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
Corpus	19	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Queen's	20	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Catharine Hall	6	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Jesus	13	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Christ's	17	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Magdalene	13	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1 A.B.	..	..	..	19
Emmanuel	15	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	..	30
Sidney	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Downing	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	581
1847														
King's	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Trinity	90	..	..	1	58	..	..	..	..	..	2 LL.D. 2 A.M.	1 D.D.	..	154
St. John's	84	..	..	..	60	3	..	1	2	..	1 LL.D. 1 A.M.	1 D.D.	..	153
Peterhouse	15	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	1 A.M	1 A.M.	..	..	30
Clare Hall	5	..	..	1	9	3	..	..	1	..	1 A.M.	..	..	20
Pembroke	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Caius	19	2	..	..	14	..	4	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	..	40
Trinity Hall	5	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	1 LL.D.	..	16
Corpus	25	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Queen's	16	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Catharine Hall	20	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	34
Jesus	11	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Christ's	22	..	..	1	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Magdalene	11	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	..	19
Emmanuel	12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Sidney	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Downing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644

The Rev. J. Romilly, M.A.

Table showing the Number of Matriculations and Degrees of different Classes, &c.—*continued.*

DEGREES.

1848	A.B.	M.B.	M.L.	LL.B.	A.M.	B.D.	M.D.	LL.D.	D.D.	Inc.	Hon.	Mand.	Mus.	Total.
King's	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
Trinity	98	1	..	..	70	1	..	..	..	..	4 A.M.	1 A.M.	1 Mus. D.	176
St. John's	66	..	..	..	31	3	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	101
Peterhouse	12	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	1 A.B.	..	1 D.D.	..	25
Clare Hall	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Pembroke	7	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Caius	20	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Trinity Hall	5	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Corpus	21	..	..	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Queen's	31	..	..	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	42
Catharine Hall	8	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Jesus	6	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Christ's	21	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Magdalene	5	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	10
Emmanuel	18	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Sidney	4	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Downing	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570

1849	A.B.	M.B.	M.L.	LL.B.	A.M.	B.D.	M.D.	LL.D.	D.D.	Inc.	Hon.	Mand.	Mus.	Total.
King's	7	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Trinity	91	..	..	..	55	..	1	..	2	..	1 A.M.	..	1 Mus. D.	151
St. John's	70	1	..	..	45	5	..	1	1	..	1 A.M.	..	..	124
Peterhouse	12	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Clare Hall	15	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	25
Pembroke	4	1	1	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Caius	16	4	..	..	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	33
Trinity Hall	2	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Corpus	20	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Queen's	16	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Catharine Hall	17	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Jesus	11	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
Christ's	19	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 D.D.	..	31
Magdalene	8	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	19
Emmanuel	21	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	..	34
Sidney	11	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Downing	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	595

1850	A.B.	M.B.	M.L.	LL.B.	A.M.	B.D.	M.D.	LL.D.	D.D.	Inc.	Hon.	Mand.	Mus.	Total.
King's	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Trinity	108	..	..	3	59	5	..	1	..	..	1 A.M.	1 D.D.	..	178
St. John's	79	..	..	..	54	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	142
Peterhouse	17	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	27
Clare Hall	11	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Pembroke	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Caius	24	3	1	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	41
Trinity Hall	4	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	1 LL.D.	..	..	13
Corpus	16	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Queen's	23	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Catharine Hall	12	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Jesus	9	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	15
Christ's	18	..	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	33
Magdalene	5	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Emmanuel	22	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	1 A.M.	..	..	..	35
Sidney	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Downing	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624

The Total Amount of Degrees in the last eight years, at each of the Colleges, is—

King's	58	Queen's	261
Trinity	1,271	Catharine Hall	195
St. John's	994	Jesus	147
Peterhouse	201	Christ's	264
Clare Hall	155	Magdalene	138
Pembroke	126	Emmanuel	219
Caius	253	Sidney	102
Trinity Hall	94	Downing	31
Corpus	278		

The average Number of Degrees in each College is—King's 7¼; Trinity, 158; St. John's, 124; Peterhouse, 25; Clare Hall, 19⅜; Pembroke, 15¾; Caius, 31½; Trinity Hall, 11¾; Corpus, 34⅝; Queen's, 32¼; Catharine Hall, 24; Jesus, 18⅜; Christ's, 33; Magdalene, 17¼; Emmanuel, 27⅜; Sidney, 12¾; Downing, 4.

Question 5—*Matriculation Fees.*

The Rev. J. Romilly, M.A.

Matriculation Fees.

On 1st June, 1825, the Fees were raised,—

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Nobleman	from	5	0	0	to	10	0	0
Fellow Commoner	„	3	0	0	„	5	0	0
Pensioner	„	1	10	0	„	2	10	0
Sizar	„	0	15	0	„	1	5	0

On 2nd November, 1842, the Fees were raised again,—

		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Nobleman	from	10	0	0	to	16	0	0
Fellow Commoner	„	5	0	0	„	11	0	0
Pensioner	„	2	10	0	„	5	10	0

Degree Fees.

Degree Fees.

In 1825, one guinea additional was laid on the Ad Baptistam B.A. Degree. This Fee is paid to the Moderator.

On 2nd November, 1842, an additional Fee of 1*l.* 10*s.* was laid upon all Degrees, except Honorary Degrees.

A fruitless attempt was made in 1848, to lay an additional tax of 1*l.* 10*s.* on all Degrees; and also a new tax of 1*l.* 10*s.* at the Previous Examination.

The object of the additional Fees in 1842, and those proposed in 1848, was to produce an income which might enable the University to repair the great diminution of its funds, which had been occasioned by very great outlays of capital at the Observatory, the Press, the Anatomical Schools, &c., and make the University capable of meeting the daily increasing demands on its funds, from the greater extension of the University system.

If the Stamp Duties were removed, or greatly reduced, I think it not improbable that a measure might be carried somewhat similar to that which failed in 1848. The reduction or removal of the Stamp Duties would be received with great delight; but there will always be a large party among the Members of the Senate, who will endeavour to throw out any general tax which would affect their own body, as well as the Undergraduates.

Question 6.

The Muniments in the Registry.

I. The Muniments in the Registry consist of,—

1. Charters, Statutes, &c., &c., from 1266, including the Statutes of the 12th of Elizabeth, with her signature.
2. Also two copies of the above Charter, and many others relating to the University; the originals of which are in the Tower, and elsewhere.—By Rob. Hare, 1589.
3. Wills proved in the University, from 1500 to 1765.
4. Grace Books, from 1454; also the original Graces, from 1571.
5. Degree Books, from 1454; also the Supplicats for Degrees, from 1569; also the Autograph Subscriptions, from 1613.
6. Matriculation Books, from 1544; the Autograph Matriculations are only since 1724.
7. Mandates, from 1558; also Royal Letters, and Letters from Chancellors of the University, &c., &c.
8. Acta Curiæ coram Pro-cancellario, from 1551; also the Acta Curiæ coram Commissario, from 1551.
9. Audit Books, from 1545; the Vouchers of the Vice-Chancellor's Accounts, from 1558.
10. The Returns of the Assize of Bread set in Cambridge, from 1596 to 1836.
11. The Returns to Parliament of Representatives of the University, from 1614.
12. Title Deeds and Leases of University Estates at Barton, Burwell, &c.
13. Foundations of Professorships, University Scholarships, &c.
14. The Endowments of Mr. Hulse.
15. Manuscripts and Printed Books relating to the University or its Colleges.
16. The University Seal.

II. The Muniments in the Registry are accessible to all Members of the Senate, *in the presence of the Registrary.* Practically they are very seldom consulted. Nothing is taken out of the Registry by any person, but the Vice-Chancellor or Registrary, except with the Vice-Chancellor's permission.

III. The Registry is a fine, capacious, well-ventilated room, admirably adapted for its purpose. It is not indeed fire-proof, but it is separated by thick partition walls from the adjoining premises in the Pitt Press, and may be considered very secure from danger of fire.

(Signed) JOSEPH ROMILLY.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE FROM PROFESSORS.

The two following Papers were addressed to the several Professors of the University:—

Cambridge University Commission, Downing-street,
November 20, 1850.

SIR,

HER Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and reporting thereon, respectfully request that you will have the kindness to furnish them with information on the several particulars specified below; and generally to communicate to them such remarks as may either explain the present condition of the University in respect to the branch of study connected with your Professorship, or indicate means for the further advancement of the same.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

A Statement describing—

By whom the Professorship was founded;

What the duties annexed to the Professorship by the original foundation or constitution;

Whether these have been modified or changed by any subsequent authority; and if so, in what particulars;

What the duties actually performed;

What the nature and amount of the original Endowment;

Whether, and in what way, subsequently augmented;

Whether any extraneous sources of emolument conjoined with it;

Whether any fees received from the persons attending the lectures of the Professor, and if so, the average annual amount thus received;

The present value of the Professorship annually, distinguishing the several sources of income;

The mode of appointment or election to the office; the conditions of eligibility; of tenability;

Whether there is any residence, museum, library, collection, or apparatus attached to your Professorship; and what available funds for the maintenance of them;

Whether opportunities are afforded to Students for instruction in the actual manipulation of instruments, and the conduct of processes of experimental research in the departments of science requiring them;

Whether, in your opinion, the duties enjoined upon you as Professor might be modified in any manner so as to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University;

The general condition in the University of the branch of study to which your Professorship relates, and the means of promoting its advancement.

N.B.—With the above, the following additional queries were addressed to the three Faculty Professors.

A statement of the period of residence required, the course of study prescribed, the exercises to be performed, and the examination to be passed for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity (the Civil Law) (Medicine), according to the Statutes of the 12th of Elizabeth.

A comparison of the present actual practice of the University with the preceding statement, specifying whether any parts of the course of study or any of the exercises have fallen into disuse.

Whether cautions for the performance of any of the exercises are permitted.

Whether in your opinion any changes might be introduced with advantage to the University, as to the period of residence, the course of study or exercises, and the qualifications required for the degrees belonging to your Faculty.

Cambridge University Commission, Downing-street,

SIR, *February* 1851.

HER Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined List of Queries; and request the favour of such information in reply as you may be kindly disposed to communicate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) W. H. BATESON,

Secretary.

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1. What lecture rooms, properly so called, belong to the University? What is the character of the accommodation which they offer as regards, 1st, the number of auditors; 2nd, museums or apparatus attached to them; 3rd, working-rooms or laboratories, whether for Professors or Students; 4th, proximity to the great masses of the academical population? To what Professors are they appropriated, if to any, or by whom are they used?

2. What other public rooms in the University, not properly lecture rooms, are sometimes used for this purpose, and by what Professors, and by whose authority? Are the public schools of divinity, law, and arts ever used for this purpose?

3. By what authority are lecture rooms assigned to the Professors? Is much difficulty experienced, under existing circumstances, in securing the requisite accommodation? Are some Professors obliged to use College halls or College lecture rooms, or even private chambers, for this purpose, by the permission of the Colleges of which they are members?

4. Has any plan been proposed or partially carried into effect for building suites of lecture rooms in connexion with each other, offering better accommodation, both for Professors and Students? Does the University possess any funds, or, if not, any practicable means of raising them, which would be sufficient for completing such plan? Would not a more ample provision of lecture rooms be required in case the professorial system of the University should receive any considerable extension?

5. What is the present system of fees for attending public lectures? Are many of those lectures gratuitous? Would it be desirable to charge a uniform fee which should be distributed amongst the different Professors, or to leave their remuneration to the general principle of competition? What is the system which has been recently adopted with respect to those Professors whose lectures bear upon the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes?

6. If the subjects of public instruction were arranged under the following heads:—

1. Theology, including Moral Philosophy;
2. Classical Literature;
3. Mathematics, and their applications to Natural Philosophy;
4. The Natural Sciences, including Chemistry;
5. The Medical Sciences, including Comparative Anatomy;
6. History, Political Economy, Civil and English Law;
7. The Hebrew and Oriental Languages;

What provision is made in the existing foundations of the University for a complete and systematic course of lectures upon them? Would any new foundations be requisite to complete the cycle?

7. To what Professorships, if any, are residences attached? What Professors are entitled to rooms in the Colleges with which their foundations are connected? Are you disposed to think that it would be desirable to provide houses or chambers for any considerable number of the Professors? Might not such a provision facilitate the adoption of regulations for securing the residence of the Professors during a considerable portion of every academical year?

Rev. J. A. Jeremie, D.D.

Answers from the Rev. J. A. Jeremie, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity.

Regius Professorship of Divinity.

The Regius Professorship of Divinity was founded by Henry VIII. The duties annexed to the Professorship by the original endowment may be found in the revised Statutes of Trinity College, c. 41. The Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, were required to lecture four times a week during the Term, and, under certain circumstances, during the Vacation. These duties were modified by a Letter of Charles II., (of which I do not possess a copy). The Professors were then required to lecture twice a-week. The duties actually performed, though somewhat different, are more extensive, partly in consequence of new foundations &c., and partly owing to the recent regulations intended to promote the study of Theology in the University.

Foundation. Statutable requirements. Duties actually performed.

The Regius Professor is expected to preside and moderate at all Acts in the Theological schools, and also to read his own determination on one of the subjects of disputation, and as these Acts take place by Statute every other Thursday during three Terms, they entail no inconsiderable labour. He is also an Examiner for various University Scholarships—for the Craven, the Battie, the Davies, the Browne, the Crosse, and the Bell Scholarships, and on the average, vacancies occur in three of these—the Crosse, the Bell, and the Davies, Battie, or Craven—every year. He has also, jointly with the Margaret Professor, the entire management of the voluntary Theological Examination. The number of candidates last year was no less than 200, and the Examination, which is in writing, lasted four days. He is also a Trustee for the Crane Charities, &c., and usually, from his position, a member of several Syndicates. Other duties of less importance might be mentioned, such as creating Doctors of Divinity, with appropriate speeches, presenting for Divinity Degrees, &c.

I have lectured this year in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms.

Original Endowment.

The Professorship was originally endowed with a fixed stipend of 40*l.* King James I subsequently annexed to the Professorship the living of Somersham, with Colne and Pidley.

Present Annual Value.

The gross income last year was 2,086*l.* 4*s.*, (rent charges 1,496*l.* 7*s.* and rents 589*l.* 17*s.*), to this must be added the Interest on 135*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* in the 3 per cents reduced, for land taken for railway. The outgoings, including Land Tax, Property Tax, Assessed Taxes, Poor and Highway Rates, Tenths, three Curates, Repairs, Agency, &c., amounted to 808*l.* 8*s.* This is exclusive of Parochial Charities amounting to 109*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Wright, my agent, adds: "I anticipate a reduction in the rent charges next year of about 7 per cent., which will bring them to 1,441*l.*, and most probably the rents will have to be reduced also. If the present prices of agricultural produce continue till 1855, a reduction of 30 per cent. will take place in the rent charges."

With very trifling exceptions, there are no emoluments from extraneous sources.

I am Fellow of Trinity College, but receive no emolument from my Fellowship.

General condition of the Study.

The great numbers who attend Lectures, and the interest which the subject appears to excite in the younger members of the University, are, I think, circumstances of the most encouraging character.

Degrees in Divinity.

Degrees in Divinity.

The Exercises required of an M.A. for the Degree of B.D. are one Act, (to be kept after the fourth year), two Opponencies, a Latin and an English Sermon, and a Determination or Thesis. By the Statutes of the ninth of Elizabeth, if a person of the age of 24 years be admitted of any College, he may obtain the degree of B.D. after ten years without having taken any other. The Exercises performed in this case are the same as those required of a Master of Arts. The candidate is also examined by the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he has complied with the provisions of the Statute, and actually devoted himself to the study of Theology. He must also reside the greater part of three several Terms in some College during his last two years. A Doctor of Divinity must be a B.D. of five, or an M. A. of twelve years standing. The Exercises are one Act, two Opponencies, a Latin Sermon, an English Sermon, and a Determination. The Opponencies are not required for a B.D. or a D.D. degree if, when the candidate keeps his Act, a Doctor of Divinity be one of his opponents. Cautions for the non-performance of Exercises are permitted in the case of Degrees by Royal Mandate or *per Saltum*.

I am inclined to think that, unless the period required for the degrees of B.D. and D.D. be abridged, it is not desirable to change, to any considerable extent, the nature of Exercises which, being in conformity with long established usage, appear to be well adapted to the age and position of the Candidates.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th of February, containing a list of queries proposed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge. I beg leave to confine my answers to such queries as relate to my own department.

No Lecture Rooms.

There are no Lecture-rooms appropriated to the Regius Professor of Divinity. The Divinity-school is not in a fit state to be used, and Divinity Acts are generally held in the Law school.

Rev. J. A. Jeremie, D.D.

Nearly three hundred persons, in addition to many who gave no notice of their intention, having sent in their names as desirous of attending my lectures last term, I found it impossible to collect so great a number in the Law-school. I contrived, however, to deliver the lectures in the Arts-school. This is, I believe, the largest room used for lectures in the University, but it was crowded to excess, and afforded little or no accommodation to those who were anxious to take notes of the lectures.

Regius Professorship of Divinity.

No inconsiderable knowledge of the various branches of Theology may be acquired by regular attendance at the lectures of the three Divinity Professors and the Regius Professor of Hebrew; but I think it impossible to give a complete and systematic course, unless the period of residence required in the case of all, who intend to present themselves at the theological examination, be extended at least one year beyond the date of their B.A. degree.

Importance of regular attendance at the Divinity Lectures.

The subject of my own lectures in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms was the History of the Christian Church in the Second and Third Centuries.

Subject of Lectures.

No fees whatever are charged for attendance at Divinity-lectures.

There is no house in Cambridge assigned to the Regius Professor of Divinity, but he is entitled to rooms in Trinity College.

No Fees or Residence.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. A. JEREMIE.

Answers from H. J. Sumner Maine, Esq., LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law.

H.J.S. Maine, Esq. LL.D.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Regius Professorship of Civil Law.

The Regius Professorship of Civil Law, of which I am at present the incumbent, was founded by King Henry VIII. in the year 1540.

Duties.

The duties of the Regius Professor seem to have been left by the Founder to be settled by future ordinances. By the University Statutes of Queen Elizabeth the Professor is directed to lecture four times in each week during the continuance of Term, and he is recognised by these same Statutes as the ordinary president at the disputations on Law, or public Exercises, performed in the Law School by candidates for the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.

Subject of Lectures.

The subject of the lectures is described as "jus civile," an expression which, construed by comparison with other parts of the Statutes, must be taken to imply the Civil Law of England as well as the Roman Law.

Duties actually performed.

The practice of lecturing appears to have been at one period altogether disused, but it has recently been so far revived that I myself and my four immediate predecessors have regularly delivered a course of lectures on Jurisprudence, in each of the three Academical Terms, on such days as seemed to us most convenient. I do not find that the statutable direction to lecture on four days in *every* week of Term has ever been strictly obeyed since the epoch of the Restoration; indeed it is no longer reconcileable with the existing condition of the University system.

The Professors of Civil Law appear at all times, since the creation of their Professorship, to have discharged the office assigned to them of presiding or "moderating" at the disputations on Law, either in person or by their accredited deputy, who, in terms of the Statutes, must be a Doctor of the Law Faculty.

Besides the duties which are annexed to the Professorship by the direct or indirect language of the Elizabethan Statutes, several others have devolved upon its incumbent, the performance of which is not compelled by any ordinance of the University or of the Crown. The most onerous of these is the conduct of the Terminal Examinations in Law, of which I will presently describe to the Commissioners the origin and nature. Examinations of another kind will be henceforth holden by the Professor to test the qualifications of persons who apply for a Professorial Certificate under the Grace passed by the Senate of the University in October, 1848. The Professor is also an *ex-officio* Examiner for the University Scholarships founded by Lord Craven, Dr. Bell, and others; and an important share has very recently been assigned to him in the superintendence of the new Moral Sciences Tripos.

Endowment.

The Regius Professorship of Civil Law was endowed by the Founder with 40*l.* a-year, now reduced to 33*l.* by Treasury fees. This sum constitutes the sole fixed revenue of the office. Her Majesty's Government has lately conferred upon myself an additional annual stipend of 92*l.*, but the stipend in question is in no sense an endowment, and will not descend to my successor.

Fees.

The residue of the emoluments of the Professorship consists exclusively of fees, five guineas being paid to the Professor by every person who commences attendance at his lectures, and seven guineas by every person who disputes in the Law School. I regret that I am unable to state with minute accuracy the average annual amount derived from this source. I myself have held my office a very short time, and I have no means of ascertaining the exact receipts of my predecessor. I have, however, referred to the Law Class lists, or lists of persons proceeding in law, from which the sum received in fees can be calculated approximately, and I find that the annual amount thence derived, if reckoned on this basis, is 126*l.* on an average of 20 years. It should be understood that the number of persons proceeding in Law, and therefore paying fees to the Professor, exhibits considerable fluctuations. In more than one

H. J. S. Maine, Esq. LL.D

Regius Professorship of Divinity.

year the sum received in fees was less than 70*l.*, and the income of the Professorship from all sources was probably under 100*l.* In two years the amount of fees was 225*l.*, and the aggregate revenue about 260*l.* The expenses of investiture absorb rather more than the proceeds of a single year.

Mode of Appointment. Term of office.

The Regius Professor of Civil Law is appointed by the Crown, which is, I believe, completely unfettered in its choice. He holds his office *durante bene placito*.

Residence.

The Professor has no residence, but the College of Trinity Hall usually permits him to occupy a set of its rooms on payment of the usual rent. The Law Lectures are delivered in an apartment known as the Law School, for the use of which the Professor pays an annual sum to the University.

Conditions for Degrees in Law.

The Elizabethan Statutes direct that every candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law shall have his name inscribed for a period of at least six years on the books of some one College, shall reside in the University nine Academical Terms, shall attend the lectures of the Regius Professor, and shall dispute publicly in the schools. No other conditions are prescribed by the Statutes, and none of those actually prescribed have fallen into disuse. The degree of Doctor in Civil Law is attainable by Bachelors in Law of five years' standing, and by Masters of Arts of seven years standing, provided these last have publicly declared their intention to proceed in Law within four years from the date of their M. A. degree. The condition of the Doctorate is the performance of two Acts or public Disputations, and an Opponency. It has been usual to permit clergymen to caution or compound for one of the Acts, but laymen are required to perform both of them. Both clergymen and laymen are allowed to caution, if they please, for the Opponency.

Some other tests of the qualification of candidates for the B. C. L. degree have been established by the University or by the Professors of Civil Law. Graces of the Senate extend the attendance at lectures mentioned in the Statutes to an attendance during three terms, or a whole academical year, and require that all persons proceeding in Law shall pass the general previous Examination, before performing any statutable exercise for the degree. My immediate predecessor, Dr. James William Geldart, finding that the Act—a public Latin disputation in the syllogistic form on two questions of Law—was a very insufficient criterion of fitness for the degree, instituted, in the exercise of his authority as Professor, a regular series of terminal examinations, which he compelled every student in law to pass before permission was accorded to dispute in the schools. I myself have continued Dr. Geldart's system with some slight modifications.

Course of Study.

The subjects of these examinations and the course of study preparatory to the degree are determined by the Lectures, and vary therefore with each successive Professor. For some years past the character of the course has remained substantially the same, and its subject may be described as General Jurisprudence, illustrated by the Roman and English Law. Large portions of Moral Philosophy and of Legal History have been naturally comprised in it; and in the studies of some years International Law has formed an important element. Candidates for the degree are required to translate with facility the text of Justinian and of the later Jurists, and a considerable command of conversational Latin is demanded for the creditable performance of the Acts. The practice of following the order of topics observed in Hallifax's "Analysis of the Civil Law" has tended to give some degree of fixity to the course.

I append to this statement a copy of the notice published by the Professor, as a guide to persons desirous of proceeding in Law. (A.)

General condition of the Study.

The ordinary candidates for the B. C. L. degree may be discriminated into two classes. The first of these, which is chiefly supplied by Trinity Hall, consists of persons who intend to apply their knowledge hereafter in the practice of the legal profession. The education which they receive in the Law Faculty, although doubtless susceptible in some respects of improvement, is nevertheless of a high order; and the strongest testimonies to its value have been communicated to me by gentlemen who have profited by it, and whose success at the English Bar makes their opinion conclusive on the point. The second class of Students is formed by those who desire to obtain the Baccalaureate in Law as a substitute or an equivalent for the first degree in Arts, without any ulterior design of applying professionally the information which they obtain in the Faculty. Since the Bishops are accustomed to ordain upon it, and since it is a step to the higher grades of the University, the B. C. L. degree is, in fact, available for almost as many purposes as the Baccalaureate in Arts. The motives which induce Undergraduates of this description to prefer the former degree to the latter I have ascertained to be various. Some are led by a supposed taste for legal studies, and others are attracted by the shorter period of residence which is required, ten terms of actual residence being necessary in Arts, and only nine in Law. It is very generally supposed that not a few are influenced by a belief that the tests in Law are more easily satisfied than those in Arts. My own observation has convinced me that the minimum amount of labour which a Student must bestow to qualify himself for the Law degree is materially greater than that demanded for the lower degrees in the Faculty of Arts; and I should conceive that a more intelligible inducement to the class of Students, upon which such motives are likely to operate, would be the very inconsiderable publicity which attends failure in the Law School, as compared with ill success in the Senate-house. An impression, however, that the inferior degrees in Law are attainable with undue facility is very widely diffused, and it has tended to cover the whole Faculty with a discredit which is most assuredly undeserved, but which it is beyond the power of a Professor to remove by his single-handed exertions.

The first Degree in Law and Arts.

Methods of rescuing the lower Degrees from the discredit which attaches to them.

Two methods of rescuing these lower degrees from the discredit which attaches to them have been more than once suggested. It has been proposed, for instance, to subject all law students to the ordinary examination which tests the qualifications of candidates for the B. A. degree, leaving them to pursue their legal studies afterwards. The immediate effect of this

H.J.S. Maine Esq LL.D.

Regius Professorship of Civil Law.

alteration would be to extinguish the Law Faculty. The higher class of students would refuse to enter it, from unwillingness to prolong their residence beyond the period of passing the B.A. examination, and through anxiety to begin a course of study more exclusively professional than can be followed at Cambridge. I should regard their disappearance as an unmixed evil, since I am convinced that, the commencement of strictly professional education tending year by year to fix itself at an earlier period in life, the University will eventually retain its hold on the English Bar through the Law Faculty alone. Students of a lower description would, of course, cease to present themselves for the Baccalaureate in Law, their end being gained when the examination in arts is once passed. I do not hesitate to admit that the banishment of these last-mentioned persons from the law classes would instantly raise the character of the school, which suffers from nothing but their presence. But I doubt whether a change, having this effect, would be desirable or even defensible, considered in relation to the academical system at large. I have never seen reason to regret that, for a certain order of minds, the University should furnish an alternative to its ordinary training by classics, mathematics, and the moral philosophy of Paley. Moreover, although we allow that the principle of the criteria which are adopted in the Arts Faculty is completely faultless, the same admission cannot be made with reference to its present application. I do not think it can be reasonably contended that the appearance of a name in the lower classes of the *οἱ πολλοὶ* proves a more wholesome course of intellectual discipline than its appearance at the foot of the law lists. Besides, it should be remembered that the obligation under which law students are placed of passing the previous examination, *does* necessitate some amount of familiarity with classics and mathematics.

A more admissible scheme.

A much more admissible scheme would retain the existing machinery of the Faculty, with alterations and additions. The means of giving greater definiteness to the course of study might be provided by the establishment of a *Board of Legal Studies*, analogous to the *Board of Mathematical Studies*, which has been lately invested with a measure of control over the mathematical examinations of the University. Again, it might be deemed expedient to reduce the period of attendance at the Civil Law Professor's lectures to one term, attendance being demanded at the lectures of the Professor of English Law during a second term, and at those of the Professor of Moral Philosophy during a third. Lastly, one or two Examiners, appointed by the Senate, might be associated with the Civil Law Professor in the conduct of the law examinations. The appointment of such Examiners would be an important improvement, since it would relieve the Professor from the invidious irresponsibility of his present functions, and would gradually diminish that ignorance of the system pursued in the law schools, which is common in the University, and which has defeated the efforts of successive Professors to enhance the reputation of the Faculty confided to their direction.

The Faculty of Law to be assimilated to the Faculty of Arts.

To give such a scheme any prospect of success, it would be necessary to assimilate the Faculty of Law very closely to that of Arts. At present, the members of the former Faculty are placed under considerable comparative disadvantage. They obtain no degree at all till they are of *six* years standing, and they are not invested with a degree which confers a vote in the Senate and the electoral franchise until they have been enrolled in the books of the University *eleven* years. On the other hand, the first degree in Arts is obtained in *three years and some months*, the grade conferring the franchise being reached in less than *seven* years. In the existing condition of our law studies, there are perhaps inducements to enter the Law Faculty which overweigh these academical disadvantages; but the inducements in question will necessarily be destroyed by the reforms I have suggested, and then the inferiority of the law degree in point of academical advantage will certainly operate unfairly to discourage persons from preferring it to a degree in arts.

The assimilation of the two Faculties would be nearly completed by permitting those students who are honourably mentioned in the law lists—at all times a most deserving class of young men—to compete for University honours in the Classical Tripos.

Inadequacy of Income.

I feel that I must not conclude this detailed statement of matters connected with my professorship, without allusion to a topic which, on many accounts, I should be glad to dismiss in silence. On referring to the particulars which have been given above, the Commissioners will perceive that the duties of the Regius Professor are more onerous, various, and continuous, and that they entail a greater amount of responsibility than those of any other official connected with the educational department of the University. Yet, from the inadequacy, and still more from the uncertainty of the income, it is virtually impossible that any Professor should make the conduct and regulation of his Faculty the principal occupation of his life. I myself am a practising barrister—my two immediate predecessors were beneficed clergymen—and, in none of these cases, can it be said that the University was the theatre of the Professor's most engrossing labours. If the duties of the professorship are maintained on their present scale, it seems desirable that, for all future Professors, such a proportion should be observed between their services and their emoluments as to create a legitimate claim upon the whole of their time.

Fees on Degrees; the evil they are calculated to produce.

At all events, it appears absolutely indispensable that the *method* of remuneration should be altered without delay, since, under the existing state of things, nothing but the personal character of the Professor can save him from the imputation of competing with the University for the fees on degrees by relaxing the stringency of the examinations by which degrees are conferred.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY S. MAINE.
Regius Professor of Civil Law.

H.J.S. Maine, Esq. LL.D.

(A.)

Notice published by the Professor as a guide to persons desirous of proceeding in Law.

The Lectures on the Civil and English Law commence in the Michaelmas Term, and are continued during the Lent and Easter Terms. Notice is always previously given of the exact day of commencement. It is desirable, though not absolutely necessary, that persons desirous of proceeding in the Law Faculty should begin their attendance in the Michaelmas Term.

Those law students who proceed to the law degree are required by the Professor to pass *at least* two examinations in successive terms. Candidates for the first class must pass three examinations in three successive terms; the first of these taking place in the Easter, the second in the Michaelmas, and the third in the Lent Term. This order of examination will not be changed or inverted unless special cause be shown.

The matter of each examination is always co-extensive with the substance of the Lectures delivered in the term next but one preceding the examination in question. Thus the subjects of the examination in the Easter Term are always those of the Lectures in the October preceding, and so on.

The University requirements for the law degree are, attendance at the Professor's Lectures for three terms, and the keeping a Law Act. This Act may be kept in or after the ninth term of residence.

The Lectures generally follow the order of subjects observed in Hallifax's Analysis. The Lectures are delivered in the Law School.

The class list is published at commencement. The names, distributed into three classes, are arranged as regards the first two classes according to the merit displayed in the examinations and the Law Act. In the third class, the arrangement of names is alphabetical.

J. Haviland, Esq., M.D.

Answers from the late John Haviland, Esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic.

Regius Professorship of Physic.

1. The Regius Professor of Physick begs leave respectfully to lay before Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge the following answers to their questions respecting the present condition of the studies of the University connected with the Professorship held by him.

Foundation.

2, 3. The Professorship was founded by King Henry the Eighth in the year 1540. The appointment is "to the place of Reader of the Institutes, or Instructor in the science of Physick, for the benefit and advancement in learning of young Englishmen in the University of Cambridge." No duties are specifically annexed to the Professorship either by the original foundation or by the letters patent by which the Professors are successively appointed. By the statutes of 12 Eliz., by which the University is at present ruled, the Professor is enjoined to read Lectures four days a week, during Term-time, from Hippocrates and Galen; he is also required to preside in the schools during the disputations for Medical Degrees. Subsequently other duties have been imposed upon him, the principal one being that of assisting in the examination of candidates for University Scholarships.

Statutable requirements.

Duties actually performed.

4. These duties have been actually performed by the Professors, with the exception of the reading of Lectures, which had been omitted by the predecessors of the present Professor for more than 150 years, but which he renewed in 1819 (two years after his appointment), by reading a course of Lectures on the principles of Medicine, and these Lectures have been continued ever since. He, also, at the same time, instituted Examinations for Medical Degrees, which at first were conducted by himself alone, but afterwards, for the purposes of a first Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Physick, other Professors, viz., those of Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, and the Downing Professor of Medicine were, by Grace of the Senate, associated with him for the performance of this duty of examining for the Degree of Bachelor of Physick, and for the like duty of examining for the Order and Degree of Licentiate and Doctor of Physick, there were associated with him the same Medical Professors, together with some other Doctor of Physick not employed in teaching in the University. On the whole, the examinations are conducted with great care, and afford sufficient means of testing the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees, and it is believed that no examination had ever been instituted before 1819 for Medical Degrees in this University.

Original Endowment.

5. The original endowment is a salary of 40*l.* per annum, paid out of Her Majesty's Treasury; which, however, is reduced by fees, &c., to 34*l.*

6. In addition to this a house in the town of Cambridge was given to the Professorship by Mr. Crane, which, its site being wanted for the erection of the present senate-house, was exchanged with the University for a house in Market-street, now let to a shop-keeper at a rent of 150*l.* per annum.

Fees.

7, 8. The only other sources of emolument are the fees for attendance on Lectures, and for presiding at the Medical Exercises in the schools. Their amount, on an average, for the last five years, has been for the Lectures, 22*l.*; for the Acts 47*l.*

Present Annual Value.

9. The present annual value, therefore, is 253*l.*, viz.:—

	£.
From the Treasury . . .	34
„ house rent . . .	150
„ fees	69
	£253

Appointment.

10. The appointment to the office is in the Crown. No conditions of eligibility are prescribed in the original foundation. The office is for life, and a power is vested in the Professor of naming a deputy or deputies to be approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

J. Haviland, Esq., M.D.

Regius Professorship of Physic.

11. The Pathological portion of the Anatomical Museum is especially adapted to the use of the Pupils of the Professor of Physick. This Museum was at the first established principally by means of the General Funds of the University, and is now wholly maintained out of them.

12. The Hospital affords to the Pupils the only opportunities of practical illustration that the nature of their studies admits of, and it is well adapted to the purpose.

13. The Professor begs to state that he sees no means of modifying the duties of his Professorship in any manner, so as to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University.

General condition of the Study of Physic.

14. The general condition of this branch of study in the University is at present at a very low ebb. For the current academic year, only two or three young men have made known their intention of entering upon Medical Studies. There has been for some years a gradual falling off in the number of Medical Students, which perhaps may be accounted for in great measure by the improved condition of the modes of Medical Education in London and elsewhere, and the superior advantages which Teachers in other Medical Schools have in the opportunities of teaching the subjects connected with Medicine, as Anatomy, Chemistry, Pharmacy, &c., by the *entire want* here of teachers in some very important and necessary branches of Medicine, as Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, Comparative Anatomy, &c., and especially by the shortness and want of continuity in the course of Medical Lectures given here compared with those given in London and in other schools. The time during which he public lectures of the Professors are delivered here, is limited to about seventeen weeks between October and July. The course of lectures, if delivered in the October Term, is very short, and, if extended to the Lent Term, it is interrupted during a period of two months, or thereabouts. The arrangement of Terms at Cambridge is perhaps not ill adapted for the Students of Classical Literature and Mathematical Science, but does not suit those who are studying Natural History, and least of all, Medical Students attending Chemical, and other lectures.

Qualifications of Candidates.

15. By the Statutes of the University it is required that a candidate should be of five year's standing from the time of admission at the University, and that in the course of that period he should have kept, by residence, the greater part of nine several Terms, amounting, on the whole, to about forty-eight weeks in three years; that he should have been a diligent attendant on the Lectures of the Professor of Physick, and have witnessed two dissections; and that he should have kept one Act and one Opponency in the schools; and that a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Physick should be either a Bachelor of Physick of five years' standing, or a Master of Arts of seven year's standing; that he should have witnessed three dissections, and that he should have kept two Acts and one Opponency; but no further residence is required. It may be remarked, that during the period adverted to above, when the Professor gave no lectures, the injunctions concerning dissections became a dead letter: yet there is good reason for believing, from a prohibition issued by the University against the exhumation of bodies, that subsequently dissections were actively carried on in the University.

16. In addition to the foregoing requirements in regard to time, to attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor, and to Exercises in the Schools respectively, the Regulations of the University now further require that a Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Physick should, during his three years' residence, have attended the Lectures of the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany, and of the Downing Professor of Medicine; that during the other two years, if not spent in pursuing Medical Studies here, he should have been employed in attending Medical Lectures and the practice of a Hospital in some acknowledged School of Medicine, in proof of which he must produce certificates; and lastly, that he should have passed an examination by all the above-mentioned Professors: and that a Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Physick should produce certificates of having attended lectures on certain specified subjects, and also of having attended Hospital practice for three years; and that he should have been examined and approved by the Regius Professor of Physick, the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor of Medicine, and a Doctor of Physick appointed by the Senate.

17. The University has, however, been accustomed to allow some of the Exercises in the Schools to be cautioned for. The usual practice has been that, except under very peculiar circumstances, the Act required for the Degree of Bachelor of Physick should be kept; the Opponency too has been usually kept during the last 25 years, although previously it had been discontinued. And for the Degree of Doctor of Physick one Act has always been insisted on, the Candidate being left at liberty either to keep or caution for the second Act and the Opponency, an indulgence which has been granted to candidates for this Degree, because of their being very frequently employed in the practice of their profession at a distance from Cambridge, so that journeys to the University would be both inconvenient and expensive. And in fact, much less importance has been attached to the keeping of these exercises since the establishment of examinations than when they formed the sole test of the qualifications of Candidates for Medical Degrees, and when no inquiries were made as to their studies here or elsewhere.

18. In reply to the questions "Whether any changes might be introduced with advantage to the University, as to the period of residence, the course of study or exercises, and the qualifications required for Degrees in Physick," and "as to the means of promoting its advancement," the Professor begs to state that, not knowing to what extent it may be thought expedient to carry out such changes, he feels a difficulty in returning answers.

Changes desirable in the course of Medical Study.

The most obviously desirable change would be that which should give Medical Students opportunities of acquiring within the University a knowledge of all the necessary branches

J. Haviland, Esq., M.D.

Regius Professorship of Physic.

of their profession, and of thoroughly completing their medical education here, without which opportunities no University can in strictness be considered as a medical school. Towards this, much has been done of late years, and it has been the endeavour to teach all that our present Medical Staff enables us to do; but it must be confessed that very much remains to be done, which can be effected only by increasing the number of our teachers, and, it may be added, by making the endowments worthy of the appointments, and such as would be sufficient to procure the services of men eminent in their respective departments. The Medical Examinations and requirements do not appear capable of much improvement: yet the Professor is desirous of stating his opinion that all persons intending to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Physick should be obliged to pass previously the General Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. There would still be about two years remaining for the study of Physick; and after examination and approval by the Professors of Chemistry and Botany, either before or after the said General Examination, they might offer themselves for examination, according to the present system for the Degree of Bachelor of Physick; and again, three years after, for the Degree of Doctor of Physick, when, if found qualified, they might have this degree conferred. To render this scheme effectual, Students should be recommended to commence their residence at the University before the age of 18, so that they might obtain the Degree of Doctor of Physick before they were 26 years old, the earliest age at which the College of Physicians in London admit persons into their body. The Professor would further recommend that for the Disputations in the schools, which have lost their value and importance, a public *vivâ voce* examination, conducted by the Professor of Physick in the Latin tongue, should be substituted. Without further entering into details, which would occupy too much of the time of the Commissioners, the Professor will confine himself to the observation that it would be a great encouragement to the study of Physick if such Colleges, as possessed Medical Fellowships, were to bestow them as rewards for the successful cultivation of Medical Science rather than of General Literature, and if the valuable Tancred Studentships were made available to the promotion of a spirit of emulation amongst Medical Students.

(Signed) JOHN HAVILAND, M.D.,
December 7th, 1850. *Regius Professor of Physick.*

H.J.H. Bond, Esq., M.D.

Regius Professorship of Physic.

Answers from H. J. H. Bond, Esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic.

GENTLEMEN, 1851.

IN compliance with your request conveyed to me in your communication bearing date the 18th February, I have the honour to submit for your perusal the following observations:—

The first 12 questions in the printed, and the two first in the manuscript paper, which refer exclusively to matters of fact connected with the Regius Professorship of Physic, having been, as I am informed, fully replied to by the late Professor Dr. Haviland, I conclude that it is unnecessary for me to make any statement respecting them, and I will therefore confine my replies to the 13th and 14th of the printed, and the 3rd of the manuscript questions, which invite the expression of individual opinion on certain specified points.

The 13th question I can more conveniently reply to, after having entered at length on the subjects of the remaining two, which I proceed to do by embracing them conjointly.

> "The general condition in the University, of the branch of study to which your Professorship relates, and the means of promoting its advancement."
>
> "Whether, in your opinion, any changes might be introduced with advantage to the University, as to the period of residence, the course of study or exercises, and the qualifications required for the Degrees belonging to your faculty."

General condition of the Study of Physic.

The number of Students attending the medical classes of the University, at all times very variable from year to year, has for several years past steadily and very materially declined. I believe this is to be attributed in great measure to the relation, in which the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford stand to the College of Physicians in London, having been altered by the recent regulations of that body, and to the rising reputation of the London schools, and to the existence of the London University, and to the estimation, in which Physicians individually are held by the public, having less reference than formerly to the University where they are known to have studied and graduated. The privilege and prestige which once attached to the education of the Physician at either Cambridge or Oxford having ceased to exist to the same extent, there remained little to countervail the greater expense incurred and the longer time necessary before the Doctorate in Medicine could be obtained and a position in the profession be secured. These circumstances have, I believe, deterred many from coming to the University as Medical Students that in former years would have done so.

But although the Medical Classes in the University have in consequence numerically declined, the system of instruction which has been pursued with the few that have been educated as Medical Students has not been relaxed, on the contrary, it has received rather a further development. Clinical instruction and hospital attendance, though not formally enjoined by the regulations of the University, have assumed a more prominent and influential part in the system; the number of Pupils, compared with the crowded classes of the metropolitan schools, rendering this personal and practical method of instruction more available and effectual. It has hence resulted, that, although there are but few instances of Students having completed their medical education in the University, most of them have willingly admitted that the time devoted to

H. J. H. Bond, Esq., M.D.

Regius Professorship of Physic.

medical studies during their residence, either in acquiring elementary principles, or in adding to their previous knowledge as advanced Students in Medicine, had been spent advantageously; and the distinction which several of them have early attained in their profession has confirmed this favourable testimony. I may be permitted to add that as regards character, habits of study and intelligence, the Medical Undergraduates of the University will bear comparison, to say the least, with the generality of Students; and it has not seldom happened that a previous career of College idleness has been favourably interrupted from the moment that the Undergraduate has engaged in the medical studies of the University. These particulars I have mentioned with a view of showing that the decline of the study of medicine within the University is assignable rather to external circumstances than to internal defects; the statement will likewise, I presume, justify the consideration of, if it will not suggest the means to be adopted for arresting its further decay and for eventually "promoting its advancement."

The disadvantages that have been detailed, having operated to deter many from entering the University with the intention of becoming Medical Students; the few, that do enter, consist either of such as having graduated with distinction in the mathematical or classical tripos "declare for medicine," induced by the prospect of succeeding to Lay Fellowships, or of Tancred Scholars become Medical Students by obligation of their appointment, and sometimes so "invitâ Minervâ;" with a remainder, the sons of medical men or others still aware of the superior advantages of a Cambridge Degree, as an introduction to any profession; or Undergraduates, who, sent to the University with their destinations in life undetermined, are at some period of their residence, led almost casually to decide upon graduating in Medicine.

These equivocal or precarious sources, which produce the present scanty supply of Medical Students to the University, I submit, might be exchanged for other sources more legitimate and adequate, if the following advantages and inducements could be offered to those proposing to graduate as Medical Students.

Suggestions for the improvement of the study of Medicine.

Firstly. The Medical Undergraduate should, in common with the rest of the Undergraduates, follow the usual course of studies as pursued in the College lecture-room sufficiently long to enable him to attain an amount of proficiency in them, which would, by the intellectual culture, mental discipline, and logical habits of thought such a course is calculated to ensure, afford him a vantage-ground for the prosecution of his ensuing medical education. By this process the labour of attaining the necessary elementary knowledge of his profession would be much abridged, greater precision and a higher scientific standard would be imparted to his inquiries, and the foundation would be laid for those superior attainments which distinguish the physician, whose medical knowledge has been erected on the basis of a matured liberal education; attainments which are seldom found in the practitioner who, having commenced his medical studies when his general education was but little advanced, either never prosecutes them scientifically at all, or in default of a correct and disciplined method to direct him, brings only crude and erroneous notions of science to bear upon the practice of his art. Great as is the importance of such a preliminary education, it must still be remembered that the participation of the Medical Undergraduate in the ordinary branches of University study should not be so long continued that his subsequent medical education would be incomplete at a time when he should be competing for the practice of his profession. Another reason for not deferring his initiation in medical studies too long is to be found in the fact, that few comparatively will undergo the drudgery of learning practical human anatomy if they do not begin early; and further that, as medicine, generally, is a science of observation, habits of abstract study and reading should not so long have preoccupied the mind as to indispose it to the more active and self-reliant methods of inquiry, which are essential to form the mind of the future practical physician.

The Medical Undergraduate's proficiency should, at the term of his preliminary studies be tested by a public examination,—to the passing which, in default of a degree in Arts being conferred on him by anticipation (the usage of the University not allowing this), a sufficient significancy might be given to convey a creditable distinction.

Secondly. The Medical Undergraduate, on the expiration of the time devoted to the general studies of the University, and after having passed an examination in them, should enter on the study of the natural sciences with their especial application to medicine—more particularly theoretic medicine. The distinctive feature in this part of the education of the *Cambridge* Medical Undergraduate should be, that his study of and proficiency in the sciences, which are related to but are more comprehensive than the proper medical sciences, should precede his acquirements in these latter—a method the very opposite to the ordinary mode of proceeding in which the special application of the natural sciences to medicine forms the subject of the Student's inquiries before he has become conversant with these sciences in their widest generality. Agreeably to this view the study of chemistry and general physiology, with zoology and comparative anatomy should be the introduction to the study of human anatomy and physiology and of pathology. Such a course would be strictly a scientific one, the first part being no more than might be considered appropriate as an accomplishment to the education of the general Student; and the latter part affording rather the means of ensuring a philosophical foundation for the subsequent *professional* acquirements of the Medical Student than actually contributing much to these acquirements. This need not prevent the Medical Student from availing himself of the opportunities that might offer of at the same time familiarizing himself with the practical illustration of the medical sciences; as in hospital attendance, &c.* The examination for the M.B. degree would conclude this course of study, and the medical baccalaureate would then be understood as significant of the medical novice possessing the requisite proficiency in the several sciences, which should form the basis of the professional knowledge of the future

* A year's attendance on hospital practice, it will be seen below, would be necessary during his undergraduateship to enable him to obtain his licence ad practicandum at the earliest possible period.

H. J. H. Bond, Esq., M.D.

Regius Professorship of Physic.

physician, but not as implying any considerable acquirements in practical medicine. Those who possessed higher attainments would have the opportunity offered for displaying them by the distinction to be acquired in the newly established Natural Sciences Tripos—a distinction which would be peculiarly appropriate to the Medical Student.

The absolute pretensions of the University to impart from its own Professorial sources the information necessary for its medical alumni need not exceed what has been above stated; for if no more is accomplished than is here proposed, I conceive the University might fairly claim the credit of offering a system of medical education which should invite (as far as amount of instruction alone may be expected to invite), the resort of young men desirous of preparing themselves under its auspices for a liberal profession by a high standard of preliminary medical education. The School of Medicine within the University itself might, indeed, admit of further development and probably would become more complete, but I would insist upon no more than is absolutely necessary to entitle the University to be considered as possessing a medical school, in the light of a substantive part of its system. The Student might, as at present, be expected to complete his qualifications for the licence to practice and for the Doctorate by resorting to other schools without prejudice to this title of the University or to its privilege of reserving to itself the right of examining for, and conferring the license and higher degrees at the proper time on those who had already graduated as Bachelors of Medicine.*

Thirdly. I have said that the University in accomplishing thus much, would continue to invite the resort of Medical Students by the high standard of instruction offered in the preliminary branches of medical education; but unquestionably this invitation would be much more effectual if some share of the emoluments of the University and Colleges were assigned as the reward of a Student's having distinguished himself by his acquirements in the medical sciences; for which the additional distinction of a place in the first class in the Natural Sciences Tripos might be a requisite condition. At present no inducements in the way of distinction or reward are offered for the Student to acquire a proficiency in the medical sciences. In Caius College, it is true, there are three small Scholarships given to proficients in anatomy and chemistry; but with this meagre exception, no one of those premiums with which the University, or rather the Colleges are so richly endowed, is awarded for success in the study of medicine. Though certain Fellowships are appropriated to those who are intending to proceed to Medical degrees, they have been conferred exclusively upon proficients in other sciences or in classical literature; and formerly have even not uncommonly been held by persons who have received no medical education at all. But were it known that but a few even of these sources of emolument would be open for such as distinguished themselves in the medical studies and examinations of the University, there can be no doubt that this inducement, in connexion with the opportunities offered of acquiring such proficiency as has been insisted on, would insure and would maintain a medical school of reputation in the University. It would not be advisable that these emoluments should be of such value, or so long retained, as to render the fortunate possessor of them too independent of future exertions; but if held for a term of years only,† they would be of timely assistance to the young physician during the first years of practice, enable him to maintain his grade in the profession, and encourage him to devote his leisure to the further prosecution of the more scientific branches of medicine.

Mode by which these suggestions might be carried out.

Having ventured to submit the foregoing general views as to the requirements necessary to maintain an efficient medical school in the University, I may be permitted, perhaps, to add a few words in explanation of the mode in which I conceive such a plan might be realized. Its precise adaptation however can, of course, not be indicated, as that would depend on the modifications (if any) that it may be proposed to introduce into the University system generally.

In the detail of the plan, moreover, certain adjustments would be necessary as to seasons and sequence of studies which the peculiarities of medical education, especially the prosecution of practical anatomy, demand, or by which the convenience of the Student would be consulted on his proceeding to complete his studies in other schools—*e. g.* the time of year of his terminating his preliminary medical education in the University should be such as to coincide, as nearly as possible, with the commencement of a medical session in London or elsewhere.

To complete the preliminary course of medical study within the University according to the above scheme, it would be requisite then that the Medical Undergraduate should keep 12 terms before he took his M.B. degree. This is, in fact, less than is actually done at present by the M.B. who has first graduated as B.A. It would be further requisite that more than the major part of each term should be kept, since the terms as kept at present are confessedly inadequate for continuous medical courses.

The preliminary studies of the Undergraduates intending to graduate in medicine with the examination terminating them might be completed in the first six terms. The period of the Medical Undergraduate's examination in the prescribed studies of the University or its extent might possibly not coincide with that of the general body of the Undergraduates, but it does not appear that any great inconvenience would result from introducing some special machinery for examination of the medical class in particular. The remaining six terms should be devoted by the Medical Student to the study of the natural sciences, inclusive of the medical, to the

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* The degree of Bachelor of Medicine, acquired agreeably to the proposed plan, would be as appropriate to the future surgeon as to the future physician; and it does not appear improbable that some intending to practice as surgeons might be induced to commence their academical and professional education at the University; and it might even be thought desirable again to make use of the privelege, which the University possesses, of granting a licence in surgery.

† Perhaps with this restriction it might not be necessary that such Scholarships or Fellowships should be vacated by marriage.

extent above detailed, these terms concluding likewise with an examination, viz., that for the M.B. degree. The whole Undergraduateship of the Medical Student would thus be completed by a residence of four years.

Regius Professorship of Physic.

The scheme of education thus slightly sketched as proposed for the University Medical Students, supposes that the course of lectures on some of the sciences connected with medicine should be more extensive than those which, under present circumstances, the Professors can reasonably be expected to give. Its realization therefore would necessarily be dependent on the extent to which the Professorial system in the University generally should hereafter be carried, and almost implies that the occupants of the several chairs should find the duties assigned to them sufficient to engage their entire time and attention, and not such merely as might be undertaken complementary to other vocations. This, of course, further implies that the endowments of the several chairs should be adequately remunerative of such extended or exclusive devotion of time and ability.

I may be allowed in conclusion, perhaps, to state, as a general apology for advocating a greater prominency being given to the medical faculty and a medical school within the University, that as in their widest acceptation such faculty and school, more than any other, are mainly concerned and conversant with the all-engrossing and important study of life and organization, the further extension of this study cannot but re-act beneficially on the prosecution of other branches of knowledge in the University, and would be in unison with the recent changes that have been introduced, which have for their object the expansion of the range of academic pursuits and the encouragement of more diversified attainments.

The foregoing suggestions respecting the course of study to be pursued by the Medical Undergraduate and the time proposed for its completion necessitate some remarks on the further

Proceedings in Physic by Graduates.

Proceedings in Physic by Graduates.

The M. B. of two years' standing might obtain his licence *ad practicandum* on the conditions at present in force for the licence as far as regards attendance on lectures and examinations, provided he produces certificates of three years' attendance on Hospital practice, in which case he must have attended one year on Hospital practice during his residence as Undergraduate.

M. D.

The M. B. of four years' standing might obtain his doctorate: thus eight years of an academical and professional study would complete the probationary period of the Cambridge Medical Graduate and Licentiate, a term of years which would place him upon a par probably as to age with most Graduates and Licentiates of other Universities, the earliest age for admission at the London College of Physicians being 26.

Proceedings in Physic by Bachelors of Arts.

Proceedings in Physic by Bachelors of Arts.

The B. A. might become M. B. on the expiration of one year from his final determination in Arts, provided that he had attended for the same period (two years) the same lectures and passed the same examinations as the Undergraduate candidate for the M. B. degree. This, of course, would oblige him during his Undergraduateship to have pursued for one year the same course of preliminary medical study as the Undergraduate proceeding to the M. B. degree. But, as by the proposed plan, the Medical Undergraduate would be engaged during his two first years in the general studies of the University, and would pass an examination in these studies; there would be less reason than at present for offering inducements to Students to prefer taking the *ordinary* B. A. degree previously to graduating as M. B. The candidate for high honours in Arts could scarcely, during his Undergraduateship, devote usefully any time to preliminary medical study: the inducement however to graduate in honours in Arts would still remain, unless such distinction should be regarded by the Student as purchased too dearly by delaying for one year only his proceedings in Physic.

Proceedings in Physic by Masters of Arts.

Proceedings in Physic by Masters of Arts.

In the proceedings in Physic by the M. A. four years of study of medicine might be substituted for the five years at present required before obtaining the licence; and the M. D. degree might be conferred at the same time.

> "Whether, in your opinion, the duties enjoined upon you as Professor might be modified in any manner so as to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University."

Modification of the duties enjoined on the Professor.

The efficiency of the duties enjoined on the Professor of Physic, as far as relates to the delivery of lectures (on the principles of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine) to Medical Students, very much depends on the extent to which instruction is given to the same Students in the elementary branches of medical study by other Professors, unless, indeed, the Medical Student be expected to acquire this elementary knowledge elsewhere than in the University; for to deliver a course of lectures on Pathology and the Practice of Medicine to a class uninformed in Anatomy and Physiology would of course be an anomaly. Any modification, therefore, if necessary in this part of his duties, would have reference to the general scheme of medical instruction that might be adopted.

If this scheme should be limited in accordance with what has, in the foregoing observations, been suggested as an appropriate and adequate curriculum of study preparatory to the Medical baccalaureate, the Professor of Physic's course of lectures would be mainly confined to the principles of general Pathology. If a more advanced and comprehensive system of medical instruction were introduced, the Professor might be expected to extend his lectures so as to

H. J. H. Bond, Esq., M.D.

Regius Professorship of Physic.

include the practice of medicine—*i. e.* special Pathology and Therapeutics. A more decided modification is required as respects the duties at present enjoined on the Professor when presiding in the "Schools," which, under existing restrictions and agreeably to prescriptive custom, are entirely at variance and out of keeping with the general plan of modern medical education.

The present exercises in the schools might indeed be usefully modified so as to constitute the *vivâ voce* part of a medical examination, which would be in conformity with the usage practised elsewhere, and would be peculiarly appropriate to a profession in which readiness in the production and application of knowledge is so essential. The inaugural Thesis might also be advantageously retained if more precaution were taken than at present to ensure its being a genuine and creditable performance, and if excellence displayed in it were conspicuously distinguished.

Besides his duties as lecturer and examiner in his own peculiar branch of science, it might perhaps be considered as consistent with the position of the Professor of Physic, that he should preside over a Medical Educational Board formed in conjunction with the Professors of the allied branches of study, so as to ensure more effectually an uniform system of instruction, facilitate its adaptation to the requirements of the profession as they might arise, and also exercise a combined and more influential control over the class of Medical Students as a body, on the termination of their more immediate connexion with the tuition and discipline of their respective Colleges.

I beg in conclusion to apologize for the length to which my reply to the questions of Her Majesty's Commissioners has extended—which has arisen from the apprehension that unless assent were challenged to certain fundamental propositions, and unless certain definite suggestions were hazarded I might fail in answering the purport of the inquiry, and not from the presumption that the viewspropounded might not require great modification.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) HENRY J. H. BOND, *Regius Professor of Physic.*

Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D.

Answers from the Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity.

Sir,

Margaret Professorship of Divinity.

To the request of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge, "that I would have the kindness to furnish them with information on several particulars specified by them; and generally to communicate to them such remarks as may either explain the present condition of the University in respect to the branch of study connected with my Professorship, or indicate means for the further advancement of the same," I feel myself at liberty, and think it right to respond; as well in order to protect my foundation from suffering injury by partial and unauthentic reports of its character which might otherwise reach them, and to vindicate my own manner of discharging the duties attached to it, as to manifest that respect for the Crown which on many accounts is due to it from a Margaret Professor, who would have a difficulty in persuading himself that feelings unfriendly to his foundation could now be entertained in a quarter to which in times past it has owed so much.

Foundation.

1. The Margaret Professorship was founded by the Lady Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII.

Statutable requirements.

2. The Professor is required to read such works in divinity (*leget talia opera in divinis*) as to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and Doctors shall seem necessary and expedient. He is to begin his readings on the first day of Michaelmas Term, and to continue them on every "*dies legibilis accustumatus*" in that and every other Term, unless excused by license, for ill health or "other reasonable cause."

The "*dies legibiles*" have been interpreted in statutes subsequent to the Reformation to be Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; but the earliest calendar we possess (which is antecedent to the Reformation), and in which the "*dies non legibiles*" and "*dies non disputabiles*" are noted, does not correspond to this reckoning.

He is not to discontinue his Lectures for more than four days in a Term unless excused by licence, for ill health or other reasonable cause. He is not to absent himself for more than 14 days in a Term with licence. He is to provide a deputy in his absence. He is to continue his readings in the Long Vacation till the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, unless excused by licence, for ill health or other reasonable cause.

He is to suspend his readings in Lent, if licensed, that he may be the more at leisure to prepare sermons.

About the beginning and end of every Term he is to declare the foundation and say psalms and collects for the dead. Once in a year, about the middle of a Term, he is to read his foundation deed, and in his Missa to say a collect for the Foundress.

If he contravenes these Ordinances he is to be admonished; if he does not reform on the second admonition, he is to be deprived of his stipend; if not on the third, to be removed.

3. These Ordinances have only been modified by use and necessity.

Duties actually performed.

4. With respect to the duties now actually performed by the Margaret Professor, nearly half of the Michaelmas Term I am fully occupied with the Voluntary Theological Examination, of which more will be said presently. In the same Term there is a second Theological Examination (the Crosse Scholarship), on a much smaller scale, in which also I take part. As soon as the Voluntary Theological Examination is ended I begin my Lectures. These I deliver twice a week, till within a few days of the end of Term, when my hearers

Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D.

Margaret Professorship of Divinity.

are leaving for the Christmas Vacation. In the Michaelmas Term of 1849, I lectured four times a week, two of them repetition Lectures, the room (the Arts' School) having proved too small for the audience.

In like manner, in the Lent term, I lecture twice a week, beginning immediately after the B. A. Degrees have been taken; before which time my hearers have not returned into residence; and I continue the Lectures till within a few days of the end of Term, when they again are leaving for the Easter Vacation.

In the Easter Term (or rather half Term) I have not hitherto lectured, nor in the Long Vacation, against which omission however is to be set that I do lecture in Lent, from which by my foundation I am excused: a "reasonable cause," I submit, for not lecturing in the Long Vacation being that there would be no persons to hear me; and, in the Easter Term, that the whole interval, from the time when I cease Lectures to the time when I resume, is not more than I have hitherto required in which to prepare them.

This I have done on an average of one new course for every year since I have held the Professorship.

I have also occasionally taken a turn as preacher in the University church, a duty which, if not perhaps prescribed by my foundation, I have felt to be in accordance with it, and calculated to promote its ends.

No doubt the deed of endowment, however we may interpret the "*dies legibiles*," prescribes more Lectures in number than I have delivered, but it could not have contemplated any such careful composition of them as is now absolutely necessary if attention to them is to be secured; one of the provisions of it requiring the Professor to begin his readings within 14 days of his election, if that election takes place during Term; and within eight days from the beginning of the Term next following, if during Vacation.

Probably the word "*leget*" would have a more limited or literal meaning when books were chiefly if not altogether manuscripts, and copies of them rarely in the students' hands; and "*Lector*" be understood of one who had to give circulation to the contents of those manuscripts, which would have been otherwise out of his hearers' reach, and supply such remarks of his own as suggested themselves at the moment—the reading and not the comment the staple of the Lecture.

I may be here permitted to add that the preparation and delivery of Lectures, and the Examinations in which I am concerned, by no means represent all the duties I discharge in connexion with my office; the communications I am constantly having with the students, who consult me both personally and by letter with respect to the course of their theological studies, occupying a good deal of my time, and affording me much opportunity of being useful.

Lectures.

My Lectures have been on one or other of the ante-Nicene Fathers; on the use of those Fathers; on Liturgies, especially the Liturgy of the Church of England; and on Pastoral Theology, or the acquirements and duties of the Parish Priest.

The attendance on these Lectures varies. In the Lent Term of 1849 the average number of those who left their names for certificates was 140 In the Michaelmas Term of the same year, 344. In the Lent Term of 1850, 167. In the Michaelmas, 267. But besides these, there were many who did not leave their names, and whose numbers I have, therefore no means of knowing; amongst these latter, not a few, graduates.

Original endowment.

5. The original endowment of the Professorship was 20 marks, or 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, chargeable on the Abbey of Westminster, now paid in perpetuity by the Treasury, though not to that exact amount, 10*l.* 17*s* 10*d.* being the actual sum received, less income-tax, last year.

6. This endowment was augmented by King James I., with the great tithes of Terrington St. Clement's, and Terrington St. John's Norfolk, together with a small glebe and premises in the same county; and subsequently by one Alice Davers, with certain premises (now stables) in St. Edward's parish, Cambridge.

7. No extraneous sources of emolument are conjoined with it.

Fees.

8. No fees are received from persons attending the Lectures.

Present annual value.

9. The tithes have been commuted for an annual rent charge of 2,402*l.*; the glebe and premises in Norfolk let for 26*l.* per annum; the premises in Cambridge for 18*l.* per annum.

And here I would correct an answer to this question made by me through the Vice-Chancellor to a Parliamentary Inquiry in 1845. I then thought and stated the rent-charge to be 2,400*l.* instead of 2,402*l.*; the rent of the glebe and premises in Norfolk to be 25*l.* instead of 26*l.*; and I forgot and omitted the 18*l.* per annum for the premises in Cambridge.

Of course large deductions are to be made from this net sum for cost of collection, poor's rates, and various payments, legal, customary, and of good will.

Mode of Appointment.

10. The mode of appointment to the Professorship is by election. The electors are the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, the Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity who have been Regents in Arts.

The Professor must be "*una apta habilis et idonea persona.*" He holds his office for two years, but may be re-elected.

Residence.

11. There is no residence attached.

General condition of the study of Theology.

13, 14. In speaking of the general condition of the study of Theology in the University, and the means of promoting it more effectually, I shall omit all mention of the exercises for Degrees in this Faculty as falling within the Regius Professor's province to explain and not mine, and shall proceed to other matters.

There is a first or previous examination (as it is called), which takes place in the Lent Term of the second year. This all students have to pass: the subjects of it, Paley's Evidences of Christianity; the Old Testament History; and one of the Gospels in the Greek.

Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D.

Margaret Professorship of Divinity.

There is a second examination for questionists who are not candidates for honours This occurs at the time of taking the B. A. Degree: the subjects of it, the first 14 or last 14 chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, and one of the longer or two of the shorter Epistles of the New Testament, in the Greek; the History of the Christian Church from its origin to the assembling of the Council of Nice; and the History of the English Reformation.

In the results of these examinations the Colleges are of course interested, and prepare their students accordingly.

The voluntary Theological examination.

These preparations and these examinations conduce to the success of the Voluntary Theological Examination, as it is called, which is a third examination in Theology that I have to notice. This examination, though open to all that have passed their B. A. Degree, and complied with a condition hereafter to be mentioned, is practically confined to persons about to take Holy Orders; and as most of the bishops now require a certificate from the candidates for imposition of hands of having passed it, the term "Voluntary" is become a misnomer. It is held in the beginning of the Michaelmas Term, or about nine months after the B. A. Degree. The subjects of it are—the Greek Testament; assigned portions of the Early Fathers; Ecclesiastical History; the Articles of Religion, and the Liturgy of the Church of England. This examination is conducted by the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Margaret Professor of Divinity.

There is also a supplemental examination immediately following this, in an assigned portion of the Hebrew Scriptures, for those who volunteer to undergo it, and who have passed the former examination. This is conducted by the Regius Professor of Hebrew.

The Voluntary Theological Examination came into operation in 1843, in which year there were 14 candidates; in 1844 there were 36; in 1845, 83; and so on, in constant increase, till last year, when there were 205, which will probably prove pretty nearly the maximum.

The names of those who pass are arranged alphabetically, and published.

The amount of knowledge displayed by the candidates of successive years, though naturally not increasing in the proportion of the numbers, has been increasing very perceptibly; and on the whole, the working of the scheme, though admitting of improvements, of which I shall speak presently, has been, in my opinion, most satisfactory.

I have said that the preparations made in the colleges for enabling their students to pass the previous examination, and the examination for the B.A. degree, as well as the examinations themselves, have ministered to the success of the Voluntary Theological Examination, which, however, is more fully secured, and may be, I think, secured perfectly, by the lectures of the several Divinity Professors: these lectures, in their turn, conspiring with those of the colleges, to qualify the students for the former examinations also.

Compulsory attendance on Lectures.

Many of these Professors' lectures were numerously attended by the students, even whilst attendance was not at all compulsory; but by a Grace of the Senate, which came into operation last year, a certificate is now required of all persons who present themselves for the Voluntary Theological Examination of having attended the lectures delivered during one Term at least by two of the three Theological Professors. This regulation has the effect of swelling the amount of attendance, and ensuring, so far as it goes, an identity in the parties lectured and the parties examined.

Such is the character of the Voluntary Theological Examination as it exists at present.

In 1848 I addressed a letter to the Bishop of Llandaff, then Regius Professor of Divinity, and published it, in which I stated in detail my views of some improvements which might be effected in our system of teaching theology, consistently with preserving the main fabric of the University teaching, as it is. As in that letter I made those views known to the public, and more especially to the members of the Senate, who appeared to me then, and appear to me still, the persons best fitted to deal with such a question, from local knowledge, from proximate and tentative inspection of the progressive working of the measures for the improvement of the study of theology already introduced, from the interest they have of late manifested in the subject, as well as for another reason, to which I shall shortly advert,—as I then made my views, I say, thus public, I have no reason to withhold them from the Commissioners now.

Suggestions for improvements in the study of Theology.

They are grounded, first, on a projected amelioration of the mechanism of the Voluntary Theological Examination, to be brought about principally by some classification of the candidates who pass it, and by an addition to the examiners (with his own consent) of the Norrisian Professor of Divinity: secondly, on a more complete organization of the lectures of the three Divinity Professors (who would then be *ex officio* the conductors of the examination), such as would bring their lectures into a closer relation to one another, and to the examination itself; each Professor taking on himself one section of the subjects which enter into that examination, as the subjects for his own lectures, and his own share of the examination; and the three Professors thus acting in concert, embracing in their lectures all the subjects of the whole examination: thirdly, on the exaction, from those who present themselves for this examination, of a certificate of attendance at the lectures for a longer period than at present; in fact, for the entire courses of the respective Professors.

It would obviously require some time, in order to carry out this plan, but it is partially in progress even now. Thus, I, for my part, as an examiner in the Voluntary Theological Examination, have had for my share of the subjects, the assigned portion of the Early Fathers, the Ecclesiastical History, and the Liturgy of the Church of England; and I have for some time been engaged, and am engaged still, in reducing my lectures into a two years' course (a period the certificate should cover), which shall comprise all these subjects; the examination, so far as my department of it is concerned, being thus brought into strict

Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D.

Margaret Professorship of Divinity.

correspondence with my lectures, and becoming a test of the attention bestowed on them by the students.

I have felt my way towards these amended arrangements, and have been drifted towards them by circumstances.

For several years after I succeeded to the Professorship, I lectured on the Early Fathers, taking them one after another, in their chronological order, giving a copious analysis of each, translating passages of any peculiar importance literally, and adding, at the end of each Father, a review of the various conclusions, ecclesiastical and theological, involved in his whole works, pointing specifically to the places from which I drew them.

I found, however, that this method failed to communicate to the students consecutive information (which it was my great object, in lecturing on the Early Fathers, to give them) of the state of the early Church, through any lengthened period of it; those who attended the lectures having run their course in Cambridge, long before I could possibly run mine through this series of Fathers, some of them being voluminous, and requiring much development.

It accordingly seemed to me more profitable to put my hearers in possession of the results of my own reading of these ante-Nicene writers, still constantly sustaining myself by references which they might verify and consult at home, and thus furnishing them with the materials for constructing a history of the Primitive Church, taken from original authorities,—a study which our own Church expressly recommends, or rather, enjoins; which our great Divines have cultivated most carefully; which upholds the canon of Scripture; supplies a practical comment on its meaning through the impressions of an age immediately succeeding that of the Apostles; which vindicates our Reformation both against Romanist and Puritan; and which, for all these reasons, has the strongest claims on the consideration of our clergy, and especially in times like our own.

I have already advanced far in giving this new cast to my lectures on Ecclesiastical History, and fitting them for the purposes of the Voluntary Theological Examination.

I still retain my former plan of lecturing on the assigned portion of the Early Fathers; another element, as I said, of that examination which falls to my lot; no better method having suggested itself.

In like manner, I am completing a course of lectures on the Liturgy, my third subject, part of which I have already delivered; as well as revising from time to time those on Pastoral Theology; still with an eye to the same Voluntary Theological Examination, which I regard as the crisis and consummation of the whole: a provision even now acting on the Church most advantageously, and destined, I feel convinced, under the propitious influences I have supposed, to effect eventually a great change for the better in the theological character of our Parish Priests.

The details I have given with respect to re-casting my own lectures, lead me to the mention of that other reason to which I alluded, as rendering it expedient that the reforms of our system should emanate from within our body, rather than from without, namely, that such adjustment of our lectures to our wants as I have described—an adjustment which the Professor is labouring to accomplish, simply because recommended to him by his own personal experience, the surest guarantee for its being sound and wholesome—runs great risk of being disturbed by the intervention of parties at a distance, who, however good their intentions, are not so intimately acquainted with his position, the difficulties and defects of it, and the remedies for those difficulties and defects, as he is himself, and who thus may dislocate plans which he has been shaping with care and pains, render his efforts abortive, break his spirit, and in the end, rather hinder than help the cause they wish to befriend.

Questions set at the Voluntary Theological Examination.

It may, perhaps, be worth while, for the sake of the future, rather than of the past, to observe, in conclusion, that the questions set at the Voluntary Theological Examination very often relate to topics handled in the previous lectures of the Professor, and that every year, as the lectures and examinations approximate, it may be expected that such will be the case more and more; and accordingly, that those who animadvert upon the questions as above the standard of the times, and the parties to whom they are addressed, and as calculated, if not meant, to mislead the public on the amount of information possessed by our students, have to be reminded that such questions as they denounce have probably been already discussed in the lectures, are now set expressly to ascertain whether the hearers of those lectures paid attention to them, and are frequently far better and more universally answered than others which are more trivial.

I have spoken much more of myself and of my proceedings than is at all agreeable to me, but the Commissioners, I trust, will perceive that it is of necessity and not of choice that I have done so.

I have, &c.,

Cambridge, February 21, 1851. (Signed) J. J. BLUNT.

Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D.

Regius Professorship of Hebrew.

Answers from the Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew.

SIR, *Brasted, Kent, January* 15, 1851.

IN compliance with the request of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge, I have the honour of submitting to their notice the following succinct replies to the questions annexed to your letter of the 20th November last, together with the more detailed remarks suggested by the last of them on the present condition of the University, in respect to Hebrew studies and the means of advancing the same.

Q. 1. By whom the Professorship was founded.
Q. 2. What the duties annexed to the Professorship by the original Foundation.
Q. 3. Whether these have been modified or changed, and in what particulars, by any subsequent authority.
Q. 4. What are the duties actually performed.

The Regius Professorship of Hebrew was founded by King Henry VIII. Its duties are defined, in conjunction with those of the cognate Professorships of Divinity and of Greek, in the original Statutes of Trinity College. They consist in lecturing four times at least in the week for the space of one hour during each academical term, and also during the long vacation, unless there should be a pestilence so dangerous as to cause the principal Colleges of the University to dismiss their inmates. The gradual alteration of habits in respect of residence until the present century, when the most salubrious summer in Cambridge would furnish but one or two, if any, who would attend Hebrew lectures, has made the last condition obsolete with regard to this, even more than the two other Professorships. And with respect to all these Professorships the obligation of *four* lectures has been expressly reduced to that of *two* lectures in each week by the revised Statutes of King Charles II.

Ever since the October term of the year 1848, in which I was instituted to the Professorship (and in the course of which I delivered four lectures), my practice has been to comply with the original stricter Statutes, so far as to give four lectures a-week during the whole of the usual period of academical residence in each term; that is, two critical lectures in the Schools on the interpretation of some pre-announced portion of the Hebrew Scriptures, which my hearers follow with the original text before them; and two elementary lectures on the language in my rooms at Trinity College. But beside this standing duty of my office, which I propose to continue without relaxation, I have other occasional duties which, though not imposed by the Foundation, or by any authoritative modification of it, are by usage inseparable from the Professorship. These are (1) assisting the four other Regius Professors (of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Greek) and the Public Orator in the examination for the University Scholarships founded by Lord Craven and Dr. Davies: also more specially (2) the examination for the Hebrew Scholarship founded by Mr. Tyrwhitt; and (3) the Hebrew portion of the examination for the Theological Scholarship founded by Mr. Crosse; and (4) of the voluntary Theological examination in October.

Q. 5. Nature and amount of the original Endowment.
Q. 6. In what way subsequently augmented.
Q. 7. Extraneous sources of emolument (none).
Q. 8. Fees for lectures (none).
Q. 9. Present annual value of the Professorship.

The salary attached to the Professorship, and received according to the original endowment from the Royal Foundation of Trinity College, is 40*l.* per annum; but as this stipend, once a liberal one, has been long augmented from other sources to the Regius Professor of Divinity, so at length, by an Act of the present reign, have the Professorships of Hebrew and Greek been endowed with Canonries in the Cathedral Church of Ely. Being the first Hebrew Professor to enter upon this enlarged endowment, I have never, like my predecessors who were destitute of it, exacted any fee from those who attend my lectures, either the critical or the elementary, but invite all members of the University to attend them gratuitously. The pecuniary value of the Professorship is therefore to me 640*l.* per annum.

Q. 10. Mode of appointment. Election to the office. Conditions of eligibility, and of tenure.

The election to the office is with the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Trinity, St. John's, Christ's, and King's Colleges, with the two senior Fellows of Trinity. The candidate, who must be a Graduate in Divinity, or a Master of Arts, may be examined as to his competency for the Professorship by these authorities; but is always obliged to deliver before them in the public Schools a Latin Prælection illustrative of some Hebrew passage. The condition of tenure is the performance of the academical duties imposed on the Professor as such (*Q.* 2, 3), and now also of those which are required of him as Canon of Ely (*Q.* 6) by the Cathedral Statutes.

Q. 11. Residence; museum, &c. (none).
Q. 12. (Inapplicable).

I occupy by virtue of my office rooms in Trinity College. There is no library or museum of any kind attached to the Professorship.

Q. 13. Whether the duties enjoined might be usefully modified.

I know no better mode of fulfilling the objects of the Professorship than by continuing to combine elementary instruction to the younger Students, with critical and exegetical lectures to the more advanced; both of which, as I have before observed (*Q.* 4), come entirely within the injunctions of the existing Foundation.

Q. 14. Condition of this branch of study in the University.

The disposition towards the study of the Hebrew language depends mainly in this University, as in England generally (whatever may be the case in other countries), on its esteemed connexion with theology. It is of moment that this connexion should be rightly estimated; neither undervalued on the one hand, nor exaggerated, as by those (including some popular lexicographers) who would ascribe to the language itself a prerogative of sanctity which belongs only to its inspired writings, finding mysteries of science in its elements and its structure. The application to its study of just and reasonable principles of philology cannot fail to evince its great importance in sacred learning, to contribute a variety of illustration to the earliest records of mankind, and more especially to that system of intellectual and moral discipline by which the ancient possessors of Divine revelation were trained for a more perfect light hereafter; when this sublime aphoristic speech was to be succeeded by other more appropriate vehicles to the world at large. That intelligent interest in the subject, which I believe to be increasing in the University, needs but a right direction and assistance to lead to very beneficial results.

Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D.

Regius Professorship of Hebrew.

Necessary imperfection of the ordinary study of Hebrew.

Of those who attend lectures it is certain that a large proportion will of necessity, and yet more from choice, be content with a very moderate knowledge; while all should be encouraged to seek the highest attainable proficiency. And it is more peculiarly necessary to bear this in mind in the case of our present subject, because there is none among the studies pursued in the University, in which the mistake of a superficial for an accurate knowledge is so easily made, or with such difficulty corrected to the many. A learner who should begin his Greek reading with the New Testament might imagine, after being enabled to construe the text of some books in it, that he was in a condition to criticize the accuracy of our own or other versions; but the first other Greek book that he attempted to read would suffice to undeceive him; to show him probably that his imagined facility in interpreting the Hellenistic text of the sacred books proceeded from the unconscious recollection of what he had fancied himself competent to judge or to correct. But a learner who had made an analogous study of the original text of the *Old* Testament, and with the same natural imagination, has no *such* means of correcting his mistake, and perhaps continues under its influence all his life. And as it is this mistake alone in any case that verifies the proverbial remark (which were otherwise most untrue) that total ignorance is preferable to "a little knowledge," the effect of such an error cannot be too carefully guarded against here. It is most desirable that all whose Hebrew study is thus limited should be made to understand the necessary imperfection of their grasp of an ancient language, whose extant monuments are so few compared with what must have been its actual extent and copiousness; and that without some further means than they now possess of independent critical knowledge, they are utterly incompetent to review the work of the Hebraists either of the 5th or of the 16th centuries, to correct their real defects or errors, or to measure their value as interpreters with those who had preceded or who have followed them. With the notice of these further means of critical knowledge, and of the opportunities of their cultivation in Cambridge, I will now conclude my answer to the last question of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Rabbinical literature.

The study of Rabbinical literature is the most obvious of these means; and as this involves the actual tradition of those who had the custody of the original text of the Ancient Scriptures (and till a period subsequent to the Christian era its *sole* custody), the utility and importance of this study is necessarily very considerable. Opportunities for its cultivation are never wanting where there are Jewish teachers, such as have always within my memory existed in Cambridge; an eminent learning in this department characterizing the individual who has now for many years received an annual stipend as Hebrew teacher from the University, and whose instruction to the pupils that engage him I have found usefully auxiliary to my own. As the tradition, however, to which this study owes its importance has never since the last great dispersion flowed in a clear unbroken stream—as it is separated, at the highest point to which we can trace it, by very many centuries, from the books whose true critical interpretation is the great object of our search—as it is in regions and under habits very uncongenial to those of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine that the tradition has had its course, before as well as after the highest point of which I speak—its accuracy or purity can never be implicitly trusted. And it becomes an especial duty of those who occupy the Professorial chair in the University to guard others against an overweening or exclusive attachment to a mode of Hebrew study possessing such a prescription as this. The consequences which I would deprecate are—the holding of even the ablest Jewish grammarians as of unquestionable philological authority respecting the ancient language; the disposition to regard superstitiously as infallible the Masoretic determination (valuable as it is) of the text of the Old Testament; and in consequence to disregard contemptuously the testimony which the Alexandrine and other ancient versions often afford to a Hebrew text, varying from that which the existing Jewish MSS. contain.

Means of its pursuit in Cambridge.

Necessity of the study of the cognate Semitic languages.

A more important help, in my judgment, and certainly no less indispensable to a critical mastery of the ancient language of Palestine, is the study of the other Semitic languages, *i. e.*, not only of the old Biblical Chaldee, which, after succeeding the Hebrew as the common speech of the Jews, and surviving in many Rabbinical writings, has also become extinct; but of its sister dialect, the Syriac, of which, though now a dead language, there is a large body of good ecclesiastical literature extant; and also of the yet living Arabic and Ethiopic languages. The original sameness in structure in all these forms of speech, and the preservation of the roots common to them, which, in the instance of the Bedouin Arabs especially, has been in the very soil and climate in which they flourished in the ages of the Bible, unmixed from that time to the present with any foreign language or idiom, mark the great importance to the Hebraist of this collateral aid, and of none more than that which we derive from Arabia, and its older ante-Mahometan monuments. The recently discovered remains of the ancient Assyrian empire have indeed afforded to our own time an accession, which no preceding age had anticipated, to our means of exploring the ancient Aramaic language, as it existed prior to its records in the books of Daniel and Ezra; but were this accession far more abundant than it can ever prove to be, it would not supersede the larger supplies which we have from the later Syriac and Arabic literature. The ready access to this help of sacred philology is the principal advantage of the last century and a half over the age to which we owe most of our authorized versions of the Scriptures; and notwithstanding the excesses in its application by many of the Schultensian school, it must ever continue to be the most valuable implement of Hebrew criticism, without which none can aspire to any eminence in its pursuit.

Desirableness of further encouragement to this study in the University.

Any means therefore by which the study of Arabic may be promoted, I should regard as directly conducing to the objects of my Professorship. And I am the more willing to recommend the claims of a language which, while ancient and very little changed, yields scarcely

Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D.

Regius Professorship of Hebrew.

to any in the extent of territory and of population among which it is now spoken and cultivated; because it does not appear that, in the encouragement recently given in the Universities to the study of the modern languages of Europe, those of Asia have shared in the least. Yet even in a political view, our ever increasing relations to the East bear a sufficient proportion to those with our kindred nations in Europe and America, to give to the cultivated languages of the Levant, of Persia, of Turkey, and of our own possessions in India, a great claim on our interest and attention.

Hoping that these observations may not be wholly unworthy the attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners, to whom I would very respectfully submit them, as in some degree meeting the object of their questions addressed to me,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) W. H. MILL, D.D.,
Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Rev. W. H. Bateson, &c. &c.

Regius Professorship of Greek.

The Regius Professorship of Greek.

The Rev. James Scholefield, M.A. Regius Professor of Greek, was so good as to reply to the questions which were addressed to him respecting his Professorship and the studies to which it relates, but the Professor having subsequently informed the Commissioners that the information which he had sent was not written with a view to publication, it has not been considered right to include it in the body of evidence.

Rev. T. Robinson, D.D.

Answers from the Rev. Thomas Robinson, D.D., Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

Professorship of Arabic.

1.* In answer to my inquiries addressed to the Almonry Office, I am informed by the Secretary, that after a careful search he finds only that in the year 1724 the two Professors (one in each University), called Readers in Arabic, were in the payment of that office, under the authority of the Lord Almoner; and that there are no Records whatever anterior to that year, nor anything to show their origin.

Foundation.

No statutable requirements.

2. I am not aware of any Rules laid down in the original Foundation or Constitution for the duties of the Professorship.

3. I am not aware of any subsequent instructions.

Duties actually performed.

4. Lectures are given in Arabic or Persian Literature, and in the explication of some author, in the Easter Term, three days in the week.

Endowment.

5. The original endowment was 50*l.* per annum, from which sum 9*l.* 10*s.* is annually deducted for Exchequer Fees.

6. Not subsequently increased.

7. No extraneous sources of emolument.

No Fees.

8. No Fees from those who attend Lectures.

Present Value.

9. The present value, 40*l.* 10*s.*

Appointment.

10. The appointment is vested in the Lord Almoner.

No Library.

11. There is no Library appropriated; but there is a Class of Oriental Books in the University Library, which might with great advantage be increased, not only by the addition of MSS., but of many Foreign Editions of Oriental Authors and by a Catalogue Raisonnée.

Suggestions.

13. The number of those who wish to avail themselves of the Lectures is so small, that the time of the Professor would probably be more profitably employed in the preparation of Class books in Arabic and Persian, and the editing some good authors in those languages. To any such plan I shall be most happy to give my best attention, in concert with the Regius Professors of Arabic and Hebrew. But the demand for such books being trifling in this country, and the charge of printing them very great, it will be necessary that provision should be made for the expense of such publications.

Establishment of Arabic Scholarships.

14. I believe the only probable means of increasing the number of Students in those languages, and of exciting a general spirit for their cultivation, would be the establishment in the University of one or more Scholarships, similar to those which have been attended with such marked success in promoting the study of Hebrew.

(Signed) THOS. ROBINSON, D.D.,
Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

REVEREND SIR, *Master's House, Temple, March* 17, 1851.

Lecture Rooms.

In reply to your letter of the 19th ult., Ihave the honour to state, for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners, as the only points within my own knowledge, that

* The numbers refer to the Articles of Enquiry, Nov. 20, 1850.

Rev. T. Robinson, D.D.

Professorship of Arabic.

one of the rooms of the Pitt Press has always been kindly assigned to me, by the authority of the Vice-Chancellor, for the purposes of my Lectures, as I believe is the case also with some others.

That my Lectures have always been gratuitous.

No Fees.

That no Residence, or Rooms in College, are attached to my Professorship. Such provision would undoubtedly facilitate the adoption of regulations for securing residence, which under existing circumstances is impossible, except the Professor be also a Fellow of his College.

No Residence

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient and faithful servant,
(Signed) THOMAS ROBINSON, D.D.,
Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

Rev. W. H. Bateson, &c. &c.

Answers from G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.

G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A.

Pembroke College, Cambridge, March 1851.

Professorship of Mathematics.

Sir,

In reply to the Circular dated November 20, 1850, which I had the honour of receiving from you, I beg to forward the following statement for the information of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) G. G. STOKES,
Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.

To the Rev. W. H. Bateson, Secretary.

Foundation.

The Lucasian Professorship was founded by Henry Lucas, Esq., in the 17th century. With respect to the duties annexed to the Professorship by the original foundation; the nature and amount of the original endowment; the mode of election to the office; the conditions of eligibility; of tenability—I beg to refer to the Deed of Foundation, of which a copy is subjoined. (See Deed of Foundation, marked A.)

Duties actually performed.

The duties actually performed consist in examining the Candidates for the Smith's Prize and Bell Scholarship, and in delivering a course of lectures in the Easter Term. Besides this, in the present Term I revived the practice of being at home twice a week for two hours each time, for the purpose of receiving persons who wish to consult the Professor on mathematical difficulties, a practice which had fallen into disuse. I have not yet had much experience as to the practical working of this system, but from what I have already seen I am inclined to think that it will be useful,* in which case I shall feel bound to continue it, except, perhaps, in the Easter Term, when I give daily lectures.

The original endowment has not been subsequently augmented.

Fees.

There are no extraneous sources of emolument conjoined with it, unless fees for attendance at lectures can be considered such. On the contrary, the Royal Grant (see document marked B) which confirms the deed of foundation excludes the Professor from College and University offices, and prevents him from holding any benefice which involves cure of souls or requires residence contrary to the statutes relating to the Professorship. This grant contains, however, a dispensation to the Professor to hold a Fellowship at any College along with his Professorship, notwithstanding any College statute to the contrary. A later grant (see document marked C) contains a dispensation to the Professor to hold his Fellowship without taking Holy Orders. The validity or invalidity of these dispensations, under various circumstances, seems to involve several legal questions, into which I do not enter.

Amount of Fees.

A fee of two guineas is received from each person attending for the first time the lectures of the Professor. As I have not held the Professorship for two years I cannot give an average: the amount received the first year was 35*l.* 14*s.*

Present Annual Value.

The present income of the Professorship arises from two sources—first, the rent of the farms purchased by the executors of Mr. Lucas, secondly, the fees for attendance at lectures. The gross rental of the farms is 155*l.* a-year. The rent was fixed after certain repairs had been agreed on which were to be executed by the landlord; and therefore a certain percentage, say 10 per cent., of the expense incurred on entering into possession, ought to be deducted from the annual rent. Besides this, there are certain expenses attending the collection of the rent, and allowances on account of tiles, &c., the average amount of which I do not at present know, but which may be estimated at about 7 or 8 per cent. of the rent, say 11*l.* This gives,—

	£.	s.	d.
Gross rent	155	0	0
Deduct for repairs £15 3 5			
Ditto insurance 2 18 0			
Ditto expenses of collection, &c. (about) 11 0 0			
	29	1	5
Net value, about	£125	18	7

* Subsequent experience leads me to doubt whether this provision is likely to be efficient at present.—(*Note added Dec.* 20.)

G. G. Stokes. Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Mathematics.

As to the receipts for lectures I cannot give an average, and shall therefore take them the same as the first year, namely 35*l.* 14*s.* From this is to be deducted 4*l.* 4*s.* for the wages of an assistant, leaving a net balance of 31*l.* 10*s.* This gives approximately for the net income—

	£.	s.	d.
Rent . . .	125	18	7
Lectures . .	31	10	0
	£157	8	7

The delivery of lectures involves, however, some additional expense on account of the purchase and maintenance of a collection of instruments. If a reasonable deduction be made on this account, the net income will be reduced to somewhere about 140*l.*

No Residence, Museum, Library, Collection, or Apparatus.

There is no residence, museum, library, collection, or apparatus attached to the Professorship. There is nothing handed down from one Professor to another except a few letters and manuscripts. There are no funds available for the purchase or maintenance of any museum or collection of instruments. The instruments employed in lecture are the private property of the Professor. It has latterly, however, been usual for the Professor who undertook the course of lectures which I now deliver to take the instruments employed by his predecessor, on a private agreement respecting the cost; and in this very restricted sense the instruments may be regarded as forming a collection attached, not to a particular Professorship, but to the course of lectures delivered on a particular subject. The additions to the apparatus made from time to time are made at the Professor's own expense.

Subjects of Lectures.

The subjects (Optics and Hydrostatics) to which my lectures refer do not, like Chemistry, require much *systematic* instruction in processes of experimental research. An opportunity is afforded to students at lecture of witnessing, and in some cases of performing, a variety of qualitative experiments; and the mode of performing the more important quantitative experiments is explained. But in these subjects any new researches likely to be undertaken which involve quantitative experiments must, for the most part, be of a character so completely original that no general directions can well be given.

Statutes relating to the Professorship.

I think that the statutes relating to the Lucasian Professorship have been drawn up with great wisdom, and that it would be inexpedient (not to enter into the question of right) to alter them in any essential respect. With respect to the provision for receiving students who wish to consult the Professor, I beg to refer to what I have already said. The practice of delivering to the Vice-Chancellor written copies of not fewer than ten of the lectures delivered by the Professor in the preceding year has not, I understand, been attended to since the time of Newton, nor does it seem desirable that it should be continued. No Professor, I imagine, would scruple, under the existing regulations, to substitute a continuous course of lectures for the weekly lecture required by the statutes, which, from the change of customs, would be useless, or all but useless, if delivered. Were the duties of the office much increased, no one, I conceive, whom it would be desirable to have would undertake the office, at least with the present salary. Besides, I do not see how the general instruction of the Students (I speak with reference to Mathematics and Mathematical Physics) could be undertaken by the Professors without a virtual abolition of the office of Professor as at present constituted. I feel satisfied that the ordinary instruction of the great mass of Students cannot be effectually carried on without question and answer, which would altogether change the character of a Professorial lecture. Besides, lectures of this kind, in order to be effectual, would take up so much of the time of the Professors as would leave them no leisure to pursue the branches to which they especially attend to the extent which the modern state of science requires, if it is to be at all adequately represented in the University. I do not at all mean to say that lectures accompanied by experiments are not of great value as *supplementary* to other modes of instruction. But the delivery of such lectures involves no change in existing regulations.

Physical Science.

Suggestions.

My Professorship relates to Mathematics generally, with respect to which the reputation of Cambridge is too well established to need remark. In the opportunities afforded by the University for the study of physical science, there is, however, one desideratum to be noticed, which is *a museum of physical instruments*. There are, I believe, few Universities of any note which are not provided with a museum of the kind. An assortment of the usual instruments required in exact quantitative experiments would be too extensive for anything but a public collection. Such a collection would be useful, not only for the lectures of the Professors, but for enabling resident Graduates who might be engaged in original investigations to perform experiments, to which their researches might lead them, which would require the use of exact instruments. It would be highly advantageous, too, that students generally should have access to such a collection, so far as to see the instruments; more than this would hardly be compatible with the safety of the more delicate ones. For, even though the use of the instruments were explained in the lectures of the Professors, it would greatly tend to clearness of conception in the minds of the Students to have the power of examining them one by one, according as their studies led them to the consideration of such or such an instrument. In the department of Astronomy, an opportunity is in fact afforded to the Students, by the establishment of the observatory, of inspecting the instruments actually employed in the science. A collection such as that here contemplated would not, of course, consist of instruments on at all the same scale of magnitude and expense as those which are devoted to astronomical observation in a first-rate observatory.

G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Mathematics.

Deed of Foundation.

(A.)

Deed of Foundation.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum pervenerit Robertus Raworth de Grayes Inn, in comitatu Middlesexiæ, armiger, et Thomas Buck de Cantabrigia, in comitatu Cantabrigiæ, armiger, executores ultimi testamenti dignissimi viri, Henrici Lucas de London, armigeri nuper defuncti, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis, quod cum prædictus venerabilis et consultus vir Henricus Lucas, armiger, ex propenso suo in Academiam Cantabrigiensem, et in rem literariam affectu a præfatis Roberto Raworth, et Thoma Buck, executoribus suis, terras comparari ad valorem centum librarum annuatim supremo testamento mandaverit, in annuum Professoris, seu Lectoris Mathematicarum Scientiarum in dicta Academia stipendium vel salarium perpetuo cessuras, sub ejusmodi constitutionibus et regulis, quas executores sui, adhibito Procancellarii et Prælectorum Collegiis dictæ Academiæ consilio, tam honori magno istius corporis, quam hujusce literaturæ, omni hactenus præmio destitutæ, incremento ac promotioni judicaverint summopere accommodatas; nos prædicti executores, pro ratione fidei nobis commissæ de exequenda præclari benefactoris voluntate soliciti, rogato prius et impetrato dictorum Procancellarii et Præfectorum consilio, habitoque ad id consilium præcipuo respectu, ordinationes infra scriptas, promovendis istis studiis Mathematicis, uti arbitramur, apprime conducentes, approbamus, omnique per dictum Henrici Lucas testamentum nobis concessa authoritate ratas volumus et declaramus.

Itaque statuimus imprimis et ordinamus, quod perpetuis futuris temporibus quicquid annui reditus (deductis necessariis expensis) ex prænotatis terris ad usum prædictum acquisitis vel acquirendis quacunque justa ratione accreverit, id integre cedet in subsidium et præmium Professoris Mathematici, modo infra dicendo, et sub conditionibus mox exprimendis electi, et constituti.

Quod officium attinet dicti Professoris Mathematici, ut horum studiorum, qua publice, qua privatim, excolendorum ratio habeatur, volumus et statuimus ut dictus Professor teneatur singulis intra unius cujusque termini Academici spatium septimanis semel ad minus aliquam Geometriæ, Arithmeticæ, Astronomiæ, Geographiæ, Opticæ, Staticæ, aut alterius alicujus Mathematicæ disciplinæ partem (pro suo arbitratu, nisi aliter expedire Procancellario visum fuerit) per unius circiter horæ spatium legere atque exponere, loco et tempore a Procancellario assignandis sub pœna quadraginta solidorum pro singula lectione omissa, ex stipendio ipsi debito per Procancellarium subtrahendorum, et Bibliothecæ Academicæ, pro coëmendis libris, vel instrumentis Mathematicis, applicandorum; nisi ex gravi corporis infirmitate officio suo satisfacere non poterit. Quam tamen excusationem nolumus ultra tres septimanas valere, ut nisi elapsis tribus septimanis alium substituat idoneum Lectorem, Procancellarii judicio approbandum, sciat sibi pro qualibet lectione prætermissa viginti solidos de stipendio suo per Procancellarium subtrahendos, et usui prædicto applicandos. Quo autem dictus Professor ad munus hoc legendi non perfunctorie præstandum efficacius astringatur, præstiti fideliter ab ipso officii certius extet indicium, et studiorum præsentium fructus quadantenus etiam ad posteros derivetur, statuimus ut dictus Professor semel quotannis, proxime ante festum Sancti Michaelis non pauciorum quam decem ex illis quas præcedente anno publice habuerit, Lectionum exemplaria nitide descripta Procancellario exhibeat, in publicis Academiæ archivis asservanda; quod si ante tempus præscriptum facere neglexerit, eo usque careat stipendio suo, donec effectum det, et quanta fuerit rata portio temporis postea elapsi, usque dum id perfecerit, tantam redditus sui vel salarii annui partem Procancellario teneatur exolvere, Bibliothecæ Academiæ ad usus prædictos applicandam. Quinetiam decernimus, ut dictus Professor teneatur duobus per singulas cujusque termini hebdomadas a Procancellario præstituendis diebus, unoque extra terminum die, quandocunque dictus Professor in Academia præsens fuerit, per duas horas itidem prælegendas omnibus illum consulturis vacare, liberum adeuntibus aperto cubiculo accessum præbere, circa propositas ipsi quæstiones, et difficultates haud gravate respondere; in eum finem globos et alia idonea instrumenta Mathematica penes se in promptu habere; inque omnibus ad illud propositum spectantibus studiosorum pro sua virili conatus adjuvare; quorum aliquod si ultro neglexerit, corripiatur a Procancellario, et si de neglecto officio sæpius admonitus neutiquam se emendaverit, poenam incurrat intolerabilis negligentiæ inferius decretam.

Porro ut horum observatio fortius muniatur, et ne quis ex dicti Professoris absentia aboriatur neglectus, statuimus ne dictus Professor inter præfinita terminorum intervalla Academia excedat, aut alibi extra Academiam per sex dies continuos moretur, nisi gravissima de causa per Procancellarium approbanda, idque petita prius et impetrata a Procancellario venia: sin fecerit secus, quanta fuerit rata portio temporis ab egressu suo præterlapsi, tanta salarii sui parte penitus excidat. Quod si forte diutioris ab Academia absentiæ, quæ dimidii termini spatium excedat, causa acciderit necessaria, Procancellarii, et duorum (qui Collegiorum Præfecti fuerint) seniorum Doctorum judicio approbata, aliquem interea idoneum substituat, qui suo loco legat, et reliquis muniis fungatur modo supradicto, et sub poena consimili.

Quinimo pari causa, ne dictus Professor ab officii sui debita executione distrahatur, nolumus omnino et prohibemus, ut is ulla quavis ecclesiastica promotione gaudeat, quæ animarum sibi curam adnexam habeat, aut residentiam exigat hisce statutis adversantem; sub pœna amissionis, ipso facto, omnis juris quod in hac sua professione prætendere valeat.

Quoad personam vero et qualitatem Mathematici Professoris, volumus et injungimus, ut qui huic provinciæ admovetur, sit vir bonæ famæ, et conversationis honestæ, ad

G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Mathematics.

Deed of Foundation.

minimum Magister artium, probe eruditus, et Mathematicarum præsertim scientiarum peritia instructus. Ejus autem nominandi, et eligendi jus et potestas esto penes nos prædictos executores venerabilis viri Henrici Lucas, durante nostra utriusque vita, aut uno supremum diem obeunte, penes alterum e nobis, qui in vita superstes permanserit. Postea vero perpetuo futuris temporibus ejus eligendi plena potestas sit penes Procancellarium, et Præfectos omnium Collegiorum dictæ Academiæ, vel illam partem Præfectorum qui electioni interfuerint, et peragatur tunc electio in hunc modum. Postquam Mathematici Professoris locum quacunque ex causa vacare contigerit, Procancellario incumbet quam cito fieri poterit, schedula scholarum publicarum ostio per octo dies continuos affixa, cum de dicta vacatione, tum de tempore ad futuram electionem destinato significare (tempus autem electionis ultra trigesimum a prima significatione diem extrahi nolumus) quo tempore dicti electores publicis in scholis in unum congregati juramento semetipsos obstringant, seposito omni privato respectu, affectuque sinistro, se nominaturos, et suo comprobaturos suffragio quem, conscientia teste, ex petitoribus (vel ex iis qui ab electorum quolibet nominantur) maxime secundum prænotatas qualitates idoneum censuerint ad id munus obeundum; is vero, in quem plura suffragia conspiraverint, pro electo habeatur: quod si duobus forte vel pluribus paria obvenerint suffragia, Procancellario jus erit unum ex illis, qui aliis (si quando id contigerit) plura et inter se paria suffragia obtinuerint, pro suo arbitrio eligendi. Electus autem proximo opportuno tempore admittatur a Procancellario, præstito ante admissionem juramento se munus Professoris Mathematici a dignissimo viro Henrico Lucas in hac Academia institutam juxta ordinationes et statuta officium suum concernentia, pro suo posse fideliter executurum. Denique, quo prædictus Professor intra debitos honestatis atque modestiæ limites contineatur, neque de ulla criminum ultro admissorum impunitate præsumat, statuimus ac decernimus, ut si dictus Professor convictus fuerit vel propria confessione, vel per testes idoneos, vel per evidentiam facti de crimine aliquo graviore (puta de læsa Majestate, hæresi, schismate, homicidio voluntario, furto notabili, adulterio, fornicatione, perjurio) vel si intolerabiliter negligens fuerit, neque pœnis superius expressis poterit emendari, per Procancellarium et Collegiorum Præfectos (vel majorem eorum partem) a sua amoveatur Professione, sine spe regrediendi, aut commodum aliquod ulterius percipiendi. Quod si senio, morbo diuturno, aut incurabili impotentia, seu debilitate corporis vel animi fractus, suæ Professioni (modo et forma prædictis) perficiendæ non suffecerit, abrogetur ei Professio per Procancellarium et dictos Præfectos (vel majorem eorum partem) hoc tantum adhibito moderamine, ut illi (sic a Professionis munere non sua culpa dimisso) si tempore Professionis suæ laudabiliter se gesserit, neque alias ipse de proprio ad valorem centum librarum annuatim provisum fuerit, tertia pars stipendii remaneat usque ad mortem suam; reliquis partibus successor sit tantisper contentus, integrum post ejus mortem percepturus. In cujus rei testimonium nos præfati Robertus Raworth et Thomas Buck sigilla nostra præsentibus apposuimus. Dat. 19 die Decembris, Anno Regni Domini nostri Caroli Secundi dei gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniae, Regis, Fidei Defensoris, &c., decimo quinto, Annoque Domini 1663.

(B.)

Grant of King Charles the Second confirming the Foundation.

Carolus Secundus Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c. Omnibus et singulis has literas visuris salutem. Cum per dilectos nostros Robertum Raworth et Thomam Buck, Armigeros, Executores ultimæ voluntatis consulti viri Henrici Lucas, Armigeri, nuper defuncti innotuerit nobis dictum Henricum Lucas in rei literariæ beneficium Professoris Mathematici munus in Academia nostra Cantabrigiensi instituisse; necnon dictis iisdem Executoribus suis, adhibito Procancellarii et Præfectorum Collegiis dictæ Academiæ consilio, quæ ad dicti muneris commodam constitutionem, ac executionem debitam sibi ex usu viderentur, ordinandi curam commendasse: Et cum dicti Executores pro ratione fidei sibi commissæ, rogatò prius et impetrato prædictorum Procancellarii, et Præfectorum consilio, ordinationes quasdam fecerint eo conducentes, quas a nobis supplicite oraverint authoritate nostra regia stabilitas iri et ratificatas. Item cum dicti Executores de prædicto munere ulterius bene mereri studentes, juxta consilium Prædictorum Procancellarii et Præfectorum, per sanctionem quoque nostram Regiam dicti Professoris Lectionibus publice habendis certos ex Academicis auditores assignari; ab Electoribus dicti Professoris et ab Electo Professore juramentum exigendi potestatem fieri; dicto Professori, si Collegii cujusvis socius fuerit, sodalitii sui una cum dicto Professoris loco retinendi privilegium indulgeri; et si ante susceptum hoc munus socius non fuerit, ut postea in socium eligi possit, facultatem concedi; eundemque demum Professorem a muneribus quibusdam publicis obeundis eximi ac prohiberi a nobis itidem supplices efflagitaverint; Nos dictæ Academiæ commodo juxta ac studiorum profectui consultum capientes, dictorumque votis Executorum benigne annuentes, imprimis ordinationes istas a prædictis Executoribus confectas Regia nostra potestate sancimus, et confirmamus, iisque omnibus et singulis plenum obsequium deberi atque præstari volumus et mandamus. Item lectionum, quas secundum ordinationes prædictas Professor Mathematicus habere tenetur, auditores esse volumus non-graduatos omnes post annum secundum, et Artium Baccalaureos omnes usque ad annum tertium sub eadem pœna cui per statuta Academica obnoxii sunt a reliquis publicis Lecturis absentes. Quinetiam Procancellario potestatem impertimus juramentum exigendi et administrandi tam illis, qui per dictas ordinationes eligendi jus obtinent, quam Professori electo et mox admittendo, juxta sensus in dictis ordinationibus expressos, atque præscriptos. Porro volumus et statuimus, ut dictus Pro-

fessor eligi possit in socium cujusvis Collegii non vetante professione sua; et ne is sodalitio suo, si quod ante susceptum hoc munus obtinuit, aut postea obtinebit, vel ullis sodalitii sui emolumentis aut privilegiis eo tantum nomine, seu causa privetur, quovis cujuscunque Collegii statuto non obstante. Nolumus denique et prohibemus, ut prædictus Professor Decani, Thesaurarii, Seneschalli, aut Lectoris cujusvis in suo Collegio munus capessat, aut ut inibi Tutorem se gerat (nisi Nobilium forte vel generosorum sociis commensalium) vel ut Procuratoris, Taxatoris, aut alterius cujuslibet lectoris publicum in Academia officium sustineat, sub pœna omissionis ipso facto omnis juris, quod in hac sua professione prætendere valeat. Quapropter et dictum Professorem ab omnibus et singulis muneribus istis prædictis liberatum volumus et exemptum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium decimo octavo die Januarii, Anno Regni nostri decimo quinto.

G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Mathematics.

Per breve de privato sigillo,

HASTINGS.

(C.)

Grant of King Charles the Second, containing a Dispensation to the Professor to hold a Fellowship without taking Holy Orders.

Carolus Secundus, Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, etc. Omnibus et singulis has literas visuris salutem. Cum munus Professoris Mathematici in Academia nostra Cantabrigiensi a consulto viro Henrico Lucas non ita pridem institutum authoritate nostra regia et literis patentibus stabiliverimus, et ordinationes ad idem munus spectantes raticaverimus, et ad petitionem executorum cum consilio Procancellarii et Præfectorum privilegia insuper nonnulla eidem Professori Mathematico in perpetuum concesserimus; inter quæ statuimus ut dictus Professor eligi possit in socium cujusvis Collegii non vetante Professione sua, et ne is sodalitio suo, si quod ante susceptum hoc munus obtinuit aut postea obtinebit, vel ullis sodalitii sui emolumentis aut privilegiis eo tantum nomine seu causa privetur quovis cujuscunque Collegii statuto non obstante. Quod privilegium ea intentione illi indulsimus ut eidem Professori liceret quodvis sodalitium capessere et retinere. Quod ut debitum sortiatur effectum nec restrictioni alicui in damnum aut præjudicium ejusdem Professoris pateat indulgentia nostra; insuper volumus et statuimus ut verba nostra prædicta in favorem dicti Professoris semper accipiantur, ut non eo tantum sed nec alio quovis nomine aut causa sodalitio suo aut ejus emolumento privetur nisi quod quemlibet ejusdem Collegii socium cujuscunque professionis et ordinis merito privare debeat. Et speciatim volumus et ordinamus ut ordines sacros non nisi ipse voluerit, suscipiat, nec ob defectum sacrorum ordinum sodalitio cedere ipse teneatur aut ab aliis quibusvis cogatur, sed ea immunitate quamdiu suo munere fungitur gaudeat et fruatur quo quilibet socius Medicinæ aut Juri civili vel canonico dicatus frui solet quovis cujuscunque Collegii Statuto aut consuetudine vel interpretatione quacunque non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Aprilis, Anno Regni nostri vicesimo septimo.

Per breve de privato sigillo,

PIGOTT.

SIR, *Pembroke College, Cambridge, Dec.* 20, 1851.

IN reply to the Circular relating to the University Lecture Rooms, Museums, &c., which I had the honour of receiving from Her Majesty's Commissioners, I beg to forward to you the following statements.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) G. G. STOKES,

Rev. W. H. Bateson, Secretary. *Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.*

Lecture Rooms.

1. The Lecture Rooms, properly so called, which belong to the University are those of Divinity, Botany, Geology, and Anatomy; to these may be added the Mineralogical Museum, which is adapted for a lecture room as well as a museum, to which, from the nature of the collection, there can be no objection.

The Divinity Lecture Room, which is the one in which my own lectures are given, is capable of containing perhaps 200 auditors. The Geological Lecture Room and the Mineralogical Museum, especially the former, would hold more; the Anatomical Lecture Room not so many.

Museums.

There are very good Museums of Mineralogy, Geology, and Anatomy. The two latter are immediately contiguous to the corresponding lecture rooms. There is, however, no museum of physical instruments. The want of such a collection is strangely inconsistent with the high character which Cambridge maintains for the study of the exact sciences, and astonishes foreigners who visit the University. Another great want of a similar nature is that of a Chemical Laboratory. At present nothing of the kind exists, with the exception of a small room, attached to the Botanical Lecture Room, which is used by the

G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Mathematics.

Professor of Chemistry as a laboratory for the purposes of lectures. But it would be essential to the vigorous prosecution in the University of the study of a science in which so much depends on manipulation, that there should be a complete and thoroughly equipped laboratory for the use, not only of the Professor, but also of such other members of the University as might engage especially in the study of that science.

Lecture Rooms.

The lecture rooms at present used, taken as a whole, occupy a pretty central situation. The Geological Lecture Room, the Mineralogical Museum, and the Anatomical School, are used respectively by the Professors of Geology, Mineralogy, and Anatomy. The Divinity Lecture Room is used by the Norrisian Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, and the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. The Botanical Lecture Room is used by the Professors of Botany and Chemistry, and by the Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

2 and 3. The following is a list of the other rooms in the University used for lecture rooms, and of the Professors by whom they are so used. The list is taken from the programme of Professors' Lectures for the present Academical year.

Places	Used by
The Arts School . . .	Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.
The Law School . . .	Regius Professor of Civil Law.
The Hospital . . .	Regius Professor of Physic.
Downing College (room in) .	Downing Professor of the Laws of England.
Downing College (room in) .	Downing Professor of Medicine.
A room in the Pitt Press .	Regius Professor of Greek. Lord Almoner's Reader of Arabic. Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry.
Trinity College (room in) .	Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Observatory . . .	Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.
St. Catherine's Hall (room in)	Professor of Arabic.

Lecture Rooms required.

4. In the plan which has been proposed for the new library, it has been contemplated to devote the under part to museums and lecture rooms. One wing of the proposed building has already been erected. This wing contains the Mineralogical and Geological Museums, and the Geological Lecture Room. The University possesses no funds for carrying out this plan. The wing which has been already built has been erected solely by voluntary contributions. It is needless to say that a more ample provision of lecture rooms would be required in case the professorial system of the University should receive any considerable extension, when so much difficulty is felt even under existing circumstances.

Fees.

5. Till very lately the lectures of the different Professors were quite independent of each other with regard to the fees, if any, paid for attending them. Nearly half of the Professors lectured gratuitously, and the rest charged a fee ranging from one to five guineas for the course of lectures.

Attendance on Lectures.

A regulation was passed by the Senate in October, 1848, according to which those who, being candidates for the degree of B.A. or honorary M.A., are not candidates for honors, are required to attend the lectures delivered during one term at least by some one or more of a specified set of Professors, and to obtain a certificate of having passed an examination satisfactory to one of the Professors whose lectures they have chosen to attend. This regulation, and the institution of the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes, which took place at the same time, rendered a certain amount of co-operation necessary on the part of those Professors who were affected by these measures. Accordingly, those Professors agreed to certain regulations, of which the following are those which relate to fees.

"(2.) That *lecture tickets*, not transferable, be delivered by the Registrary to all Undergraduates who apply for them, directly or through their College Tutors: these tickets being of two kinds, namely, *special tickets*, delivered on payment of three guineas each, and admitting the person thereon named to the lectures of some one Professor in one or more years; and *general tickets*, delivered on payment of five guineas each, and admitting the person thereon named to any one or more of the courses of Professors' Lectures, in the same or different years; and that a Professor's Certificate be not given to any Undergraduate who has not provided himself with one or other of such tickets."

"N. B. These regulations refer only to the attendance of Professors' Lectures *required by Grace A.*" (the Grace relating to the professorial qualification for ordinary degrees). "The attendance at the Lectures of Professors on the part of persons wishing to take a degree in the Faculties of Law or Medicine will continue to be regulated by Graces already in operation, and by the Professors concerned therewith. The full courses required by Grace for such degrees being fifty lectures, will generally occupy two terms; and for these two terms, the regulations (as to fees) made for those proceedings in the Faculties may be different from those here stated."

"The terms of attendance of persons not requiring certificates will, as hitherto, be regulated by the Professors severally."

"It is understood that the Professors may admit gratuitously to their Lectures persons recommended by the Tutors, in such cases as have hitherto been customary."

"(3.) The sum raised according to Article 2 shall be distributed in the following

manner:—the Registrary shall retain a shilling of every guinea; and, after providing for the expense of the Lecture Tickets, the residue shall be divided (for the present) into sixteen shares; two of these shares shall be given to the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, and the Jacksonian Professor, in consideration of their expenses in apparatus and preparations; and one to each of the other ten Professors named in Grace A."

G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Mathematics.

So long as the Professors' Lectures are independent of each other, the attendance of the Students on each being perfectly voluntary, I think it is best that the remuneration of each Professor should be independent of the others. The regulation requiring a Professor's Certificate as an essential condition for obtaining an ordinary B.A. degree rendered it advisable that a different system should be adopted, so far as the Lectures bearing on this certificate were concerned. Should the University at any future time think fit to pass any other measure by which a certain number of the Professors would be included in some general scheme of a similar nature, a re-arrangement of the system of fees would doubtless follow in natural course.

6. In the following remarks I shall confine myself to the third head noticed in the Circular of the Commissioners, namely, "Mathematics, and their applications to Natural Philosophy."

Mathematical Lectures.

With respect to Professorial Lectures on Mathematics, I beg to refer to the opinion which I have already expressed as a member of the Board of Mathematical Studies, who in their First Report observe, "these Lectures" (the Lectures of the Mathematical Professors) "cannot, however, be expected under any arrangement to supersede other channels of instruction; and it may be doubted whether Professorial Lectures on pure Mathematics are ever likely to form an effective part of the general system. The case is different with the branches of Natural Philosophy, the importance of experimental and illustrative Lectures on which, as *supplementary* to other modes of instruction, cannot be too much insisted upon." Indeed, I think that Professorial Lectures in pure Mathematics, except perhaps in a few of the highest subjects, would be of very little use. The great mass of Students require a good deal of personal superintendence, so that for general Mathematical instruction College Lectures are far more effective than Professorial could be. By *Professorial Lectures* I understand Lectures which those who attend have nothing to do but to hear, and are not examined in any way. It is true that in the Scotch Universities the Mathematical instruction is carried on by the Professors; but the Professorial Lectures are there much what College Lectures are here; and it is the nature of the Lectures, not the name by which they are called, which determines their utility. It is true that in the case of a few of the highest subjects it is impossible to form classes in the different Colleges, in consequence of the small number of Students who proceed so far. But such subjects are, I conceive, much better learned by studying books at leisure than by hearing Professors' Lectures.

As regards the applications of Mathematics to Natural Philosophy, Lectures are actually given by the Mathematical Professors in those branches which are included in the course for Mathematical honors, or at least such of them as admit of being illustrated by experimental Lectures. I very much doubt whether it would be possible, under existing circumstances, for the Professors to secure Classes, were Lectures given in branches which do not enter into the public examinations of the University.

Residence.

7. There are hardly any of the Professorships to which residences or rooms in College are attached. I will only state positively that there is nothing of the kind attached to the Lucasian Professorship.

I think that it would be inconvenient to attach residences to particular Professorships, because the same Professorship would be liable to be held at any time by a married man, who would require a house, at another by a Fellow of a College, who would be resident in his College. The same inconvenience would not attend the plan of providing a limited number of residences for the body of Professors generally, and allowing each Professor, or each of those Professors whose residence during the greater part of each Academical year might be considered desirable, the option of a residence or an equivalent increase of salary: yet I do not see that even this plan would offer any greater facilities for passing regulations to enforce the residence of Professors than increasing their salaries to an amount equivalent to the value of a residence; for it is not the difficulty of procuring houses which is an obstacle to the immediate introduction of such regulation, but the circumstance that, in consequence of the smallness of the salaries attached to most of the Professorships, the services of the best men could not be secured were not a good deal of latitude allowed with respect to residence.

Answers from the Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

"By whom the Professorship was founded."

Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

Foundation.

The Professorship of Moral Philosophy, as it is now termed, was founded in 1667, under the title of a Professorship of *Moral Theology and Casuistical Divinity*, by Dr. John Knightbridge, of Spofforth, Yorkshire. His will being found after his death to be informal and invalid, the design was carried into effect by his brother Anthony. The foundation was augmented by Dr. Smoult, the first Professor, who held the office from 1683 to his death in 1707.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

"What the duties annexed to the Professorship by the original foundation or constitution."

Statutable requirements.

By the original foundation the Professor was to be B.D. and *fifty* years old at least, and was to deliver *five* lectures every term; a copy of which was to be exhibited at the end of each term to the Vice-Chancellor, to be either printed or kept in the public library.

"Whether these have been modified or changed by any subsequent authority; and if so, in what particulars."

Modification of Duties.

No Professor on the original terms could be found. The Court of Chancery being applied to, directed, in 1680, that the Professor should be at least *forty* years old, and should deliver *four* lectures each term.

"What the duties actually performed."

Duties actually performed.

The present Professor is not aware that any lectures were given by any of his predecessors in the office. He himself has given at least twelve lectures every year, (except the year in which he was Vice-Chancellor); and has applied to the electors for permission to give twelve lectures in one term instead of four in each term, which permission has been granted. In the present year the Professor has given *twenty* lectures, in conformity with an arrangement made in reference to rules recently established by the University. According to these rules students are required to attend the lectures of some one or more of certain Professors, among whom is the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and to undergo examinations by the Professors; and although these rules are not as yet fully in operation, the Professor has given his lectures and prepared his examinations as if they were.

The Professor has also published several of the lectures, which he has delivered, and other works relating to the subject; especially a book entitled *Elements of Morality, including Polity*, of which two editions have appeared.

Prizes.

The Professor has also offered to give every year, so long as he holds the professorship, two prizes of 15*l.* to the two persons who shall show the greatest proficiency in moral philosophy, in the examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos, which offer has been accepted by the University.*

"What the nature and amount of the original endowment."

Original Endowment.

Dr. Knightbridge's endowment was a rent charge in Yorkshire, certain lands in Essex, and a house in the Minories, amounting (after certain charges) to somewhat more than 50*l.* per annum.

"Whether, and in what way, subsequently augmented."

Augmentation.

Dr. Smoult, the first Professor, added an endowment of 300*l.*, which was invested in lands in Herts.

The house in the Minories was, in 1837, sold to the London and Blackwall Railway Company.

The lands in Essex were, in 1838, sold advantageously to J. Attwood, Esq., under an Act of Parliament.

The proceeds of these sales were invested in public securities in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery.

"Whether any extraneous sources of emolument conjoined with it."

I know of none.

"Whether any fees received from the persons attending the lectures of the Professor; and if so, the average annual amount thus received."

No Fees.

No fees have hitherto been asked or received from persons attending the lectures of the Professor. When the new rules of the University come into full operation, certain of the students will have to pay certain sums for lecture tickets. This payment, as the matter is for the present arranged, is to be divided in a certain manner among the general body of the Professors. What the average of such payment will be it must, I think, be very difficult to say, till the new rules have been for some time in operation.

"The present value of the Professorship annually, distinguishing the several sources of income."

Present Annual Value.

The present annual income is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent charge in Yorkshire	26	16	3
Lands in Herts	32	0	0
Accountant General	74	0	0
	£132	16	3

"The mode of appointment, or election to the office; the conditions of elegibility; of tenability."

Mode of Appointment.

The Professor is elected by the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius and Margaret Professors of Divinity, and the Master of Peterhouse; the last having a casting vote.

For conditions of eligibility, see answers to questions 2 and 3.

* The Professor has more recently offered a prize of 20*l.* for the *middle Bachelors*, as well as the two prizes of 15*l.* for the *commencing Bachelors:* and these prizes have been accepted by the University.

"Whether, in your opinion, the duties enjoined upon you as Professor might be modified in any manner so as to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University." — *Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.*

Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

I do not see any way in which the duties enjoined upon the Professor could be advantageously modified, except it were thought necessary to give a more formal sanction to the practice which I have adopted, of giving all the lectures in one term. This practice, according to the present habits of the University, I think to be a great improvement on the Founder's plan.

Opinion as to the modification of duties.

The Professor's principal means of promoting the study of his subject is by his lectures, and their connexion with examinations; a matter in which the University must make its own rules; and has recently made them with reference to the improvement of this study; and is likely to go on doing so, if not interfered with.

Perhaps more weight might be given to the Moral Sciences in general, and the beneficial influence of the Professor's lectures on such subjects might be promoted, if there were a *Board of Moral Studies*, similar in its constitution to the Board of Mathematical Studies recently instituted. But this also is a matter which the University must regulate for itself. It has lately been employed in endeavouring to construct such a scheme.

"The general condition in the University of the branch of study to which your professorship relates, and the means of promoting its advancement."

General condition of the Study.

The study of Moral Philosophy though not, till recently, promoted by the lectures of the Professor, has never ceased to be pursued in the University to a considerable extent. Besides the examinations in Paley's Moral Philosophy, which are part of the examination for the ordinary B. A. degree, there are some college lectures and examinations on such subjects; and proficiency shown in such subjects aids candidates, in some cases, in obtaining fellowships; though hitherto, I conceive, not in any great degree. The most effective means of promoting the study of Moral Philosophy in the University would be, that the colleges should establish or continue lectures and examinations upon the subject within themselves, preparatory to the lectures and examinations on the same subject appointed by the University; and especially, that they should give more weight to proficiency in the subject in their elections to Fellowships. It does not seem unlikely that this will take place, in consequence of the establishment of the Moral Sciences Tripos. The places which students obtain in the Classical Tripos, established 28 years ago, in a few years came to have great weight in the elections of Fellows of Colleges.

No external legislation could accelerate this result. No legal obstacles to such a change exist. And the independence of the Fellowship elections of Colleges could not be interfered with by any extraneous power, without, in effect, destroying the existence of the Colleges.

Prizes.

The advancement of the study of Moral Philosophy would be promoted by any measure which should give additional value to the honour belonging to an elevated place in the Moral Sciences Tripos: for instance, by prizes given to persons so placed. From a persuasion that this is so, I have, as before stated, offered two prizes of 15*l.* to such persons.

(Signed) W. WHEWELL.

My Lord, *Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, March* 27, 1851.

Lecture Rooms.

I have received with the date "Cambridge University Commission, February 19, 1851," a list of queries relative to the lecture-rooms and houses for Professors in this University. Several of those queries refer to points on which those Members of the University who wish to promote the general studies of the University, and the efficiency of the Professor's instructions, have long felt great difficulties which they see no way of removing. I do not know whether it will be any satisfaction to your Lordship, or lead to any advantage, that I should state some of the difficulties which the queries bring to mind. Without much expecting that this will be the case, I will make a few brief remarks on the subject.

1, 2, 3. It may suffice to say, generally, that the University Lecture Rooms, including all that can be used, the Public Schools, College Halls, and the like, are insufficient to answer their purpose *well*, though I am not aware that any Lectures have been prevented from this cause.

4. The "New Library" plan includes Lecture-rooms, of which some have been built. The continuation of this plan includes more Lecture-rooms, and I suppose may be expected to be carried into effect at some future time, by means of the same kind of resources to which the University had recourse in building the existing portion of it; namely, the voluntary contributions of its members appealed to for that purpose; I am not aware that the University has any funds which could be drawn upon for such a purpose.

If new Professors were founded, especially if their sciences required Museums and apparatus, additional room for such purposes might be needed; but it does not appear that any extension of the Professorial system which is at present going on, would require new Lecture-rooms, as all the Professors lecture already.

Fees.

5. The arrangement respecting Professors' fees agreed upon in connection with the *Professor's Certificate* (not the Moral and Natural Sciences Tripos, as stated in the Question), was that certain fees should be paid for lecture-tickets, and divided among the

Rev. W. Whewell. D.D.

Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

lecturing Professors with reference to the number attending their lectures. This was made the rule, in order that Professors might not be able to increase their receipts of fees by being easy in giving certificates of attendance and examination.* But this arrangement was considered as only experimental and temporary, to be revised when the new examinations had taken a settled bearing.

6. The arrangement of subjects proposed in the Question appears to me to be quite at variance with the usual courses of study. The study of Moral Philosophy is now very little connected with Theology, and very much connected with Law; and especially if we include in our studies, General Jurisprudence and International Law, as we ought to do. The former subject is already recognized by the University in the Moral Sciences Tripos. The Professorships most needed to complete the Professorial scheme of the University, are Professorships of International Law, of Zoology, and of Ethnography or Comparative Philology.

Residences.

7. I do not know if it would much increase the habit of Professors residing much in the University, if they had ex-officio houses. The recent laws of Clerical Residence on livings will very unfavourably affect the habits of residence of our Professors; for the Professorships are, in general, so poorly endowed, that the Professors are tempted to accept livings to make up a sufficient income; and then, they are only allowed by law to reside here during the term that they lecture. This change of the law has already very much broken up the scientific society of Cambridge.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your very faithful and obedient servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) W. WHEWELL.

Rev. J. Cumming, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. J. Cumming, M.A., Professor of Chemistry.

Professorship of Chemistry.

The Professorship of Chemistry was founded by the University in the year 1702. The present Professor was elected in 1815. No duties are annexed to the office, except the delivery of a course of Lectures annually. There has been no modification by subsequent authority.

Duties.

A course of about 28 Lectures was given annually by the present Professor and his immediate predecessors until the year 1831. From that time thirty Lectures were given in the Lent, and twenty in the Easter Term. This was continued until the year 1845; but the attendance in the Easter Term was so small, consisting of only four or five medical students, that the original plan was resumed of giving Lectures only in one Term.

Endowment.

The original endowment was a grant from the Treasury of 100*l.* per annum, which has not been augmented.

Fees.

The extraneous sources of emolument are the fees for attendance on the Lectures.

Present Value.

The present Professor has admitted, gratuitously, pupils recommended by their tutors. The fees from others average, at present, about 20*l.* per annum. The present value of the Professorship is about 120*l.* per annum, being 100*l.* granted by Parliament and 20*l.* from fees annually. This is the gross income, subject to deductions, for pay of an assistant, and for expenses for apparatus, &c.

Mode of Appointment.

The mode of appointment to the office is by open election, "More burgensium." There are no conditions of eligibility or tenability.

Residence, &c.

There is no residence, museum, library, collection, or apparatus attached to the Professorship.

The apparatus is the private property of the Professor, and there are no funds for this purpose.

There are no opportunities afforded to students for instruction in the actual manipulation of instruments, as there is only one room appropriated to the Chemical Professor, and there is no apparatus for the use of students.

Hitherto the study of Chemistry has not only been neglected but discouraged in the University, as diverting the attention of pupils from what have been considered their proper academical studies. The recent establishment of a Tripos for Natural Science will, it is to be expected, remove this objection.

(Signed) J. CUMMING.

REVEREND SIR, *North Runcton, Lynn, April* 2, 1851.

I beg to enclose to you my answers to the questions from the Cambridge University Commission, dated 19th February.

Several of the questions are of such a general character that I am not competent to answer them; I have therefore confined myself to those more immediately connected with my own professorship, and have the honour to be,

Reverend Sir,
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. CUMMING.

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* It was not supposed that any of the Professors were likely to do this, but it was thought well to make the accusation impossible by making the fact impossible.

April 2, 1851. *Rev. J. Cumming, M.A.*

1. There is one room with folding doors attached to the chemical professorship, which is used both as a Laboratory and Lecture-room; but there is neither Museum nor apparatus attached to it. Professorship of Chemistry.

2. The room above mentioned was built about twenty years since; in lieu of a former lecture room near Queens' College, which was appropriated, by Grace of the Senate, to the Chemical professorship, at the time of its foundation. Lecture Room.

4. A more ample provision of lecture rooms would be required in case the professorial system of the University should receive any considerable extension; and is in fact, now required; but I am not aware that the University has any funds for that purpose.

5. The fees for attendance on the Chemical Lectures have been three or two guineas for the course, according to the number of lectures: but pupils have been admitted gratuitously on the recommendation of their Tutors. The system which has been recently adopted is, to charge a uniform fee, to be distributed amongst the different Professors. Fees.

6. No new foundation would be requisite for instruction in Chemistry; but the present should be enlarged, to meet the necessities pointed out in the former communication; especially a lecture-room is required and a room for the private manipulations of students. The want of an assistant is strongly felt at present, and must become still more urgent. Suggestions.

7. There is no residence attached to the Chemical professorship; but, in general, and especially in the case of this professorship and others, whose stipends are barely adequate to the hire of a house, it seems highly desirable that houses should be provided for Professors required to reside. No Residence.

(Signed) J. CUMMING, *Professor of Chemistry.*

Answers from the Rev. J. Challis, M.A., Plumian Professor of Astronomy. *Rev. J. Challis. M.A.*

1. "By whom the Professorship was founded." Plumian Professorship of Astronomy.

The Plumian Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy was founded by Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, by will bearing date September 2, 1704. Foundation.

2. "What the duties annexed to the Professorship by the original Foundation or Constitution."

The duties were prescribed by the original Trustees named by Archdeacon Plume, who were required to consult, for that purpose, with Sir John Ellis, Sir Isaac Newton, and Mr. Flamstead, the Astronomer Royal. They are contained in the Royal Letters Patent, confirming the foundation of the Professorship, dated June 11, in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Anne. Statutable requirements.

The Professor is enjoined, first, to deliver yearly two prelections, or orations, on Astronomy or Experimental Philosophy, in Latin, in the public schools.

Secondly, to make astronomical observations. The following is a translation of the original statute, relating to this part of the Professor's duties. "We order, moreover, that the said Professor, besides other things left to his own will and judgment, shall diligently direct his attention to those observations chiefly, which shall seem to be desired for advancing and perfecting Astronomy, according to the various additions to this science in the progress of time, such as the following are considered to be in the present day; viz., that all comets be accurately observed, as often as they are visible in this latitude, their longitudes and latitudes be computed, and orbits be determined by calculation, also transits of Mercury and Venus over the Sun; eclipses of the Sun, Moon, and of Jupiter and his satellites, the apparent places and diameters of the Moon in her quadratures, and sometimes in octants and oppositions, the places of Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars in their oppositions, and sometimes in quadratures, elongations from the Sun, chiefly of Venus and Mercury, conjunctions of Jupiter and Saturn, difference of the right ascensions of the Sun and some fixed star when the Sun is in his apogee or perigee, or at mean distances, also the difference of right ascension of Venus and the Sun, when Venus is in her perigee or near it." The Professor is required also to provide a residence and observatory, to board and lodge an assistant, and to purchase and take care of astronomical instruments. The observations as well as the two prelections, are to be written out each year, and delivered to the Vice-Chancellor, to be kept in the archives of the University, and to be printed when it shall seem good to the electors.

Thirdly, to give lectures. The regulations under this head are thus stated:—"Moreover, that the advantages of Students and the advance of science may be regarded more and more continually, we wish and decree that each year, as often as can be conveniently done, according to the number of the studious, the Professor hold various courses or colleges (collegia), at his residence, or publicly, in Astronomy, Optics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Statics, Hydrostatics, Magnetics, Pneumatics, and other subjects of that kind, which relate to the illustrating or teaching of Experimental Philosophy; and that those who enter any course, pay to the said Professor for the expense of the experiments, and as a reward for his labour, such an amount as shall seem right to the Vice-Chancellor. It would also be desirable, if these excellent studies make due progress in the University, that the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics should hold these Colleges in conjunction with the Plumian Professor, and that they should share in equal proportions, the expenses and rewards of their common labours."

3. "Whether these (duties) have been modified or changed by any subsequent authority; and if so, in what particulars."

Rev. J. Challis, M.A.

Plumian Professorship of Astronomy.

Modification of Duties.

The intentions of the original trustees respecting the taking of astronomical observations, seem not to have been fully carried out, probably on account of the inadequacy of the portion of the funds (10*l.* per annum) directed to be applied to the purchase and repair of instruments, and in paying an assistant. By a Grace which was passed by the Senate, May 5, 1820, when the erection of an observatory by the University was in contemplation, it was provided that "the duty of the principal observer should be vested in the Plumian Professor." Accordingly on the completion of the building in 1823, Mr. Woodhouse, the Plumian Professor at the time, took the direction of the observatory, and commenced residence in it. His successors (first Mr. Airy and then myself) have discharged the same duty, residing constantly at the observatory.

The prelections mentioned in the original foundation, if ever begun, have long since been discontinued.

The Plumian Professor was appointed one of the examiners of the candidates for the mathematical prizes, founded by Dr. Smith, in 1769,

By a regulation confirmed by Grace of the Senate, April 7, 1848, the Plumian Professor is permanently an Examiner for the adjudication of the Adams' Prize, which was founded in that year, to be awarded every two years to the author of the best Essay on some subject of pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy.

The Plumian Professor is *ex officio* a member of the Board of Mathematical Studies established by Grace of the Senate Oct. 31, 1848.

Duties actually performed.

4. "What the duties actually performed."

The Plumian Professor has the sole direction of the course of Astronomical observations carried on at the Observatory. He is occupied in taking part of the observations, in examining and verifying the calculations required for completely reducing the observations, in preparing the reduced observations for the press, and writing the explanations necessarily accompanying the published observations.

An observatory Syndicate is annually appointed by Grace of the Senate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Trinity, Christ's, and Caius Colleges, the Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndesian Professors, with five other members of the Senate, for the purpose of inspecting the Observatory and instruments, ordering repairs and additions, examining accounts, and receiving reports from the Plumian Professor of the astronomical proceedings in the Observatory. The execution of what is ordered or recommended by the Syndicate falls upon the Plumian Professor.

The other duties actually performed are, giving a course of 12 Lectures in each Lent Term on Practicul Astronomy and Astronomical Instruments, examining the Candidates for the Smith's Prizes, examining the Adams' Prize Essays, and attending the meetings of the Board of Mathematical Studies.

Lectures appear to have been given at intervals before the appointment of Mr. Airy to the Professorship in 1828, since which time they have been given uninterruptedly. Mr. Airy lectured on Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, Geometrical Optics, and the Theory of Light, which subjects (with the exception of Mechanics undertaken by the Jacksonian Professor), were continued by me on succeeding to the office in 1836. In 1843 I added Practical Astronomy and Astronomical Instruments. At present I lecture only on the last named subject, the other subjects having been undertaken by the Lucasian Professor, on his appointment to his Professorship in 1849, in consideration of the pressure of the duties falling upon the Plumian Professor as Director of the Observatory.

5. "What the nature and amount of the original endowment."

Endowment.

Archdeacon Plume by Will (Sep. 2, 1704) ordered his executor "to pay to Dr. Covell, Master of Christ's College; Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College; Dr. Francis Thompson, Master of Caius College; and William Whiston, the Lucasian Professor, the sum of 1,000*l.* he had in the Bank, and 700*l.* and 202*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, Orphans' Stock in the Chamber of London, to erect an observatory and to maintain a Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, and to buy or build a house with or near the same, and willed that the principal money should not be removed from the bank till a good purchase had been made with it."

It appears that between the date of the will and the date of the letters patent of June 11, 1708, the above-named Trustees made a purchase of land in the parish of Balsham, county of Cambridge, and annexed the same to the office of Plumian Professor. Also, that an agreement was entered into (Feb. 9, 1705) with the Master and Seniors of Trinity College, that "Roger Cotes, then nominated to the Professorship, and his successors after him should have the rooms and leads of the King's gate of that College for a dwelling and Observatory, so long as the Trustees and Electors of the said Professorship shall think fit." Ten pounds per annum was to be paid for the use of the rooms. This agreement did not continue long in force.

The Plumian estate in Balsham is principally freehold, a small part only being copyhold.

6. "Whether, and in what way, subsequently augmented."

Augmentation.

The income of the Plumian Professor was augmented by Dr. Smith, on the institution of the Smith's Prizes, by 50*l.* per annum, being part of the interest at 3 per cent. on 3,500*l.* Old South Sea Annuities.

7. "Whether any extraneous sources of emolument conjoined with it."

Rev. J. Challis, M.A.

Plumian Professorship of Astronomy.

In consequence of a representation made by Professor Airy of the inadequacy of the income of the Plumian Professorship to remunerate the Professor for the time and labour required for the superintendence of the Observatory, a Grace of the Senate was passed Feb. 27, 1829, for raising the net income to 500*l.* per annum by annual grants from the University chest.

Subsequently to the above arrangement the University purchased some copyhold land in the parish of Balsham, which, with the copyhold of the Plumian Estate, is held in trust by the present Professor. The annual rent from this purchase is 20*l.*, and constitutes a part of the income above mentioned.

8. "Whether any fees received from the persons attending the Lectures of the Professor; and if so, the average annual amount thus received."

Fees.

Each person attending a course of Lectures pays a fee of one guinea. The Plumian Professor gave annually two courses of Lectures, one in Optics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and the Theory of Light, the other in Practical Astronomy, the former of which was discontinued in 1850. The annual payments for the first course (taking the average of the five years 1845-1849) amounted to 22 guineas, and for the other course (taking the average of 1846-1850) to 24 guineas, no deduction being made on account of expenses on apparatus.

9. "The present value of the Professorship annually, distinguishing the several sources of income."

Present Value.

	£.	s.	d.
Net Income from the Plumian Farm, inclusive of the rent of the University purchase (average of the five years 1846-1850) .	252	11	0
Dr. Smith's Augmentation	50	0	0
By grants from the University chest (average of the five years 1846-1850)	197	9	0
Lectures (average of fees for Lectures on Practical Astronomy in 1846-1850)	25	4	0
Total present annual value . . .	£525	4	0

10. "The mode of appointment or election to the office; conditions of eligibility; of tenability."

Appointment.

The power of electing given to the Trustees named in the Will of Archdeacon Plume, was afterwards to be exercised by the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Trinity, Christ's and Caius Colleges, and the Lucasian Professor, for the time being; and in case one of these Masters is Vice-Chancellor at the time of election, the Master of St. John's College is one of the Electors. On the occurrence of a vacancy, the Vice-Chancellor, as soon after as possible, affixes to the door of the public schools a schedule announcing the vacancy and the day of election. The election must not take place before the thirtieth day after affixing the schedule, nor later than the sixtieth. The electors are required to meet in the Public Schools, and to take oath not to elect any one through favour, interest, or bribe, but to choose the candidate whom in their consciences they consider to be most fit for the office. The competition is free to all, whether single or married, Englishmen (nostrates) or foreigners (exteri et peregrini), if only they are competently learned (doctrina idonei), and of good life and morals. It is permitted to any of the electors to examine the candidates either by himself or others. The person elected must have three votes at least. If three of the electors have not agreed on the sixtieth day in choosing the same person, the Chancellor of the University may decide in favour of a candidate who has two votes. The elected candidate is immediately admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, who is authorized by the Letters Patent to administer an oath to him, to the effect that he will discharge the office of Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, according to the regulations relating thereto, faithfully and to the best of his ability. It is provided also that if the Professor should be negligent in committing to writing and publishing the observations and prelections, after admonition by the Vice-Chancellor, he may be deprived of his office by the major part of the electors: moreover, if he should not conduct himself virtuously and diligently, or be absent from the University longer than is right, at the will of the electors he may be fined, or deprived of his office.

11. "Whether there is any residence, museum, library, collection or apparatus, attached to your Professorship, and what available funds for the maintenance of them."

Residence.

The Plumian Professor resides (rent-free) at the Observatory.

Library.

There is a library of astronomical works at the Observatory, formed partly by purchases at the expense of the University, and partly by presents from British and Foreign Observatories and Scientific Institutions.

Apparatus.

There are a few small astronomical instruments, as a transit, a quadrant, and a sextant, attached to the Plumian Professorship. These, with some portable instruments belonging to the observatory, and apparatus collected at the private expense of the present Lowndesian and Plumian Professors, are made use of in the Lectures on Practical Astronomy.

The apparatus employed in the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy has been collected at the expense of successive Professors, and is now in possession of the Lucasian Professor, being purchased by him on his undertaking to lecture in 1850 on subjects in Experimental Philosophy.

There are no available funds for the maintenance of apparatus proper for lecturing either in Astronomy or Experimental Philosophy.

Rev. J. Challis, M.A.

Plumian Professorship of Astronomy.

12. "Whether opportunities are afforded to Students for instruction in the actual manipulation of instruments and the conduct of processes of experimental research in the departments of science requiring them."

Opportunities of Instruction afforded to Students.

Any member of the University has liberty during one hour each day to go through the observatory and inspect the astronomical instruments, attended by one of the assistant observers, whose duty it is to answer questions. Also the Plumian Professor brings his class in the course of his lectures into the observing rooms, and explains to them the uses of the parts of the instruments actually employed in making observations, and the methods of observing. But no opportunity is given to the Students of practising the taking of observations, as this could hardly be done without interference with the regular work of the observatory.

It has been the practice in the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy to give every facility to the Student for inspecting the experimental arrangements after the lecture hour, and witnessing a repetition of the experiments; but no general means of conducting experiments by his own hand are at his disposal.

13. "Whether, in your opinion, the duties enjoined upon you as Professor might be modified in any manner so as to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University."

Means of promoting the Study of Astronomy.

After much consideration I am unable to suggest any modification of the duties actually performed by the Plumian Professor, by which the interests of the University would be more effectually promoted. It may, however, assist Her Majesty's Commissioners in forming an opinion on this point, if I lay before them certain particulars relating to the Observatory, and the duties it entails on the Plumian Professor.

The arrangement by which the Lucasian Professor undertook in 1850 to lecture from that time on Experimental Philosophy, relieved the Plumian Professor of a portion of his duties which pressed heavily upon him, in consequence of the occupation of his time by the superintendence of the Observatory. The duties which devolve on the Director of that establishment are of so constant and laborious a nature that they prevent his taking an active part in the instruction of the students, or being prominently engaged in advancing the mathematical studies of the University. This will be made apparent by the following statement.

Astronomical Observations.

A system of regular astronomical observations was commenced at the Observatory in 1828 by Mr. Airy, who, at the same time, introduced the plan of publishing the observations completely reduced and fit for the use of the theoretical astronomer. Observations have been carried on, with slight interruptions, to the present time; and the plan of publishing the observations completely reduced, which entails a very large amount of labour in calculation, has been adhered to. From 1828 to 1832, the only instrument in use was the transit, and Mr. Airy had one assistant. In 1832, a 5-feet equatorial was added; and at the beginning of 1833, the mural circle came into use: at the same time a second assistant was appointed to take observations with the mural circle. When I succeeded Mr. Airy in 1836, the large 20-feet refractor, presented to the Observatory by the Duke of Northumberland, late Chancellor of the University, was in course of erection. This instrument was first used in 1838, and has been pretty regularly employed ever since. Observations made with an equatorial, especially one of large size, demand considerably more time and labour than those made with meridian instruments, and more complicated calculations for completely reducing them; consequently, the work of the Observatory was much increased by the addition of the Northumberland equatorial. But no addition has been made to the number of the Assistants. To keep up a regular succession of observations with the large equatorial and the meridian instruments, demands great personal exertions and expenditure of time on the part of the Plumian Professor. The current calculations necessary for maintaining the consecutiveness of the observations, the taking a part of the observations, examining and verifying the reductions, publishing the reduced observations, maintaining correspondence with British and Foreign Observatories, and the many details incident to the management of a scientific establishment, would be a sufficient occupation of his time if he had no other duties to perform. The discharge of that portion of the duties which relates to the studies of the University, so far limited the time I was able to give to the Observatory, that the publication of the observations has been unavoidably delayed to a later period than is desirable, those of 1845 being the last published.

The present time is distinguished by unusual activity in Astronomical Science, and within a few years many new bodies of the solar system have been discovered, the theories of which require, from Observatories furnished with powerful instruments, continued series of observations. To supply this demand, numerous observations have been taken both with the meridian instruments and the large equatorial of the Cambridge Observatory; and it would be much to be regretted if the pressure of other occupation should render it necessary to abandon this class of observations.

The duties of the Professor too numerous.

Any addition to the permanent official duties of the Plumian Professor would leave him no time for the pursuit of any original scientific research in Mathematics or Natural Philosophy, or for writing a Treatise on any Mathematical subject,—a position in which it is undesirable for the credit of the University that any of its Mathematical Professors should be placed. By experience in Astronomical observation, and necessary acquaintance with what is going on in foreign Observatories, the Plumian Professor would be likely to be qualified to write a Treatise on Astronomy, which might bring before the Students the latest improvements and most approved methods in a department of science eminently practical and useful, and so far to counteract any tendency to become too abstract or too exclusive, to which the mathematical studies of the University may be liable. Such a work, it is generally admitted, is much wanted at present in the University; but the Plumian Professor is too much pressed, even by his actual engagements, to be able to give the requisite time to it.

Rev. J. Challis, M.A.

Plumian Professorship of Astronomy.

Superintendence of the Observatory.

It might be thought desirable, in order to give the Plumian Professor the opportunity of taking a more prominent part in the instruction of the Students, to separate the direction of the Observatory from the duties of the Professorship, and place it in other hands as a distinct office, as is the case with the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford. I am not, however, of that opinion. The superintendence of an Observatory was clearly the object chiefly contemplated by Plume in founding the Professorship; and the advantage of securing the residence in the University of a Professor who, by his office, is at once connected with the advancing science of Europe, and with the mathematical studies of the University, is by no means to be given up.

Suggestions.

After the above representation, the only suggestion it occurs to me to make is, that the efficiency of the Observatory might be increased, and the arduous duties of the Director of it be in a great measure lightened, if it were maintained on a more liberal scale of expenditure. The total annual amount of the charges on the University Chest, on the Observatory account, is between 500*l.* and 600*l.* The salary of each of the two Assistants is sometimes 70*l.*, and at most, 80*l.* per annum, with coals and furnished apartments. This is barely a remuneration for the services of an expert observer and computer, and cannot be expected to secure assistance in any portion of the work which requires an acquaintance with mathematics. It is understood, however, that the above-named expenditure is as large a proportion of the University income as can be devoted to the maintenance of an Observatory.

Emoluments of the Assistants.

Apparatus.

An offer has been made of apparatus proper for carrying on a series of magnetical observations at the Cambridge Observatory; but the additional expenses that would be incurred in the erection of a building for this purpose, and in engaging a competent Assistant, have deterred me from taking any steps towards the accomplishment of this object.

Great importance of increasing the efficiency of the Observatory.

The Cambridge Observatory is an institution of public utility, and contributes to the scientific reputation of the country. The observations here made and reduced have been largely used in England, on the Continent, and in America, for the determination of geographical positions and for the advancement of Astronomy theoretically. I beg, therefore, respectfully to suggest to Her Majesty's Commissioners, whether, on this account, as well as for the reasons more immediately relating to the Plumian Professorship, it be not desirable to increase the efficiency of the Cambridge Observatory, either by a direct grant from the public funds, or by remitting the Government tax on degrees, and thus enabling the University to devote to the maintenance of it a larger annual expenditure.

14. "The general condition in the University of the branch of study to which your Professorship relates, and the means of promoting its advancement."

General condition of the Study.

The number of Students that, for 13 years, attended my lectures on Experimental Philosophy varied from 20 to 30, and about the same number have attended the lectures on Practical Astronomy. Probably this falls somewhat below the number that, by previous reading and acquaintance with mathematics, would be able to profit by experimental and illustrative lectures. More interest appears in general to be taken by the Students in abstract mathematical processes than in attending to the experimental evidence on which the different departments of Natural Philosophy rest, and tracing them from their principles to their results in practical applications. There may be reason to fear that the present system of mathematical studies in the University tends to become too abstract and too exclusive of the propositions and processes of reasoning required by the actual demands of science. It is my opinion that this tendency might be counteracted by an understood arrangement, according to which the College lectures and system of instruction should be so conducted as to be preparatory to lectures of an experimental and practical nature, and the subjects brought before the Students in these lectures be formally introduced into the Examinations for honours. Such an arrangement might be facilitated by publications, on the part of the Mathematical Professors, of Treatises on the subjects of their lectures, which should describe in detail experimental processes and the facts established or illustrated by them, and refer for demonstrations to the more mathematical text-books on the same subjects current in the University. I think, too, that a taste for Experimental Philosophy might be promoted by founding a complete Cabinet of Physical Apparatus, to which the Professors, and the Students themselves under certain regulations, might have recourse for the general purposes of lectures and for experimental research.

(Signed) JAMES CHALLIS, *Plumian Professor.*

Cambridge Observatory,
January 28, 1851.

Answers from the Rev. W. Clark, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.

Rev. W. Clark, M.D.

Professorship of Anatomy.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Cambridge having requested me to answer certain questions relative to the professorship of anatomy, and to the present condition of the University in respect to the branch of study connected with that professorship, I proceed to answer such questions, prefixing to my answers each question seriatim.

***Question* 1.—By whom was the professorship founded?**

Foundation.

The University of Cambridge, appointed by special grace, in the year 1707, Mr. George Rolfe, Professor of Anatomy. Mr. Rolfe was not a graduate of the University, but seems to

Rev. W. Clark, M.D.

Professorship of Anatomy.

have delivered several courses of Anatomy to the satisfaction of the University, and to have received the title of Professor as an honorary distinction. "Cum Georgius Rolfe varias anatomias in hâc academiâ perfecerit summâ cum laude in usum studiosæ juventutis optimum, placeat vobis, ut professoris anatomici titulum propter singularem ejus in istâ facultate peritiam honoris ergo consequatur."

It does not appear that any particular duties were annexed to the professorship.

Question 2.—What were the duties annexed to the professorship by the original foundation or constitution.

Duties.

Though no duties were thus assigned, yet it is clear that the University expected that the Professor of Anatomy, after his appointment, would continue to deliver lectures: for the following Grace was passed by the Senate April 1, 1728, "Whereas Mr. George Rolfe, who by favour of this Senate obtained the Professorship of Anatomy in this University, has been several years absent from his office, and, though sent for by Mr. Vice-Chancellor's order, has taken no notice, and continues still in neglect: may it please you that his Professorship be declared vacant, and that another by you be chosen to succeed him in his office and title." Thus was the Professorship of Anatomy established, and thus was the office declared to be an active one, though the duties of it were not defined. And it is worthy of remark, that at the time when the first Professor of Anatomy was appointed in Cambridge there was no similar establishment either in London or in Edinburgh. Cheselden first lectured on anatomy at a public institution in London, St. Thomas' Hospital, in the year 1711: and Monro, who had attended Cheselden's lectures, and who afterwards studied in Paris and Leyden, was the founder of the Edinburgh school.

Question 3.—Have these duties been modified, or changed, by any subsequent authority; and if so, in what particulars?

Modification of Duties.

Within my own memory the lectures delivered by successive Professors of Anatomy have differed in subject-matter. Sir Busick Harwood's course consisted, at least in the later years of his life, of lectures on physiology, illustrated by the anatomy of man and of animals. When Dr. Haviland was appointed professor, (he held the office from 1814 to 1817,) he gave a course strictly of human anatomy. On the death of Sir Isaac Pennington, Dr. Haviland, became the King's Professor of Medicine, and it was then a principal object with him to afford to our medical students the means of due instruction within our own University. And I, who had been appointed to the Professorship of Anatomy in 1817, worked with him, to this end, to the best of my ability. My lectures, therefore, were lectures on the anatomy and physiology of the human body, though still combined with frequent demonstration of the differences of structure in the lower creatures. Until the new anatomical schools were built, the course was begun and concluded in the October term. But, after that, when the Museum had been greatly increased, and new regulations had been made respecting the studies of candidates for medical degrees, my course was continued through the Lent term as well as the October term, and consisted of at least 50 lectures.

Question 4.—What are the duties actually performed?

Duties actually performed.

The duties which I consider to belong to my office, are,

1. To keep the objects in the Museum in a due state of preservation, and to add to them as opportunity may occur.
2. To deliver a course of lectures on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body.
3. To deliver a course of lectures on Comparative Anatomy, now that the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Professorial condition of the B.A. degree have been established. This distinct course has been delivered in the last two years only.

Question 5.—What is the nature, and what the amount, of the original endowment?

Endowment.

There was no original endowment.

Question 6.—Was there any subsequent endowment?

Augmentation.

In the year 1766, Richard Watson, Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Chemistry, applied to Lord Rockingham for a stipend from the King. He obtained a stipend of 100*l.*: and then similar sums were procured from the Crown for the Professor of Anatomy and some other professors.

These payments now depend upon an annual vote of the House of Commons: and the amount paid to the Professors of the University is about one third of the sum which is levied as a tax upon our degrees. I, for one, do not think it right, or creditable, that the University Professors should be paid in this way. As the indefensible tax upon our degrees will doubtless be remitted, it is to be hoped that the University will then find some means of paying her own professors.

Question 7.—Are there any extraneous sources of emolument?

No.

Question 8.—Are any fees received from the persons attending the lectures of the Professor; and if so, what is the average annual value thus received?

Fees.

When the lectures were given in the October term only, the fees paid by each student were

three guineas for the first course, two guineas for the second course. When the lectures were extended through two terms, the fee for each of two courses was five guineas. The average number of pupils from 1826 to 1835 was 23 per annum. The average number from 1835 to 1850, inclusive, 13 per annum. This does not give accurately the amount received from attendants at the lectures, because the apprentices and pupils of surgeons in the town have always attended gratis.

Rev. W. Clark, M.D.

Professorship of Anatomy.

Question 9.—What is the present value of the professorship annually, distinguishing the several sources of income?

The gross value is the Parliamentary stipend 100*l.*, diminished by income-tax, and increased by the amount of fees.

Present Annual Value.

The net value is scarcely anything, for I now find it necessary, and have found it so for some few years past, to engage an assistant to perform the dissections for the lectures on human anatomy, and to demonstrate them to the class. This gentleman receives from me one-half of the Parliamentary stipend and the whole of the fees. With respect to the remaining half of the stipend, I think that, on an average of years, the greater part of it has been spent upon the Museum.

Let no injurious reflection be cast upon the University in consequence of this statement. This would be most unjust. The Senate has always voted the means for procuring every accession to the Anatomical Museum which has been recommended to that body, as the Florentine wax models, the specimens selected from Brooke's Museum, the entire Museum of Dr. Macartney. The sums required for these purchases, added to the large expenditure upon the new anatomical buildings, have absorbed much more than what I conceive to be a due proportion of the funds of the University.

Question 10.—The appointment or election to the office, with whom is it?

The election is with the Senate; all members of the Senate have a vote: there is no nomination. The number of candidates is not limited; that candidate who has the greatest number of votes gains the election.

Appointment.

There is no condition of eligibility, nor of tenability; though, from the instance of Professor Rolfe, it may be inferred that if the Professor does not lecture he will be supposed to have relinquished his office.

Question 11.—Is there any residence, museum, library, collection, or apparatus, attached to your Professorship, and what available funds are there for the maintenance of them?

There is no residence attached to the Professorship of Anatomy.

No Residence.

There is a museum containing—1. an excellent pathological collection; 2. a very useful collection of human and comparative anatomy. Both of these are constantly receiving accessions. Together they consist of about 4,000 specimens.

Museum.

There are a few anatomical works of value attached to the Museum, the gift of Dr. Macartney.

With respect to the funds for the maintenance of the Museum, the University allows 30*l.* annually, nominally for the maintenance of the preparations in spirit. This sum more than covers the expense of spirit, under improved methods of securing the jars. The surplus saved goes towards the purchase of glass.

Question 12.—Are opportunities afforded to students, &c.?

Very few instances have occurred where students wishing to dissect have not had the means of doing so, though the prejudice of the people against dissection still continues.

Dissection.

Question 13.—May the duties enjoined on you as Professor be modified, so as, in your opinion, to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University?

Since the establishment of the Natural Sciences Tripos, a good deal more work has fallen upon the Professor of Anatomy. I have felt that one and the same person cannot now perform the whole to his entire satisfaction, consequently, I have explained to leading members of the University at various times that some change is desirable. The change I would propose is, that the duty of lecturing upon Human Anatomy and Physiology should be assigned to another, and the University has full power to adopt and to act upon this proposal if it be approved when brought before the Senate in convocation. If this change were adopted, the instruction of the medical students would be the principal care of the lecturer on Human Anatomy, and, perhaps, in addition to the ordinary demonstrative course, he might give a shorter course, embracing the Anatomy of the Tissues, normal and pathological, and the History of Development. The lecturer on Comparative Anatomy might, in addition to his proper course, give in due time a course on Zoology. The material for this, it cannot be doubted, would soon be sufficient if a room were assigned for a Zoological Museum; or perhaps the University may prefer to appoint a third lecturer on Zoology.

Suggestions.

But it will be worse than useless to appoint an additional lecturer on Anatomy, unless a distinct lecture-room and distinct dissecting-room can be assigned him. There is no space at present for two persons, and the lecture-room and dissecting-room for human anatomy ought,

Rev. W. Clark, M.D.

for obvious reasons, to be in proximity to the Museum, and yet distinct from it, and from the contiguous lecture-room.

Professorship of Anatomy.

Question 14.—What is the general condition in the University of the branch of study to which your professorship relates, and what the means of promoting its advancement?

General condition of the Study of Anatomy.

With respect to comparative anatomy, the lectures have been delivered only in two academic years. I believe that when the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Professorial condition of the B.A. degree are fairly at work the competitors for distinction in it will be numerous, and then those lectures will be well attended. In the first year the attendants were only nine in number, in the second they were 13.

As to the lectures on Human Anatomy, the attendance on them, in any given year, depends mainly upon the number of medical students then in the University. The number of such students has for several years past been on the decline. Probably the decrease has been caused in part by the demands made on the time of the young men by the additional number of public examinations; and in part by the greater facilities for obtaining medical degrees in London.

The great value of our medical degrees is this, that they are conferred on duly qualified candidates who have followed professional studies after they have undergone the preliminary education which the University affords and prescribes. No curtailment therefore of time which has been found requisite for this education should be thought of. Neither can it be considered too much, that, after that education has been completed, three other years should be passed before the licence to practise medicine can be obtained; these three years being spent in attending the courses, connected with medicine, of the Professors of the University, and then other teaching, and attendance on hospitals elsewhere, if the student wishes for such. If our students were to enter the University at 18 years of age, they would, if capable, obtain the license to practise medicine at 24 or 25 years of age. But the custom of coming up at a much more advanced age than 18 appears to be gaining ground; and too many exhaust the best years of adult life in preliminary study when they ought to be employed on the business of the world. But this remark does not apply to the medical students alone.

Though I have stated my opinion that it might be well to appoint an additional teacher whose province should be Human Anatomy, yet I should be very unwilling to go much farther than this, and to remodel our medical school upon the plan which has sometimes been advocated. The plan to which I allude arises out of a comparison of the number of our professorships and of the subjects of our lectures in connexion with medicine, with the more numerous appointments and subjects of teaching in a great London hospital. These critics recommend us to found professorships of materia medica and pharmacy, of medical jurisprudence, of midwifery, of surgery, &c. I can see no good in such endless multiplicity of minute teaching in our University. Our great distinction is that we give to all our students, according to their capacities, a preliminary education such as long experience, and careful comparison, often repeated, of our methods with those pursued in other institutions, have shown to be the best. This preliminary education (as I call the collegiate and university system previous to the B.A. degree) cannot, I believe, be much improved in principle, whatever may be thought of its details. It cultivates the taste and matures the reason, and fits men to secure for themselves the mastery in every subsequent professional pursuit. If, after such preliminary education, the object of the student be medicine, the University affords him the means of learning the principles of chemistry, of botany, of physiology, of the practice of medicine, and the details of anatomy. She requires attendance on the lectures of her Professors of these branches; but on subjects which are merely the skilful application of the principles of some of these combined, she seems to think that a young man requires not special instruction by means of lectures; or, that the desired information may be best acquired from books, or from practical men in large hospitals. Though we have no lectures on such subjects, yet our Cambridge physicians still attain to the highest professional distinctions, and still secure the confidence of the world, and still are ranked amongst the most famous promoters of the various branches of medical science. I believe that the present high character of the English physician will greatly fall, if ever it should unfortunately happen that all the members of the medical faculty have attained their professional knowledge and skill without those previous studies at an English University which now connect him and his faculty, through its most distinguished members, with the highest rank of intellectual and moral culture in every walk of life.

Doubtless the connection of medical students with our University will be preserved and extended if due rewards for distinguished merit be offered. There are in some of our colleges Fellowships appropriated to medical students; in many there are Fellowships for the holding of which no proceeding in any special faculty is prescribed. Some of these might, perhaps, be made the reward of excellence in some branch or branches of science connected with medicine: but no persons should be admitted as candidates for them who have not proved that they have appropriated the advantages of the previous education in literature and arts.

(Signed) WM. CLARK, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy.

Cambridge, February 3, 1851.

Answers from the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., LL.D., Professor of Modern History.

Sir J. Stephen, K.C.B., LL.D.

Professorship of Modern History.

Maison Valin, Champs Elysées, Paris, 14th December, 1850.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to receive at this place, a few days ago, your letter dated on the 20th of November last, in which you intimate to me the desire of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge that I would "furnish them with information on the several particulars specified in the questions subjoined to that letter; and that I would communicate to them such remarks as may either explain the present condition of the University in respect to the branch of study connected with my professorship, or indicate means for the further advancement of the same."

In obedience to this requisition, I subjoin the following series of answers to the questions so proposed to me.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

To the Rev. W. H. Bateson. (Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Foundation. 1. The Professorship of Modern History was founded by King George the First in the year 1724.

2. The original foundation or constitution of the Professorship is defined in the warrant under the royal sign manual by which each holder of the office has, in his turn, been appointed, and is not defined in any other instrument of which I am aware. But the terms of that warrant determine nothing regarding the duties of the Professorship.

Duties. 3. I am not aware that those duties have ever been modified or changed by any subsequent authority.

Duties actually performed. 4. The duties actually performed are, first—the delivery of a course of Lectures once in each year; and secondly—the examination of the candidates for honours in the Tripos of Moral Sciences.

Endowment. 5. The original endowment consisted of a grant charged on the Civil List amounting nominally to £400, but really to £371. 8*s*. per annum.

6. The endowment has never been in any way subsequently augmented; on the contrary, it was entirely taken away on the accession of her present Majesty, when the Civil List was relieved of this charge; though Parliament has since granted the sum of £371. 8*s*. for the maintenance of the office. I state this merely as a matter of fact. In point of law, I apprehend that, if Parliament should at any time withhold the annual grant, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury might, by process of law, be compelled to make the payment to which the revenues of the Crown were pledged by King George I.

7. There are no extraneous sources of emolument conjoined with this annual grant.

Fees. 8. I have not received any fee from any person attending my lectures. The present annual value of the Professorship is therefore £371. 8*s*.

Appointment. 9. The appointment to the office is by a warrant under the royal sign manual. The condition of eligibility is, that the Professor be a Graduate of the University of a rank not inferior to that of Bachelor of Laws. I am aware of no peculiar condition on which the continuance of the tenure of office depends.

Library. 10. There is an inconsiderable collection of books attached to my professorship. There is no fund available for the maintenance of it.

11. This question is inapplicable to the Professorship of Modern History.

12 and 13. These questions are incapable of any complete answer except by entering into an inquiry into the whole system of our academical education. I cannot however suppose that the Commissioners would wish to receive from me an explanation of my views on that general subject; for I have scarcely any experience to guide me; and could write at best nothing more than a theoretical speculation. Nevertheless, I have now passed a sufficient time at Cambridge to have reached the two following practical conclusions as to the hindrances by which the studies of the place, and especially the study of History, are obstructed.

Suggestions. First then, it seems to me evident that all reforms must be futile unless the annual vacations be very greatly abridged. At present they occupy from 27 to 30 weeks. Three times in each year the studies of our pupils are interrupted; and in the summer-time the interruption lasts during at least four months. Such intervals as these are fatal to all continuity of thought, and to all habits of persevering industry. The vacations are either devoted to frivolous amusements, or to desultory reading; or to studies conducted in other places, under other teachers, and upon other plans, than those of the term time.

To the parents and guardians of our pupils the expense of such holidays is most formidable, and the inconvenience extreme. Our University education is at best but half an education; for it provides employment for less than half the year. In this also chiefly consists the expensiveness of it. For every shilling laid out in a year by a father on his son at Cambridge, he must, in the course of the same year, expend on his son's education, almost as much more somewhere else.

Private Tutors. Is is said, indeed, that the young men pass their summers most advantageously with private tutors on reading parties. That this may be true of some few may readily be admitted. They are the few who are rich, and the few who are energetic. But my

Sir J. Stephen, K.C.B., LL.D.

Professorship of Modern History.

solicitude is not for them, but for the multitude who are poor, and for the still greater multitude who are indolent or idle. The energetic will take care of themselves; the rich will be cared for by others. The idle and the poor should be the chief objects of our care; both because they need it most, and because they are the great majority. I therefore earnestly advise the retrenchment of our vacations so as to reduce them to three months, or, at the very most, to four months, in each year. The practice of considering any one term as kept, when only half of it is kept, is, I believe a modern innovation. The world at large will never cease to condemn it, as an innovation in which the governing body of the University have too great an interest to be impartial judges of its propriety.

The length of the Academical Course might be reduced from three years to two.

Secondly, suppose the length of the academical year thus increased, the length of the academical course might perhaps be safely reduced, from three years to two. But supposing it to continue during three years, I am next of opinion that it is a capital error to require of the whole body of our students the prosecution, during three years, either of Classical or of Mathematical studies. A young English gentleman who has reached his twentieth year with but a slight and superficial knowledge of Greek and Latin, and of elementary Mathematics, may in general be pronounced incapable of any considerable attainments in either. Yet in other literary pursuits such a youth might pass his time with great advantage, and perhaps with credit.

I propose therefore that, at the close of the preliminary examination, those who have passed it should be arranged in two classes—the class of proficients, and the class of non-proficients. To the members of the first class I would assign the exclusive privilege of becoming, as at present, candidates for Classical and Mathematical honours, at the end of their academical course; and I would exempt them from the necessity of passing any other final examination. On the members of the second class I would impose the necessity of passing a final examination in at least two sciences, moral or physical, of their own selection; exempting them from the obligation, and excluding them from the privilege, of being again examined either in Classics or in Mathematics.

If this regulation were adopted, a large body of young men would be annually emancipated from an hopeless thraldom to studies for which they are disqualified, and transferred to studies in which they might do something to the purpose. Thus my own class and that of every other Professor, would be constantly supplied with recruits, not perhaps from the ablest men, but still from men of whom it is unjust to despond, and who might thus be rescued from the temptations and the penalties of a misspent youth.

General condition of the Study of Modern History.

Of the actual state of Historical studies in the University I know and can report nothing, beyond the mere fact that my Lectures in 1849 (delivered within a few months from my appointment, and the only course which I have yet delivered) were attended by a numerous audience who appeared to take much interest in the subject. The only means of promoting the advancement of such studies which I am able to suggest with confidence, are the means which I have already mentioned.

(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Sir, *Richmond-on-Thames, 4th February,* 1852.

In the answers which, on the 14th December, 1850, I returned to the series of questions which had been proposed to me by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of the University of Cambridge, I made use of the following expressions:—

"The original foundation or constitution of the Professorship of Modern History is defined in the warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, by which each holder of the office has, in his turn, been appointed, and is not defined in any other instrument of which I am aware. But the terms of that warrant determine nothing regarding the duties of the Professorship."

In the month of May last, that is at the distance of five months from the date of the preceding answer, I, for the first time, became aware that the Professorship which I hold had been created by letters patent under the Great Seal. From a copy of them, which I then obtained, I learned that they bore date on the 28th September, 1724, and that they contained regulations which are substantially as follows, regarding the duties of the office.

The letters patent require the Professor to appoint at least two Preceptors of modern languages, and to pay them proper stipends. Each Preceptor is to instruct gratuitously twenty Scholars of the University, to be nominated from time to time by the Crown, by instruments under the Royal Sign Manual. Every such Scholar must study at least two such languages. Once at least in each Term the Professor is to deliver a public Lecture, explanatory of the method in which, and by the aid of what authors, the study of Modern History will be most advantageously pursued. He is to make an annual report to the Crown, through one of the principal Secretaries of State, of the progress of each of the twenty Royal Scholars.

I lost no time in reporting both to Lord John Russell and to the then Vice-Chancellor of the University the discovery I had thus made. I reported to them also that, as far as I could ascertain, no Royal Scholars had ever been appointed, and that no stipends had ever been paid, by any of my predecessors, to any Preceptor of modern languages in the University of Cambridge.

A correspondence followed, having for its object to determine what, under these circumstances, it was my duty to do. It seems superfluous to trouble you with any copy of that correspondence. The result of it is, that I have already appointed a Preceptor of the German language, and that I expect, in the course of a few days, to appoint another Preceptor of the

French language. The condition of each of these appointments will be, that I shall pay to each of the Preceptors any remuneration which the Vice-Chancellor for the time being may direct, for such instructions as may be given by them to any Royal Scholars, whom, in pursuance of the letters patent, the Queen may be pleased to appoint. *Sir J. Stephen, K.C.B., LL.D.* Professorship of Modern History.

On the 25th of January, in the present year, I, for the first time, learnt that I had been mistaken in reporting to Lord John Russell, and to the late Vice-Chancellor, that no Royal Scholars had ever been appointed. On that day I received authentic copies of two instruments under the Sign Manual of King George I., dated respectively on the 27th of February, 1724-5, and on the 31st May, 1725, by the first of which instruments fifteen Scholars, and by the second of which five Scholars, are nominated, under the letters patent of the 28th of September, 1724, "for the studying of Modern History, and the learning of modern languages, in the University of Cambridge."

I cannot venture to assert that these are the only examples of such appointments having been made, but merely that they are the only examples of which I have ever yet received any intelligence.

I have to request that Her Majesty's Commissioners would be pleased to append this letter to my answers of the 14th December, 1850. It will correct the errors into which I fell in writing those answers, from the ignorance under which I then laboured of any letters patent, or other instrument, having been ever issued for creating and defining the duties of my office. It will also correct the errors into which I fell in addressing Lord John Russell and the late Vice-Chancellor, from the ignorance under which I even then laboured of any appointments having been made of Royal Scholars under the letters patent of September, 1724.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The Rev. W. H. Bateson, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES STEPHEN.

Answers from the Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A., Professor of Botany.

Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A.

Hitcham, Hadleigh, Suffolk, November 27, 1850.

Professorship of Botany.

1. The "Cambridge Calendar" states the Professorship of Botany to have been originally founded by the University in 1724.

2. No duties were absolutely annexed to the Professorship, but the Government agreed to pay the Professor 100*l.* per annum on condition of lectures being delivered, as in the case of the Professorships of Chemistry, Anatomy, &c. Duties.

3. This Professorship afterwards became a patent office, with a salary of (nominally) 200*l.* per annum. My patent contains no stipulations as to lectures, and my predecessor delivered none during the last 30 years of his life. Endowment.

4. The duties which I have actually performed have consisted in delivering a course of 20 lectures during every Easter Term for the last 25 years; and in examining the medical students in Botany, since this demand has been made upon them. Duties actually performed.

N.B.—The half term after Easter does not admit of a longer course, and it has sometimes happened that I have given one or two less than 20, sometimes one or two more.

5. See Answer 2.

6. See Answer 3.

7, 8. A fee of one guinea from the students who attend the lectures. The average for the last ten years has been under 20*l.* per annum. Fees.

9.

	£.	
From Government (say)	177	per annum.
Fees (say)	20	,,
	197	
Deduct expenses incurred from non-residence . .	15	,,
Net Value about	182	

Present value.

10. The Prime Minister appoints whom he pleases. My patent is for life, by writ of Privy Seal, and is dated 1825. Appointment.

11. None whatever attached to the Professorship: but there is a museum with a small library, and containing a Herbarium, under my care, as "Walker's Reader in Botany," an unsalaried officer without a residence. Soon after my appointment, the Senate passed a grace to allow 30*l.* annually to maintain and augment the collections in the Museum. Residence, Museum, &c.

12. The chief opportunities afforded to Students are in the Botanic Garden, and in the Museum, which has lately been thrown open by a communication with the Anatomical Schools; but there is no subordinate to attend at stated hours, or to assist in preserving the specimens from injury, or in rendering them properly available for the purposes of study. Opportunities afforded to Students.

13. They cannot, unless I were to devote more time to my Professorship than would be

Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A.

Residence, Museum, and Library.

consistent with my duties to my parish. I conceive the lately established Natural Sciences Tripos will necessitate entirely new arrangements with respect to future appointments to the Botanical chair. In order to retain the services of any one duly qualified for the office, his income should be made independent of any extraneous sources beyond what he might command from fees at lectures and by labouring at his science. He should be required to reside during the greater part of the year. He should have the chief control over the Botanic Garden, and not merely (as at present) the mere use of it. There should be sufficient funds at his disposal for maintaining the garden in a fair state of efficiency, and for supplying the Herbarium with the materials now so rapidly accumulating that no one who is unacquainted with the present state of the science can have any idea of its necessities in this respect.

14. The general condition of this branch of study in the University may be compared to the amount of knowledge which a freshman may be supposed to have acquired of Mathematics after having studied Euclid for half a term. Of course I do not include in this estimate the knowledge possessed by a few individuals who may have paid some degree of attention to the subject apart from all University considerations. In order to promote this study among our Students, a few prizes, in addition to the honour of being in the Natural Sciences Tripos, would be very advisable. But I conceive there would be no way so effectual for enabling Botany to assume a *status* in the University, irreproachable in the eyes of scientific men, as by affording a resident Professor the opportunity of devoting his *entire life* to so vast a subject. Beside giving general instruction, he could then encourage every Student who might possess a taste for the pursuit, to co-operate with him in carrying on researches and experiments which would bring credit to themselves and to the University.

(Signed) J. S. HENSLOW.

My dear Sir, *Hitcham, Hadleigh, Suffolk, March* 13, 1851.

I am sorry I have been too much occupied to be able to reply before to-day to the last set of queries sent me nearly a fortnight ago.

Lecture Room.

1. My Lecture-room will hold (I guess) about 150. It has a private room attached, which I have converted into an apology for a Museum. The Lecture-room is used by myself during the Easter Term, and appropriated to the uses of the Jacksonian and Chemical Professors during the other Terms.

Funds for apparatus &c.

Government aid required.

2, 3, 4. Can be better answered by some resident Professor; but my own conviction is, that the University will never raise sufficient funds (even if she possesses the power of doing so) for procuring the requisite accommodation, and the necessary apparatus for rendering a Professorial system effective, without the interference of government. Some make-shift (as hitherto) may be contrived, which will only postpone indefinitely what is needed immediately.

Fees.

Suggestions.

5. There is no uniform system about fees for lectures. I charge one guinea for all who do not take out a ticket from the Registrar, but others charge differently. The system recently adopted among the Professors whose lectures bear upon the Moral and Natural Science Triposes, is to have tickets issued at a certain price, the receipts to be shared in certain proportions among them, some receiving twice as much as others. I do not exactly approve of the scheme we have adopted, though I consented to it. I think it would be desirable to charge a uniform fee, which should be distributed equally among the Professors, to ensure a course of Lectures sufficient for a pass Examination; and in addition to this, a small fee might be superadded from those who attend particular Professors giving Lectures which have more direct reference to the Tripos Examinations. It is of the utmost importance that the amount required for the Examinations should be as nearly equal as possible from the several Professors. If a Professor were not disposed to discharge his duties honourably, he (at present) possesses the power of lowering the standard in his own subjects for a pass Examination, and thus competition might be acting injuriously to the interests of the University; or he might make his Examinations comparatively harder than those of other Professors, and thus escape a burden which a want of competition would hold out no inducement for him to bear. If we can secure a high standard for the new Triposes by engaging a staff of independent examiners, then (if we abstract all considerations of the greater or less popularity attached to a given subject) the Professors who take most trouble, and are most competent, will no doubt command the largest classes. A competition for e es over and above the regular stipends would then be advantageous, and I do not think a Professor ought to feel himself aggrieved (considering the peculiar advantages of his own position) if others were allowed to give public Lectures on the same subject as himself, and pocket fees to which his own laziness or incompetency might give him no just claim. The great evil of our present system arises from men being compelled to attend Lectures in College for one or more hours during the best part of the day, from which they are often deriving no benefit whatever. If they had free choice of Lectures, attendance might be sufficiently secured by certificate, and I think a Term would be more efficiently kept than by daily appearing before some Lecturer from whom they are acquiring nothing.

6. I am not sure that I exactly understand the bearing of this question. If it mean that in the present grouping of the subjects under seven separate heads these groups are to be considered as equivalents, it is certainly a more difficult question than I feel competent to answer. Almost any one of the Natural Sciences requires the study of a life to enable a man to become thoroughly proficient in it; and, unless some limit be set to what may be expected in each, to require the whole (including Chemistry) would be a vast deal beyond what would probably be expected in Theology (including Moral Philosophy), or from some of the other groups, not excepting Mathematics. The completion of a cycle would require the foundation of more than one new Professorship. I need only notice Zoology to show how deficient we are. The best judgment would be obtained by inquiry at some of the foreign Universities as to what degree of subdivision several of the subjects would advantageously admit; and how many Professors should be appointed for the sake of securing due progress in the several departments of a given Science.

Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A.

Professorship of Botany.

Study of Natural Sciences.

Zoology.

7. The two Downing Professors have residences, but I am not aware that any others have them. I think the Professorial system cannot be made complete without an adequate staff of Professors being resident during two out of three Terms. I think it would be most advisable to procure houses and chambers of different capabilities for securing this important object.

Residence of Professors.

(Signed) J. S. HENSLOW, *Professor of Botany.*

Answers from the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A., Woodwardian Professor of Geology.

Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A.

Professorship of of Geology.

Question 1. By whom was the Professorship founded?

Foundation.

By Dr. Woodward; who, in a Will, dated October 1, 1727, bequeathed his cabinets of English fossils to the University of Cambridge, "to be reposited in such proper room or apartment as shall be allotted by the said University" to the satisfaction of his executors. Soon afterwards he died, and the cabinets of English fossils became the property of the University. But the collection being considered incomplete without the remaining foreign cabinets, described n Dr. Woodward's printed catalogues, the Vice-Chancellor was empowered, by a grace of the Senate (passed February 26, 1728), to purchase the foreign cabinets for a sum not exceeding 1,000*l.*

This purchase being effected, the whole Woodwardian collection, English and foreign, came into the possession of the University, was arranged in five cabinets, and was deposited in a small room, contiguous to the Sophs Schools, under the Public Library.

By the same Will, Dr. Woodward directed his executors to purchase, and convey to the University, lands of the yearly value of 150*l.*, the rents of the said lands to be appropriated yearly in the manner following: viz., 110*l.* to a Lecturer, 10*l.* for an audit dinner, and 10*l.* to two annual Inspectors; the remaining 20*l.* to be applied "to the payment of taxes and other necessary contingencies." He also directed, in case any surplus should remain out of the 20*l.*, "that it be disposed of yearly and every year in such manner as the University shall think fit; but in hopes that for the honour of the University, and the benefit that will thence accrue to the public, if the design of this donation be rightly carried on, that the said University will be pleased to dispose of the said residue in making experiments and observations, in correspondence, in natural collections, books, and other things that may serve to the promoting the good ends of this donation."

These directions of the Will were, not long afterwards, carried into effect; and, January 31, 1731, Dr. Woodward's four executors appointed Dr. Conyers Middleton the first Professor. Such is the history of the foundation and endowment of the W oodwardian chair.

Question 2. What were the duties annexed to the Professorship by the original foundation or constitution?

Statutable requirements.

The Professor was "never to be absent from the University for more than two months in the year, and those to be in the Long Vacation." He was to read "at least four lectures in every year, at such time and in such place as the University shall appoint, on some one or other of the subjects treated of in *Dr. Woodward's Natural History of the Earth*, and in his defence of it against Dr. Camerarius, in his *Discourse on Vegetation*, or in his *State of Physic*." The Lecturer was further required to publish and print, at least one of the said lectures every year; he was to have the custody of the fossils and catalogues; he was "to reside in or near the apartment allotted for repositing of the said fossils;" three days every week he was to attend in the Museum, from 9 to 11 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M.; to exhibit the said fossils gratis; and specially to take care that none of the fossils be mutilated or lost.

Question 3. Have these duties been modified or changed by any subsequent authority; and if so, in what particulars?

Modification of Duties.

From the year the Professorship was founded to the Easter Term of the year 1818, the duties annexed to it were never modified or changed by any grace of the Senate. The room in which the collection was deposited was small, damp, and ill-lighted, and utterly unfit for a residence or a lecture-room. Partly on this account, and partly from the absence of all academic interest in subjects connected with the natural history of the earth, no course of lectures, during a period of 88 years, was given by any of the Professors; nor, during that period, were

Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A.

Professorship of Geology.

any single annual lectures published in compliance with the express directions of Dr. Woodward's Will.

Several of the Professors were men of scientific zeal, and one of them, Mr. Michell, was a great original observer and writer on questions connected with the natural history of the earth; but I believe that neither he nor any other Professor, during the past century, could have obtained a permanent geological class. The attempt was, indeed, made by Professor Hailstone, soon after his appointment, in the year 1788. With the concurrence of the University, he attended one or two courses of Professor Werner's lectures; after which he returned, from Germany, with a series of typical rocks and minerals, added them to the Museum, and published a syllabus of an extended course of lectures. He failed, however, in obtaining a class, as the subject was at that time regarded with no favour, and he never afterwards renewed the attempt.

In the early part of this century the science of Geology began to excite some interest among the resident members of the Senate; and when it was understood (during the Lent-term of 1818) that Mr. Hailstone was about to retire from his Professorship, a Syndicate was appointed by the Senate to consider "what rules, orders, and directions might be fit to make in regard to the Woodwardian Lectureship," &c., &c.; and *on the day following my election* to the Woodwardian chair, a good and stringent report of the Syndicate was published (May 19, 1818), containing the following clause, viz., "*That to entitle the Woodwardian Lecturer to the receipt of his annual stipend, it shall be certified to the Vice-Chancellor that Lectures have been given.*" The same Report also stated, "that it would tend to the diffusion of science, and to the credit of the University," if an extended course of lectures were read "on fossil organized bodies and the constitution of the earth's strata;" and the report concluded by recommending that if, after a new room has been built, such an extended course be given by the Professor, an addition be made to his stipend.

Such is the history of the Woodwardian foundation, and such were the obligations attached to it in 1818, under the sanction of a Grace of the Senate, at the time of my appointment: and having, as Woodwardian Professor, given a short course of lectures in 1819, and an extended course in the Easter Term of 1820, a Grace passed the Senate (in the October Term of 1820) to the effect, that an annual sum of 100*l.* be added to the Woodwardian stipend, on the express condition that such an extended course be given, year by year, gratuitously to the members of the University.

Question 4. What are the duties actually performed?

Duties actually performed.

1. A course of about 30 geological lectures is annually given to a good class, chiefly composed of members of the University. Several members of the town of Cambridge have, on application, been admitted to the whole gratuitous course; and a geological lecture is now very seldom given without the presence of several persons who are not members of the University.

2. The whole collection is now arranged in a geological Museum, under the new wing of the Public Library. It is open six days a-week, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. I am responsible for the custody of this collection, and while in the University I am ready to attend with the keys, and to exhibit such specimens as are not under glass, and are locked up in the drawers of the several cabinets; such, for example, as those which are stored in the original cabinets of Dr. Woodward.

3. The arrangement of the new collections added by myself, or purchased at my suggestion by the University, or presented to the Museum by munificent friends, has, however, formed, and continues to form, out of all comparison, the most laborious and costly duties that have arisen out of my office. Some account of the labours thus employed, either by myself or at my personal cost, will be given in the answer to a subsequent question.

Question 5. What is the nature and what the amount of the original endowment?

Endowment.

This question has been answered in the historical account, above given, of Dr. Woodward's foundation.

Question 6. Was there any other subsequent endowment?

There has been no subsequent endowment. All the existing funds have been derived from the lands conveyed, by Dr. Woodward's executors, to the University.

Question 7. Are there any extraneous sources of emolument?

None.

Question 8. Are any fees received from persons attending the Lectures of the Professor?

Fees.

No direct fees have ever been received. I may, however, remark that, in consequence of Graces recently passed by the Senate, establishing a Tripos of Natural Sciences, and compelling every Undergraduate not a candidate for honours, to obtain a certificate of attendance on the Lectures of (at least) one of the University Professors, a considerable addition will, probably, hereafter accrue to the Woodwardian stipend. Such annual additions are at present distributed on a fixed scale by the Registrary of the University; and may be regarded as fees for additional labour thrown upon the several Professors, who are now called upon to examine those who apply for ordinary certificates, as well as those who are candidates for honours in the new Natural-science Tripos. The sums received by myself from this new source, during the last two years, since the new Graces came into operation, have not, collectively, amounted to 10*l.*

Question 9. What is the present value of the Professorship annually, distinguishing the several sources of income?

When the lands, purchased by the executors of Dr. Woodward's Will, were conveyed to the University, there was a surplus of rent (above the annual sum of 150*l.*) amounting to 8*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

This surplus was awarded, by the executors, to the Professor; and, as before stated, he received (on the award of a Grace passed in the October Term of 1820) a stipend of 100*l.* for extra Lectures. For the last thirty-one years he has therefore received from the Woodwardian trust the annual sum of 218*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, the several sources of income distinguished as follows:—

Present value.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Stipend, by Dr. Woodward's Will	110	0	0
Surplus of rent	8	6	5
Payment for extra Lectures	100	0	0
	£218	6	5

Question 10. The appointment and election to the office, with whom is it?

Mode of Appointment.

By the express directions of the Founder's Will, the executors, and the survivors or survivor of them, had the original appointment to the Professorship, and the four first Professors were so appointed. But after the decease of all the said executors, the right of election was, by the directions of the Will, vested in the whole Senate of the University, in addition to whom the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, the President of the College of Physicians, the President of the Royal Society, and the two representatives of the University in Parliament, had not only the official right of vote, but also the privilege of voting by proxy. By a clause in the Will no married man is eligible, and the form of election is by open poll.

Question 11. Is there any residence, Museum, Library, Collection, or apparatus attached to your Professorship; and what available funds are there for the maintenance of them?

Residence.

1. There is not any residence attached to the Professorship.

Museum.

2. There is now an excellent Museum, consisting of two large contiguous rooms; one of which is used exclusively as a Museum, and the other partly as a Museum and partly as a Lecture-room.

Library.

3. There is a small library in the Museum, composed of books bequeathed by the late Professor Green, and of books presented by the nephew of the late Professor Hailstone; also of some very valuable works purchased out of the Woodwardian funds during the last thirty-three years, under the sanction of the Auditors and Trustees of the estate: such as Cuvier's Ossemens Fossiles, Agassiz' Poissons Fossiles, the Transactions of the Geological Society of London, Sowerby's Mineral Conchology, &c., &c.

Collections.

4. There is a noble collection of fossils, British and foreign, arranged stratigraphically in one apartment of the Museum, and in the other apartment there is an unrivalled collection of British rock specimens, and several other miscellaneous collections.

Cost of keeping up the Collection.

5. The annual cost of keeping up a collection like that lodged in the new Woodwardian Museum must be considerable, but the funds available for that purpose are now very small. In proof of which I may state, that, within the last five years, bills to a considerable amount, paid by myself for fossils which I thought important to the academic collection, and for which payments I produced vouchers, have been more than once returned on my hands, not from any want of confidence on part of the Board of Auditors and Trustees (the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Colleges), but for the plain and sufficient reason that there were no funds in hand to meet the demand. By the Report of a Syndicate (May 19, 1818) before alluded to, it appeared "that the clear annual income of the Woodwardian Estates was then about 430*l.*, and that there was an unappropriated accumulation (from the rents) of 1,200*l.*" By a Report of another Syndicate (March 14, 1821) it further appeared that there was at that time an unappropriated accumulation of more than 1,700*l.*; and it was suggested in the Report, that these accumulations might be applied to the fittings of a new Museum.

New Geological Museum.

The second Syndicate (1821) was appointed, in the terms of a Grace, introduced by myself, to consider the best means of erecting a new Geological Museum, fit for the reception of the old collection, and of the great additions that were then made to it; and a negotiation for a site was entered upon with the Trustees of the Botanic Garden. This negotiation failed, chiefly from a general wish expressed by the resident members of the Senate, that a place should be found for the whole collection in an intended new wing of the Public Library. The failure of this plan was followed, so far as regarded the new Geological Museum, by a very unfortunate but inevitable delay of more than twenty years.

Insufficiency of Funds.

When the new Museum was, in 1842, ready for the Woodwardian Collection, the "unappropriated accumulations" were much increased, and the Auditors paid, I believe, for the fittings of the Museum, a sum not less than 2,500*l.* They had also, by help of the accumulations, discharged other heavy bills, among which I may mention a bill of 500*l.*, paid in 1840 for a duplicate series of foreign fossils from the collection of Count Münster; and another bill, of about 120*l.*, paid during a previous year for a noble specimen of the Irish fossil stag (*Cervus megaceros*), which now stands in the basement of the Museum. But all the accumulations are now exhausted, and the rents of the Woodwardian Estates are greatly lowered, so that the annual sum at the disposal of the Auditors is, I am informed, barely sufficient for the necessary expenses of the Museum, and for the payment of the annual stipends above mentioned.

Account of the present collection.

The following short account of the manner in which the present collection was formed, as well as of its extent and arrangement, may not be considered out of place in this reply to the questions proposed by Her Majesty's Commissioners. To comply with the letter of Dr. Woodward's Will was morally impossible. It would have been a mockery to lecture on an exploded theory of the earth, or to enlarge on the mistakes of Dr. Camerarius. But to give an extended course of lectures during the academic term, and to employ each Long Vacation in surveying and col-

Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A.

Professorship of Geology.

lecting fossils from the great series of British strata—thereby bringing together a collection worthy of the University, and illustrative of the present condition of geology—did seem to be in conformity with the spirit and scope of the founder's Will. With the entire approval of the University, I therefore commenced, during the first Long Vacation after my election to the Professorship (1818), and I continued, during the Long Vacations of more than thirty years, a series of geological surveys, chiefly confined to the British Isles. The fruit of these surveys, carried on with great labour and at no small personal cost, was, year by year, conveyed to the University, and arranged in new cabinets, so long as it was possible to find a place for them. In a very few years, however, all further arrangement became impossible, and the ponderous cases of fossils collected by myself, or contributed by my friends and fellow-labourers, were deposited in such places of security as could be found for them; and in 1842, when the new Museum was first opened, an enormous collection, the accumulation of twenty previous years, was, for the first time, unpacked, and made available to the public. For one or two years Professor Ansted assisted me with great zeal and ability in bringing the new collection into approximate order, and he was remunerated by one or two grants made to him by the Senate out of the Woodwardian Funds. After he had been called away to other duties, I, at my own cost, engaged the very valuable assistance of Mr. Salter, an excellent naturalist and palæontologist; who was before long, however, drawn away from the Cambridge Museum by a permanent appointment under Government. Lastly, I had the good fortune, in 1846, to secure the assistance of Professor M'Coy in carrying out the final arrangement of the British and foreign fossils. During the first year of his residence in Cambridge, the sum of 100*l.* (half the annual fee for which he undertook the arrangement of the Cambridge fossils) was granted to him by a grace of the Senate; but since that year the whole responsibility of the arrangement has fallen on myself, and at a cost that would have been ruinous to me had I possessed no means beyond those which I derive from the Woodwardian stipend.

Professor M'Coy's services.

The arrangement of the palæontological part of the collection is now nearly complete; and the self-devotion and untired zeal with which Professor M'Coy has given himself to the task, and the consummate skill with which he has carried out its details, are far above all common praise, and entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the University. Some notion may be formed of the greatness of his task, when it is stated that Count Münster's duplicates amount to more in number than 20,000; and that they form but a minute fraction of the great palæontological series Professor M'Coy has now arranged stratigraphically in the Museum.

In addition to the great palæontological series, which is now arranged in table-cases and upright cabinets on the first floor of the chief apartment of the Museum, there is, in a side-closet, the whole original collection of Dr. Woodward, in five ancient cabinets; and with the exception of a few pyritous specimens, which have fallen to pieces from spontaneous decomposition, the whole series is well preserved, and is in accordance with the printed catalogues. In a second closet are the books forming the library of the collection. In a third closet (in addition to an arranged series of cretaceous fossils), there is a very valuable collection of recent shells, presented by Henry James Brooke, Esq., of London, and a fine series of recent corals, presented by the Rev. G. L. P. Garnons, of Sidney College. These two collections of recent shells and corals ought hereafter to be arranged entirely under glass, in the contiguous apartment of the Museum; in which case they would afford excellent materials of preliminary study to any one engaged in the investigations of palæontology. In the upright cases of the same floor are seen a fine collection of fossil fishes; many fine cavern bones, both British and foreign, and many bones, teeth, tusks, and fragments of mammal's skeletons, chiefly from the British drift. On the same floor are also seen several very fine specimens of fossil reptiles, among which I may point out two very instructive portions of the skeletons of two large plesiosaurs, presented by the Rev. Samuel Banks, Rector of Cottenham, and T. S. Jones, Esq., of Ely. In one of the upright cases of the floor is a very instructive general series of Irish palæzoic fossils, presented by R. Griffith, Esq., of Dublin. And in the cabinet on the same floor is also a noble series of carboniferous limestone fossils, from Lowick, Northumberland, presented by the Rev. G. Jenkinson.

On the basement floor of the same room are exhibited several skeletons of fossil reptiles; casts of skeletons of fossil reptiles, presented by the Earl of Enniskillen and Sir Francis Chantrey; the skeleton of the fossil stag of Ireland; many large mammal's bones from the British drift; casts from the magatherum, and other mammals presented by the Royal College of Surgeons, and by Professor Owen; casts from several fossils of the Sivalick Hills, presented by the East India Company; and casts from the dinotherium and other extinct mammals, presented by myself.

Benefactors to the Museum.

To enumerate all those members and friends of the University who have assisted in the formation of the great palæontological series in the Museum would be impossible within the limits of this reply; but I am called on specially to name the following gentlemen as benefactors to the Museum:—Professor Henslow; the Rev. G. H. Stokes, Fellow of Caius College; W. Hopkins, Esq., of St. Peter's College; and the Rev. Osmond Fisher, Fellow of Jesus College; J. Packe, Esq., of King's College; Professor Ansted, of Jesus College; J. H. Pollexfen, Esq., of Queen's College; Rev. J. Foster, of Wickersley; and S. M. Saxby, Esq., of the Isle of Wight.

In the second apartment of the Museum (occasionally used as a lecture-room) are deposited the rocks and simple minerals presented by the late Professor Hailstone; a good cabinet of simple minerals, presented by a former Chancellor of the University (the Duke of Grafton); a fine series of the bones of fossil reptiles, from the neighbourhood of Ely, purchased out of the Woodwardian funds; a magnificent and nearly perfect skeleton of a plesiosaurus, purchased by a subscription of some resident members of the University for 220*l.*; a noble series of the rocks and fossils of Australia, presented by Rev. W. B. Clarke, of Sydney, New South Wales; a valuable series of palæozoic fossils from the north of Europe and North America, presented

Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A.

by the Russian Government, and by Professor H. Rogers, of the United States; and, lastly, the great mixed series of rocks and fossils collected by myself since the year 1818, chiefly from the British Isles, but also from France and Germany.

Professorship of Geology.

Some portions of the collections in this apartment are arranged and catalogued; and rough, preliminary catalogues of the unarranged portions are deposited in the Museum. Much additional labour must, however, be bestowed on the cabinets in this part of the collection before they can be exhibited with full advantage to the student; but I count with confidence on the assistance of the junior members of the University in the performance of this my only remaining task.

Catalogue.

No general catalogue of the Museum can be made before its arrangement is more complete; but a very detailed description, by Professor M'Coy, of all the British palæozoic fossils in the collection, is nearly finished. The first part has been published, and the concluding part will, I trust, appear in a few months. This work will form a thick quarto volume, and will contain many excellent plates of all the new species in the Museum, belonging in the British palæozoic series, executed (at my own cost) by a good artist, who has been working, during a portion of the three last years, within the Museum, and under the immediate direction of Professor M'Coy. The cost of the letterpress of this work has been generously contributed by the Syndics of the University Press.

This elaborate work may, by easy references, hereafter serve the purpose of a good *catalogue raisonnée* of the palæozoic part of the Cambridge collection. In like manner, the monographs of the Palæontological Society, interleaved and placed over the British series of the secondary and tertiary fossils in the Museum, will exonerate my successor from the necessity of making detailed descriptive catalogues of the secondary and tertiary British fossils. But so soon as the arrangement of the collection is nearly complete, a short general catalogue (somewhat of the nature of a consulting index) ought to be undertaken; stating the contents of each cabinet, the formations to which they belong, the number of drawers, and the number of specimens in each drawer; and especially the localities of the several specimens. Details (like those of Dr. Woodward's old catalogues) will generally be unnecessary; and when the specimens are well arranged, a glance of the eye over them will generally inform the student all that they can teach him. Such a synoptical catalogue I do not despair of completing before I resign my office.

Question 12. Are opportunities afforded Students? &c.

Opportunities afforded to Students.

The students have every opportunity for a daily examination of the collection, that is compatible with its safety, and the most instructive specimens are placed under glass.

Question 13. May the duties enjoined on you as Professor be modified so as, in your opinion, to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University?

Founder's Will not complied with.

Under this head I have little to suggest, as the duties of my office have been greatly modified by myself, with the liberal concurrence of the University. It would, perhaps, be expedient to obtain a legal sanction for these modifications; as neither the lectures now given, nor the arrangements of the Museum, are in accordance with the letter of the founder's Will.

Question 14. What is the general condition of the University in the branch of study to which your Professorship relates; and what the means of promoting its advancement?

General condition of the Study.

To the first question I can reply with grateful feelings for the past, and with good hopes for the future. During about twenty years immediately following my appointment I had a very crowded class. It then fell off (during a short period of general depression among the professorial lectures) to less than half its number. For the last five or six years it has again risen in number to, at least, its former limits. So long as there is accommodation in the Lecture Room, the inhabitants of the town are freely admitted, and some of them have attended the whole course. I might further, by way of reply, appeal to the philosophical literature of the last thirty years, and to the many geological essays published by Cambridge men; and I might give a list of men who, after a Cambridge training, have filled high offices in the Geological Society of London, or in the Government Survey. I might also dwell on the good moral effects produced among the members of the University by an enlarged and liberal study of the phenomena of geology. As to the means of promoting the advancement of the studies to which my Professorship relates, enough has, perhaps, been stated in the previous replies. I will, however, by way of conclusion, venture to throw out some not I think unimportant suggestions.

Means of promoting it.

(1.) If such additions be made to the collection as mark the progress of the science (and without such additions the old collection will gradually lose a great part of its value), the second room of the Museum will before long become crowded with cabinets, and with fossil bones, or casts of such bones, and thereby be made unfit for a lecture-room: but one or two ample lecture-rooms might be fitted up, at a very small cost, in a portion of the old buildings of King's College, which are almost contiguous to the Museum. Such lecture-rooms would serve the purposes of the University till another side of the intended square of the Public Library shall have been erected. Meanwhile the Geological Collection might go forward, increasing without a check. To this end the Ornithological Collection (which forms no part of the Woodwardian Museum) should be removed to another place; for even now it seriously injures the exhibition and the arrangement of the Geological Series.

(2.) When a new side of the intended library square shall have been erected, it will (agreeably to the architect's plan) contain a series of lecture-rooms. It would greatly forward the interests of science were the Collection of Comparative Anatomy hereafter arranged in this new building on the same floor with the Geological Collection; for palæontology cannot be studied, to good effect without a constant appeal to comparative anatomy; and comparative anatomy would gain continual interest by an appeal to analogous organic structures derived from the Old World. In that case the present Anatomical Museum might be appropriated to human anatomy and pathology, &c.

3. So far from being detained in Cambridge during the long vacation, the Professor ought

Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A.

Professorship of Geology.

to be employed in making field surveys, either in the British Isles or on the Continent, during three or four months of each summer. To secure this very essential object, an allowance for travelling expenses might, perhaps, be made him out of the University funds. Within the thirty-four years of my service I have many times, during the summer's geological tour, spent more than the whole stipend of the Professorship. I do not by any means make this statement by way of complaint; for the work was one of good will: but this state of things cannot and ought not to last; and in making this recommendation I have no personal interests to serve in any vulgar sense, as my period of service is nearly over, and I am now becoming unfit for the robuster duties of an office which I hope soon to resign to more youthful and vigorous hands. If the Professor confined his labours to the closet, his lectures, however ably elaborated, might fall almost dead from his lips; but if he meet his class, year by year, after a voyage of discovery, he will be rewarded by finding an animated and earnest audience.

4. The annual inspection of the five Woodwardian cabinets has, under the express direction of the Founder's Will, been the means of preserving the old collection in its integrity. The duty of these Inspectors is very simple: viz., to examine the old collection, drawer by drawer, to see that the specimens correspond with the catalogues, and to report on their condition. This work has been done effectually; but I venture very earnestly to recommend that, in in addition to the two Woodwardian Inspectors, at least one good naturalist and geologist be annually appointed by the University to inspect and report upon the new collections. For example, to report upon the condition of the catalogues; the progress of arrangement, year by year; the defective portions of the Museum, and the means of supplying such defects; the removal of imperfect specimens when better specimens can be supplied; in no instance, however, removing from the Museum any specimen that has been figured or described in the printed catalogues, &c. In this way the collection will not stagnate, but will advance with the discoveries of a progressive science; and the Academic Collection will in successive years represent, as it ought to do, the actual condition of geological discovery. For this end it would be well for the University from time to time to appoint some scientific Inspector, who was not a member of the University, but well acquainted with the state of the great British collections; such, for example, as the collections in the British Museum, or in the London Museum of Practical Geology. The occasional report of such an Inspector might produce a very healthy rivalry, and might very greatly benefit the University, by suggesting an interchange of duplicate or redundant specimens. Additional collections of great value, and necessary to the perfection of the University Museum, might in this way, as I know by experience, be gained with very little cost.

5. The custody and exhibition of the old Woodwardian cabinets belongs exclusively to the Professor; but the present condition of the Museum requires the daily presence of an assistant curator. During the last five years William Farrer has been employed by myself as clerk and assistant to Professor M'Coy, in the arrangement of the great palæontological collection. He was paid for services at the rate of eight hours a-day; but many times (especially during the past year) I have paid him additional fees, for the extra labour of three additional daily hours. The work he has gone through has been very great, and has been done effectually. He has been since employed, under the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor and the Board of Auditors, in attending the Museum, for which he receives a small, but, I think, inadequate stipend from the Woodwardian Estate. But now that the University possesses a new collection of very great value, and that geology is an acknowledged subject of academic study, the Senate would do well to sanction the appointment of an assistant curator, with a better salary, to be paid out of the funds of the University. No menial duties should be imposed on him; and he would find ample employment in working under the Professor, in making catalogues, in mounting and labelling specimens, and (while the Professor is absent) in daily explaining to visitors and students the nature and arrangements of the collection.

For nearly a hundred years the University but ill discharged the obligations that were contracted by the acceptance of the Woodwardian bequest. She provided neither an adequate museum nor a lecture-room; and although all the surplus derived from the Woodwardian Estates has been very properly expended on the New Museum, I think the Senate still owes a large arrear of debt to the equitable claims of the Professorship. All the proceeds of the estates are devoted to specific objects by the express terms of Dr. Woodward's Will, and the increased rents of the estates are by no means more than sufficient to meet the present annual demands for such specific objects. But other objects have arisen out of the progress of geological science, and their importance has been sanctioned by recent graces of the Senate; and it is not, I trust, improper for me (through the medium of this reply,) respectfully to urge upon the Senate the appointment of an Assistant Curator of the Museum. It now contains a noble collection of very great value, which is the property of the University, and which has been brought together at great cost, but without any tax on the ordinary Academic funds. During the latter half of the period in which I have filled the Professorship (without taking into account the great yearly expenses of geological surveys in the long vacations) I have, at my own cost, contributed more than 1,300*l.* towards the collections and arrangements of the Museum; and, I may add, that several liberal friends have also, at great personal cost, contributed to the fossil stores of our cabinets. I make not these remarks in the way of boasting; but in the earnest hope that the Senate, as well as the Woodwardian Auditors, may, through Her Majesty's Commission, become acquainted with the previous suggestions, and may endeavour to carry them into effect, so far as they appear practical and expedient; and they are offered with sentiments of heart-felt good will.

It might be said in reply, that the Woodwardian funds are all appropriated, and that the corporate funds of the University are too low to meet any costly demands which may be made upon them. But if the corporate funds be low, the aggregate College incomes are very great;

and the Colleges are bound to uphold, by every honest means compatible with their corporate obligations, that great cause of liberal Academic instruction of which the Professorial lectures now form an essential part. The Colleges can only exist in honour, and consequently in safety, by a wise and generous use of those great instruments which Providence has placed in their hands; and I doubt not, that by a wise and liberal policy, and without any unreasonable sacrifice of private interests, ample means might be found within the University for giving full life and activity to every institution or organ of public instruction that exists within it.

Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A.

Professorship of Geology.

(Signed) ADAM SEDGWICK, *Woodwardian Professor.*

Answers from the Very Rev. G. Peacock, D.D., Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy and Geometry.

The Very Rev. G. Peacock, D.D.,

Lowndes' Professorship of Astronomy.

1. By whom was the Professorship founded?

Foundation.

By Thomas Lowndes, Esq., of Overton, in the county of Chester, by will bearing date May 6, 1748. The following is an extract of the portion of his will which relates to this Professorship:—

Endowment.

"I give and devise all my estates at Overton, and all my lands and hereditaments in Smallwood and elsewhere in the county of Chester, and all other my real estates, unto the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and their successors for ever, subject, nevertheless, to such just debts as my personal estate shall not be able to pay, upon trust that they shall for ever pay all the clear rents and profits of my said real estates annually to the support and maintenance of a Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the said University of Cambridge, after deducting thereout all costs charges, and expenses of executing the said trust hereby in them reposed, and all taxes, repairs, and other outgoings; which Professor I will shall be for ever called Lowndes' Astronomical and Geometrical Professor in the University of Cambridge, and shall be from time to time chosen and appointed by the Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Treasurer, or the First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the Lord Steward of the King's Household for the time being, or the major part of them. And I will and desire that proper statutes, rules, and ordinances in relation to the said Professorship, and the number of the lectures to be read therein, and the times for such reading, and all other regulations for the perpetual government of the said Professorship, shall be made by and under the hands and seals of the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, Martin Ffolkes, Esq., President of the Royal Society, Dr. Bradley, and my much-honoured friend William Jones, Esq., of Beaufort-buildings; which statutes and ordinances shall be for ever binding to the said Professors."

Appointment.

2. What are the duties annexed to this Professorship by the original foundation or constitution?

Duties.

The founder empowered certain persons named in his will to frame statutes for the regulation of his Professorship, but it does not appear that any deed for this purpose was ever executed by them. Amongst the papers in the possession of the Lowndean Professor is the following sketch of a statute, with several corrections and interlineations, purporting to be drawn up by George Earl of Macclesfield, all the other parties named for that purpose being dead, but it has neither name, date, nor signature:—

"Whereas Thomas Lowndes, Esq., by his last will and testament, did found a Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge, and did direct that statutes for the same should be made by the Right Honourable George Earl of Macclesfield, Martin Folkes, Esq., the President of the Royal Society, James Bradley, D.D., Royal Astronomer at Greenwich, and William Jones, Esq.; and whereas the settling the said statutes has been hitherto omitted, lest the good intent of the founder should be frustrated, I, George Earl of Macclesfield, now the only survivor of the above-mentioned persons, do constitute and appoint the following statutes to be observed by every person who shall hereafter be elected Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the said University:—

"The person elected to be Professor shall, within one calendar month after he shall be chosen, repair to the University and exhibit to the Vice-Chancellor the instrument of his election, and promise to observe the following statutes,—

"(1.) To reside in the University the major part of each Term, or two whole Terms every year, otherwise to read yearly one course of Astronomy, consisting of at least 20 lectures, explaining the motions of the sun, moon, planets, comets, and stars; the doctrine of eclipses, physical causes of the planetary motions, phenomena of the tides, and such other things as have relation to Astronomy; and also to read one course of Geometrical lectures in every year, not less than 20 in number, upon Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, or some modern Geometrical author; the principles of Plain and Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, the Conic Sections, &c., upon pain of forfeiture of 20*s.* for every lecture omitted.

"(2.) To give public notice of the time and place of reading, and print a syllabus of the heads of the lectures to be read.

"(3.) To provide a good clock and a meridian telescope, with other astronomical instruments (if not before provided), proper for observing the transits of the sun, moon, planets, eclipses of the sun, moon, and satellites of Jupiter, and the places of comets, under the penalty of 50*l.*, to be deducted out of that year's salary. And with those instruments to observe as many of such phenomena as can be seen at Cambridge for six weeks in every year, together with a competent number of transits of fixed stars; the observations to be deposited in the

The Very Rev. G. Peacock, D.D.,

Lowndes' Professorship of Astronomy

University Library, and a copy thereof to be sent by the Professor to the Royal Society within six months after the end of the year in which the observations were made, on pain of forfeiting 20*l.* or every year such observations shall not be made and communicated to the Royal Society as aforesaid. All the forfeitures to be applied to the use of the University Library for purchasing books of Astronomy and Geometry. Such instruments as shall be purchased by any Professor, to belong to his executors, except he gives them to the Professorship.

"(4.) If the Professor be disabled by age or infirmity, he may appoint a deputy, who shall perform the several parts of the duty above required."

3. Have these been modified or changed by any subsequent authority: if so, in what particulars?

No.

4. What are the duties actually performed?

Duties actually performed.

The present Professor, for some years after his appointment, gave a course of lectures on Plane Astronomy, both practical and theoretical, illustrated by an apparatus and instruments, which were well attended. As he felt it necessary to conduct the Students who attended his lectures to the Observatory, for the purpose of showing the construction and explaining the use of the principal instruments which it contained, and was obliged to avail himself of the permission and the assistance of the Plumian Professor, he could not refuse to accede to his request that this, his own peculiar department of practical Astronomy, might be transferred to his own course of lectures. He subsequently gave a course of lectures on Geometry, and for three successive years attempted to form a class for a course of lectures on the Principles of Analysis and their Application, but without success. In the Michaelmas Term of 1849 he succeeded in forming a small class for lectures on Astronomy, but failed to do so on the following year.

5. What is the nature of the original endowment?

Original Endowment.

Two farms, one at Smallwood and the other at Overton, in the parish of Attringham, in the county of Chester, with two small cottages and closes attached to them; they contain altogether 261 acres; they are let for a gross rent of 460*l.* per annum, and their average produce during the last three years has been 436*l.* per annum.

6. Whether subsequently augmented?

There has been no addition to the original endowment.

7. Whether any, and what, extraneous sources of emolument?

None.

8. Whether any fees received from persons attending the lectures?

No fees.

No fees have been received, the lectures being gratuitous.

9. The present value of the Professorship?

Present value.

About 436*l.* per annum.

10. The mode of appointment or election to the office: conditions of eligibility and tenability?

Appointment.

The electors are the Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Treasurer, or the First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household for the time being, or the major part of them. There are no conditions of eligibility or tenability.

11. Is there any residence, museum, library, collection, or apparatus attached to your Professorship, or any fund for maintaining them?

No Residence, Museum, Library, or Collection.

There is no residence, museum, library, or collection belonging to the Professorship. There is a collection of apparatus belonging to the present Professor, which is partly deposited in the lecture-rooms of Trinity College, and partly with the Plumian Professor.

12. Are any opportunities afforded to Students for instruction in the actual manipulation of instruments in the department of science with which your Professorship is connected?

Lectures.

The lectures on Practical Astronomy are given by the Plumian Professor, who explains the construction and manipulation of the instruments in the Observatory, as well as hand and other instruments not permanently fixed. The lectures of Theoretical Astronomy require little apparatus beyond globes, maps of the stars, and diagrams on a sufficiently large scale to be visible to a general audience.

13. Whether, in your opinion, the duties enjoined upon you as Professor might be modified in any manner, so as to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University?

As a member of the Royal Commission, I feel myself restrained from giving an answer to this important question. There can be no doubt, however, but that the duties of this as well as of other Professorships might be modified in conformity with some general and systematic arrangement, so as to be made much more beneficial to the University.

(Signed) GEORGE PEACOCK, *Lowndes' Professor.*

Answers from Andrew Amos, Esq., M.A., Downing Professor of Law.

A. Amos, Esq., M.A.

Downing Professorship of Law.

West Lodge, Downing College, Cambridge, December 4, 1850.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter, dated November 20th, 1850, relative to the Cambridge University Commission, I beg to refer you for information upon the matters in question to the examination of the late Professor Starkie, and to my own, before a Committee of the House of

A. Amos, Esq., M.A.

Downing Professorship of Law.

Emoluments.

Statutable requirements.

Moral Science Tripos.

Causes of the small number of Law Students.

Suggestions.

Academical Residence.

Commons on the subject of legal education, in the year 1846, and to a letter addressed by myself to Dr. Whewell, on the subject of education at the University of Cambridge, published in the year 1846; and to my introductory lecture upon the laws of England delivered at Downing College in the present year, and recently published.

I beg to state in addition that the emolument of my professorship, as specified in the Cambridge Calendar, cannot under any circumstances be increased out of the College revenues; but is liable to be diminished, in case those revenues prove inadequate for certain purposes, or if the number of lectures prescribed by the College statutes are not delivered.

Twenty-four lectures are required to be given, according to the statutes, in every year after the first receipt of salary. My first receipt of a half-year's salary was at the last Michaelmas. I had, however, given a course of lectures previously, at Downing College, to the University in the year 1849. Since the last Michaelmas I have delivered 24 lectures of an hour or more each, conformably to the College statutes.

Besides lectures, I have duties imposed on me by the College statutes, for which I receive no further remuneration. The Downing professors, unlike other professors in the University, are constituent members of a collegiate corporation, exercising trusts unconnected with the duty of lecturing.

Besides the prescribed duties of my professorship I have voluntarily discharged, or undertaken to discharge, various other portions of University business. These are the examinations incident to the Moral Science Tripos, together with preliminary arrangements; and the examinations for certificates required by the New Graces. I have attended syndicate meetings; and I am one of the two examiners chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, and approved by the Senate, for adjudicating the Le Bas prize.

The Commissioners can judge better than myself of the probable effect of the Moral Science Tripos, and of the certificates required by the New Graces, towards increasing the members of the Law class; and it may be deserving of attention that law lectures being only just revived, after an intermission of upwards of twenty years, sufficient time has not transpired for establishing an opinion of their utility and interest among undergraduates, their parents, or their other advisers.

I cannot, however, but think that College lectures, College examinations, the previous examination, and the Senate House examination (all of them compulsory), and the honours and emoluments incident to fellowships, scholarships, and prizes of various kinds, must tend very materially to keep down the numbers of a class of English Law. Proficiency in English law, it will be recollected, does not, like the Civil Law degree, afford any passport to clerical ordination, diminish the period of residence, or exempt from mathematical examinations. Attending law lectures is totally incompatible with reading for high honours or fellowships; and the less assiduous portion of undergraduates will generally be employed, if employed at all, in providing against the loss or postponement of a degree, and the classifications of compulsory examinations, or the risk of being placed among those whose names I have observed, follow a prefixed designation of "not worthy to be classed."

I think there can be little doubt but that for future lawyers it would be desirable, if they were not induced or compelled to read so much classics and mathematics at the University, as is at present the case, to the exclusion of English law and other cognate sciences, such as the Civil Law, Moral Philosophy, and Modern History, for which professorships have been established. There is no Professorship of Belles Lettres or English Literature, or of Medical Jurisprudence, at Cambridge. All these subjects are deserving of attention from a student desirous of studying law systematically, on a literary, historical, and philosophical basis. The inconveniences arising from a confined system of University education, at least as regards lawyers, are aggravated by the circumstance that it is the custom of most schools so to educate youth as to reflect honour on their schoolmasters by grasping University prizes and emoluments with the greatest certainty. The passage of youth through the University is too often a mere career of display, having acquired at school as much of classics, if not also of mathematics, as it might be desirable to enforce or encourage to the exclusion of other studies.

It would, I think, be attended with great benefit to the community, if the authorities of colleges, in awarding fellowships, would pay an obvious regard to honours obtained in the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes; which might be accomplished without relinquishing a paramount consideration of mathematical and classical attainments. It is far less usual than formerly for barristers to be educated at the Universities. It has never been usual with attorneys. As to undergraduates proposing to themselves the bar as a profession, their talents, if they enter the Universities, commonly prompt them to aim at obtaining fellowships, and, consequently, to pursue a course of study considerably different from what would otherwise be thought judicious, notwithstanding the great utility of mathematics and classics in forming the mind of an accomplished lawyer. Moreover, in order to have a better chance of obtaining fellowships, candidates for them postpone their entrance at the University to an age of life which leads to their pursuing exclusively mathematical and classical studies, at a time when they ought to be practically following their profession. Although, therefore, supposing even that degrees were attainable merely by examinations in law, there would still be a powerful tendency in the present University system to attract the youth of the Universities away from following the most judicious course of education for a future lawyer.

I think, further, that the present length of academical residence, and the want of proximate reference in academical studies required for degrees, and taught in college lectures, from which undergraduates are not allowed to absent themselves, to the immediate wants of a practising lawyer, must prevent many young persons from entering the University. Their parents probably think that they have read at school enough of classics, except as their own inclinations may prompt them, and that there is no paramount necessity for further mathematical reading

A. Amos, Esq., M.A

Downing Professorship of Law.

than, at most, what is required for an ordinary degree, but would gladly send them to the University, for the purpose of studying law scientifically, and in connection with the other Moral Sciences, provided that a Degree could be thus obtained, and still more so if it were an honorary Degree, or if it led to academical emoluments.

I am persuaded that the present compulsion and encouragement adopted by the University of Cambridge, in regard to classical and mathematical studies, operates to prevent a great number of future lawyers from entering the colleges; renders the attainment of academical emoluments and fame every year more incompatible with success in the legal profession, and operates as a virtual abandonment of most excellent means and opportunities of laying at the University a solid foundation for legal eminence, and for public services that may command the admiration of the country and of posterity.

(Signed) ANDREW AMOS.

SIR, *Downing College, March* 1st, 1851.

Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence desirable.

In answer to your communication, dated 19th February, 1851, I have to observe, with reference to the sixth question, that, to complete the cycle, as regards English law, a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence would be desirable: I believe the University of Cambridge is almost the only Medical School of repute in Europe that is without a chair of Medical Jurisprudence. I do not, however, consider the want of such lectures to be among the more pressing exigencies of the law department.

Study of English Literature.

But I regard it as of immediate importance for lawyers (perhaps it may be thought more so for clergymen), that they should be conversant with the Belles Lettres, particularly as regards the language and literature of England. Young men often quit the University with the highest mathematical and classical honours, who have no habituation with the use of the English language, so essential for the skilful performance of many duties incident to the profession of the law. This want is very inadequately supplied by the excessive cultivation of the classical languages, which are studied in the University less with a view to improvement in modern composition, or even to the matters conveyed by them, than as a scope for philological astuteness.* It has appeared to me that, conceding the point of philological studies being a valuable exercise of the faculties of the mind, their importance has been somewhat overrated in this University, in consequence of the eminent services that have resulted from them to the community, and the deserved fame acquired by their cultivation, in times when the classical authors stood in great need of those criticisms, commentaries, and textual emendations which have been elaborately bestowed upon them for more than a century past.

Philological Studies.

Want of Lectures on Scientific Agriculture.

It would be travelling out of the questions proposed to me to do more than intimate the want in the University of lectures on scientific agriculture, especially as connected with chemistry, and also on civil engineering. Lectures upon these subjects may be thought edifying and attractive to various classes of young men, inasmuch as they relate to matters which are of importance in the daily business of the world: with proper encouragement, therefore, or even the removal of discouragements, their adoption would not be attended with financial difficulties. It may be thought also, that the scientific treatment of these and like practical subjects would attract classes of students to the Universities who are now kept away by the combined effect of the arrangement of Terms, and the very unpractical character of Cambridge studies, at least those in which alone students are encouraged, or, which alone, in fact, they are allowed to pursue without interruption.

Compulsory study of Greek and Latin.

It can scarcely be doubted, that, among the great mass of society, it must be thought a misapplication of time, after reading Greek and Latin authors to the age of eighteen or nineteen, to be under any compulsion as regards the further pursuit of them. I would suggest to the Commissioners, that the great changes which are in progress in regard to the distribution of property, and the diffusion of education, independently of the progress of population, require that, in modifying the institutions of the University, attention should be paid to the attraction of classes of students who have not hitherto usually received an University education. As respects the profession of the law, I may notice, that thi observation will apply to the very numerous and very important class of attorneys; and that the usage, once so general, of an University training for the bar is rapidly discontinuing.

Better provision for Professors.

With regard to the objects of several of the queries, I conceive, that, in the absence of a considerable parliamentary grant (which is scarcely a presumable contingency) no immediate improvement of any consequence can be effected. For example, the salaries attached to most of the Professorships are so meagre, that they could not be completely filled unless sometimes held in conjunction with cures of souls in distant parishes. As regards the two Law—Professorships, their endowments are not sufficient to buy lawyers of learning and talent out of their profession, and are scarcely compatible, if they be not decidedly incompatible, with the successful persecution of it.

Means of promoting the Study.

But if students be allowed and encouraged to attend to other subjects than classics and mathematics, by a more general participation of honours and emoluments, and by the modification of various existing compulsory rules, then, and then only, do I think that the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes can flourish. If this vitality be imparted to them,

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* The importance of cultivating classical philology at the time when it first became a primary branch of University education must have been far greater than at present; seeing that then there was so very little else that was valuable to be learnt; and that then the talents and the industry of centuries had not been expended on the elucidation of the classical authors.

all the minuter details adverted to in the questions proposed by the Commissioners will speedily fall under some arrangement which will be the more satisfactory, as it will be founded on the experience of a state of things which is at present only conjectural. But unless reading men shall no longer sacrifice their most important interests by attending the Lectures of Professors, and poll-men shall no longer be compelled to attend Lectures, and undergo examinations exclusively, or nearly so, in Mathematical and Classical subjects, then all the methodical arrangements contemplated in the Commissioners' questions will amount only to the delineation of an academical Utopia.

A. Amos, Esq., M.A.

Downing Professorship of Law.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ANDREW AMOS

Answers from W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D., Downing Professor of Medicine.

W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D.

Professorship of Medicine.

I am requested to make, as regards my Professorship, a statement describing—

1. By whom the Professorship was founded.

Sir George Downing.

2. What are the duties annexed to the Professorship by the original foundation or constitution?

Statutable requirements.

There are two Downing professorships; one of the laws of England, the other of medicine; and it is provided by the charter of Downing College, "That the Professors shall read such lectures, or courses of lectures in their several departments as the electors to the Professorships for the time being or the major part of them, shall from time to time order direct, and appoint," and it is provided, moreover, by the statutes of the College, "That each of the Professors shall, after the commencement of any payments in respect of their salaries, in every year read one course of twenty-four lectures at the least, of one hour each in length, on twenty-four different days in Lent, Easter, or Michaelmas Terms, in the Faculty of which he is a Professor, on the usual terms on which public lectures are given in the Universities, and in addition to any lectures which he may be obliged to give, in respect of any other appointments in the University."

3. Whether those duties have been modified or changed by any subsequent authority; and if so in what particulars?

Modification of Duties.

My own duties are only so far modified as they may be considered to be affected by the grace of the Senate, February, 1829, which renders it compulsory on the part of the medical student to attend the lectures of the Downing Professor of Medicine, if they amount to fifty in the course of the academical year.

4. What are the duties actually performed?

Duties actually performed.

During the last academical year I delivered a course of lectures in the October Term, on the Preservation of Health; in the Lent Term, on Clinical Medicine; in the Easter Term, on the Materia Medica, and on Pharmacy. I am one of the Examiners for the degree of Bachelor of Physic and Licentiate in Medicine.

5. What is the nature and amount of the original endowment?

Endowment.

There is a stipend of 200*l.* a year attached to the professorship, and paid by the College; but should there be any deficiency in the revenues of the latter, then the stipend is to abate in proportion.

6. Whether, and in what way, subsequently augmented?

It has not received any augmentation.

7. Whether any extraneous sources of emolument are conjoined with it?

There is an allowance by the College of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-day for commons during residence.

8. Whether any fees received from persons attending the lectures of the Professors; and if so, the average annual amount thus received?

Fees.

The fee for attendance on all the courses of my lectures has been five guineas, and the annual amount has varied from 10 to 25 guineas.

9. The present value of the Professorship annually, distinguishing the several sources of income?

Present Value.

	£.	s.	d.	
College stipend	200	0	0	
Commons	50	0	0	average
Lectures	15	15	0	average
Fees for examining the candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine, 10*s.* 6*d.* each	1	10	6	average
	£267	5	6	

10. The mode of appointment or election to the office; the conditions of eligibity; of tenability?

Appointment.

It is directed by the charter of Downing College, that "The Professors shall be elected by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Archbishop of York, and the Masters of St.

W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D.

Professorship of Medicine.

John's College and Clare Hall, and Downing College;" and as regards the qualifications of the candidate for the Professorship of Medicine, it is directed, that "The Professor of Medicine shall be at the time of his election, a Master of Arts, who shall have been licensed to practise physic for the space of two years, or a Doctor or a Bachelor of Physic in one of the two Universities of England (Cambridge and Oxford), or a member of some one of the Scotch Universities of seven years standing, and twenty-five years of age, who shall have attended the medical lectures in one of the Scotch Universities for four years."

The professorship is vacated by election to the mastership or fellowship, by neglect of duty extending over three years, on complaint made by any member of the College to the electors;" and it is moreover directed by thecharter of the College, "that the Masters and Professors of the College shall hold and be continued in their offices and places respectively, during the term of their respective natural lives, or during so long time as they shall well and faithfully demean themselves therein respectively, and that they shall be removeable only by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Archbishop of York, and the Masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall, for the time being."

11. Whether there is any residence, museum, library, collection, or apparatus attached to your Professorship, and what available funds for the maintenance of them?

Residence.

There is a lodge with a garden and paddock attached to it; the lodge is kept in repair by the College. There is not any one of the other objects specified attached to my Professorship.

12. Whether opportunities are afforded to students for instruction in the actual manipulation of instruments, and the conduct of processes of experimental research in the departments of science requiring them?

Opportunities afforded to Students.

There are none: I have, however, a private collection of medicinal agents and chemical tests to which my pupils have access.

13. Whether, in your opinion, the duties enjoined upon you as Professor might be modified in any manner so as to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University?

Opinion regarding present duties.

Having already stated the duties which I have endeavoured to perform, I must leave it t the Commission to judge whether they require any modification or not. It appears to me an advantage to the University that there are no prescribed subjects of instruction laid down by the charter or statutes of the College, for the professor is thereby left to select those in which he takes an active interest, or such as the University may stand in need of. For instance, previously to my appointment as physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital (1845), I was in the habit of giving a course of lectures on Medical Jurisprudence as well as one on the Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

14. The general condition in the University of the branch of study to which your Professorship relates, and the means of promoting its advancement?

General condition of the Study.

I believe I shall best fulfil the object the Commission has in view, by treating fully the subjects which the foregoing paragraph involves. In order to do so, I will first state in what the proceedings in physic at present consist, making at the same time such remarks as the details may appear to me to call for; I will next present such a general scheme of medical education as my acquaintance with some of the most important medical schools, not only in this kingdom but on the continent, enables me to produce; I will afterwards suggest such modifications of the present proceedings in physic as the latter may seem to me to require, and I will close by some general suggestions and observations which will not, I trust, be found either misplaced or unimportant.

Proceedings in Physic.

Proceedings in Physic.

"A Student, before he can become a Bachelor of Physic, must have entered on his sixth year, computed from the date of his admission at the University, have resided nine Terms, and have passed the previous examination?"

Time required for the B.M. Degree too long.

It appears to me that the time required for the degree, five years, is too long; and that the general academical qualifications, as tested by the previous examination, are too limited.

Course of Study.

The course of study required of the student is as follows:—He must have diligently attended the lectures of the Regius Professor of Physic during two terms; also those of the Professor of Botany if they consist of not less than twenty; and also those of the Professors of Chemistry and of the Downing Professor of Medicine, if their respective courses consist of not less than fifty lectures. He must also produce certificates of having been diligently employed in attendance on medical lectures and practice at some well known hospital for two years.

The aforesaid regulations appear to me to be good as far as they go; but supposing that the courses of lectures delivered by the last-mentioned professors do not consist of fifty each, then there is no obligation on the part of the medical student to attend in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Physic, any lectures besides those given by the Regius Professor of Physic, and those delivered at the hospital which the student is attending. I think it would be more consistent if the stipulations respecting the number of lectures given by the professors in question were set aside.

The candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Physic, is required to have passed satisfactorily the examinations of all the afore-mentioned Professors; he may present himself for examination in Chemistry and Botany in the fourth year of his admission; and for examination by the

Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, and the Downing Professor of Medicine in his fifth year. He may proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Physic the year following, having previously kept two exercises, an act, and an opponency. *W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D.*

Professorship of Medicine.

I have no observation to make in respect to the examinations, which are as efficient, I believe, as they can be; but I do not see, however, why the candidate should not be allowed to proceed to his degree as soon as he has passed them. The propriety of retaining the exercises in their present form appears to me to be questionable. I do not wish to speak disparagingly of exercises which, when the two parties engaged are not only conversant with the syllogistic mode of disputation adopted, but also accustomed colloquially to the language employed, afford a good test of general proficiency, but it must be admitted, that the syllogistic form of argument has fallen so much into disuse, that it no longer answers the end it formerly did. Indeed the dissertation itself has become merely formal as regards the details it embodies, so that its composition offers scarcely any interest to the student, whilst the defence of the thesis is in general too embarrassing to be instructive. I think, therefore, that some modifications might be introduced with advantage into the exercises in question.

Examinations.

Licentiate in Medicine.—A candidate for a license *ad practicandum in medicina*, being previously Bachelor of Physic cannot be examined for the said license, until the examination which shall occur next but one after his having passed the examination required for the degree of Bachelor of Physic. This regulation renders it necessary that a year should elapse between the two examinations.

Licentiate in Medicine.

Candidates for a license *ad practicandum in medicina*, being previously Masters of Arts, are required to bring satisfactory evidence to the Regius Professor of Physic, of their having been employed in the study of physic for five years after they became Bachelors of Arts. Both they and the Bachelors of Physic are required to produce certificates of their having attended on hospital practice for three years, and of having attended lectures on the following subjects:—

Practice of Physic and Pathology; Anatomy and Physiology; Chemistry and Botany; Medical Jurisprudence; Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Principles of Surgery; Principles of Midwifery; Practical Anatomy for two seasons. Every candidate for a licence *ad practicandum in medicina* is required to pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor of Medicine, and a Doctor of Physic to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, and approved by the Senate.

It appears to me that the list of certificates required of a Bachelor of Physic is greater than is needed; for it is to be presumed that he has been already examined in several of the subjects specified. As regards the examination for the licence, which includes amongst other matters an examination at the bed-side of the sick, I hold it to be as efficient as could be wished; and I should not do justice to my own feelings, if I did not avail myself of this opportunity to pay a tribute of respect and gratitude to the late Regius Professor of Physic, the much lamented Dr. Haviland. To his active solicitude the University is indebted for nearly all the improvements which the Faculty of Physic has received from its first institution, and more particularly for a system of examination which is, on the whole, as complete as any I am acquainted with.

Doctor in Medicine.—The degree of Doctor of Physic is granted to a Bachelor of Physic of five years, or to a Master of Arts of seven years' standing. Doctor in Medicine.

Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Physic, who has not previously obtained a licence *ad practicandum in medicina* is required to produce to the Regius Professor of Physic the same certificates, and pass the same examination as are required in the case of candidates for a licence *ad practicandum in medicina*.

The exercises for this degree are two acts and one opponency.

It appears from the above regulations, that the shortest period in which the degree of Doctor of Physic can be arrived at is ten years. The person must be in his eleventh year, dating from the period of his admission at the University, a length of time which is sufficient in itself to deter in general those who choose medicine for their profession from coming here to graduate.

As regards the exercises for the degree of Doctor of Physic, the same objections apply to them as applied to those for the degree of Bachelor of Physic; there is, however, this additional consideration, that one of the acts and the opponency are not in ordinary practice kept; they may be omitted by the forfeiture of a certain amount of caution money (15*l.* 10*s.*) to the University chest. Exercises for the M.D. Degree.

The amount of fees for medical degrees varies according to the degree. For that of the Bachelor of Physic, the fees are,— Fees.

	£.	s.	d.
University	4	10	0
Registrary	6	6	0
Regius Professor of Physic	7	0	0
College (average)	8	10	0
	26	6	0

For the degree of Licentiate in Medicine,—

University	5	0	0
Registrary	6	6	0
Regius Professor	4	4	0
Examiners	2	2	0
	17	12	0

W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D.

Professorship of Medicine.

For the degree of Doctor of Physic,—

	£.	s.	d.
University	5	6	0
Registrary	6	6	0
College (average)	10	10	0
Regius Professor	11	11	0
	33	13	0

The means of promoting the advancement of the Study.

Having stated so much respecting the present state of the faculty of physic in this University, I shall now suggest according to the best of my judgment, "The means of promoting its advancement."

With this object I shall sketch out the following scheme or course for consideration :—

I shall divide the course of study to be pursued by those who intend to proceed in physic, into three stages or classes.

Stage 1st, or Class of Arts. This class shall comprise the most important subjects which enter into the examination for the ordinary degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall include also attendance on a course of lectures on natural and experimental philosophy.

Stage 2nd, or Class of Natural Sciences. This class, which shall be purely scientific, shall comprise the following subjects :—

Chemistry,
Botany,
Zoonomy, and comparative Anatomy.

Stage 3rd, or Class of Medicine. This class, which shall be both scientific and technical, shall comprise those subjects which ought to be found in a comprehensive scheme of medical education, professionally considered.

Proficiency in Arts.

Proficiency in Arts.

If the time required to obtain a subordinate degree in arts, or in order to pass the ordinary examination for it, were abridged by one year, or even more, then I should say that the student who intends to proceed in physic might be required to pass it according to the general rule; but, although I consider that examination to be an appropriate test of those general acquirements which it is desirable a person should bring to the study of medicine, still to oblige him to devote more than three years, or even three years to that object, would be to cause a delay in his medical studies, which would be in many cases, I believe, a serious drawback. It must be borne in mind, that the course of study which the medical student is obliged to follow is long, laborious and expensive; it demands, moreover, on the part of the person engaged in it (and this remark is intended to apply to time and to age), manual skill, and considerable exercise of the memory, besides involving the acquisition of a habit which cannot be too soon acquired, the habit of observation. I suggest therefore that an under-graduate who has declared for medicine, shall not be required to pass the previous examination, but shall be allowed to present himself to be examined at the examination for the ordinary degree of arts in his sixth Term, or later if he pleases, and that he shall be required to pass only such a part of it as competent judges may think desirable. I shall merely observe that I think the whole of the mathematical portion of it should be retained. I suggest also that the certificate of approval he may thereby obtain shall not entitle him to a degree in arts, but enable him to register himself as a *Proficient in Arts*, to do which, however, he shall be required to produce a certificate of having attended a course of lectures on natural and experimental philosophy. This act of registration shall entitle the under-graduate to be styled a *Student in Medicine*, he shall date the period of his medical studies therefrom, and shall be thereby allowed certain University privileges, especially as regards the public library.

Proficiency in Natural Science.

Natural Sciences.

Although I think that the study of the natural sciences is quite compatible with that of medicine, yet the sooner the student gives proof of proficiency in them, the sooner will he be able to devote himself to the technical part of his education. To show proofs of proficiency in this department of study the student must either have attended the lectures of the different professors of those subjects enumerated in the class of natural science, and be provided with certificates of having passed satisfactorily their respective examinations, or have obtained an honour in the natural science Tripos.

Proceedings in Physic.

Proceedings in Physic.

In treating this subject, I shall first deal with the recent and present state of the Faculty of Physic, considering those terms as applied to the educational department of medicine in this University.

When the late Dr. Haviland was appointed Regius Professor of Physic, he was the sole representative, as it were, of that faculty; but he afterwards incorporated with it, by means of certain graces of the Senate, the Professors of Chemistry, Botany, and Anatomy, and also the Downing Professor of Medicine. Since, however, the new professorial system has been instituted and brought into operation, the two first professors have taken their places in the departments of Natural Science and the Professor of Anatomy, by taking up the subject of Comparative Anatomy, almost does the same. Considered, however, with reference to the examinations for medical degrees, the Faculty of Physic may now be said to consist of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, and the Downing Professor of Medicine.

The proposition put by the Commission leads me next to inquire whether the present

professorial staff is adequate to the requirements of a Faculty of Physic; and, if not, in what it is deficient. *W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D.*

Professorship of Medicine.

To determine that question, we must first understand in what capacity the Faculty of Physic here is to be considered. If its responsibility is to consist chiefly in ascertaining, by examinations, the competency of candidates for the different degrees of medicine, then I should say that the present professorial staff with the addition of the Doctor of Medicine appointed yearly by the Senate, is quite sufficient for the purpose. If it be intended that the medical faculty should be charged with conducting, to a certain extent, the education of the medical student, then a question is opened which offers for consideration a great many matters of detail, the first of which may be said then to be the practicability of establishing an efficient school of medicine in this University.

Cambridge as a Medical School.

I am aware that there is an opinion prevailing not only in the University but elsewhere, that Cambridge, considered in its double capacity as a University and as a town, does not offer wherewith to form a Medical School; but before we admit the correctness of this opinion, let us see on what grounds it rests. No one will be disposed, I think, to assert, that the University is not able to provide efficient teachers for that purpose; no: the opinion rests on the impression that the town of Cambridge is not sufficiently large to afford, especially as regards the hospital, suitable opportunities for study. The town of Cambridge contains about 25,000 inhabitants; but the hospital extends its sphere beyond the town, it takes the county within its range. Now let us see if there be not towns containing a population less than 30,000 which have been or are celebrated for their medical schools. In bringing some of them forward, I will, at the same time, mention the names of those persons who have been or are connected with those schools, and who have contributed to the advancement of medical knowledge. I shall distinguish by italics the names of those who were dead previously to the year 1842:—

Göttingen, under 10,000 inhabitants. *Haller, Blumenbach, Soemmering,* Langenbeck, Wagner, Kraus.
Heidelberg, under 12,000. Tiedemann, Gmelin, Nagelé, Chelius.
Halle, under 30,000. The two *Meckels.*
Pavia, under 29,000. *Scarpa, Spallanzani, P. Frank, Rasori,* Panizza.

I think that any one who is conversant with the history of medicine will admit that some of the names of the persons I have brought forward are not, in reputation and as regards their particular pursuits, second to any of those who have, during the last hundred years, contributed to the progress of medicine, and of the sciences associated with it.

Medical Schools in London.

In judging of the opportunities for the study of medicine offered by Cambridge, we are apt to be influenced by the consideration of those offered by the metropolis; but let us take the measure of the latter in their practical dimensions. The medical schools in London are, with the exception of those of King's College and University College, associated essentially with hospitals, and they are all independent of each other. Thus the member of King's College cannot as such attend the lectures of Dr. Williams, nor can the member of University College attend those of Dr. Budd. The student of Bartholomew's Hospital cannot follow the instruction given by Sir Benjamin Brodie, nor can the student at St. George's attend the anatomical lectures of Mr. Paget.

If there existed a National Institute of Medicine which gathered into one professorial body the original and distinguished talent which is congregated in London, then a field of instruction, rich in its kind, and great in its extent, would be opened to the medical student; but as that talent is scattered over a great many institutions, several of which may be regarded as being of a private rather than of a public character, the student can derive but a partial advantage from it at the best. We ought not to speak of any medical faculty in comparison with the Medical School of London, but only in comparison with one of its particular schools, and that mode of viewing the case offers limitations which would not appear on a cursory glance. I think it right to remark also, that there is no medical institution in England, which, with the exception of the medical faculties belonging to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, directs the course of education on the one hand and confers the right to practise on the other. The University of London, the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons, and the Company of Apothecaries grant either degrees, licenses to practise, or diplomas; but they do not take directly a part in the education of those whom they examine; whilst King's College, University College, and the schools associated with the hospitals, afford opportunities for study, but they do not enjoy the privilege of granting the power to practise. Moreover, the majority of medical students who resort to London have been previously engaged in medical studies, so that there scarcely exists a system of early training for the medical profession in England, a circumstance which is not in my opinion, without its peculiar consequences.

Opportunities for Study of Medicine at Cambridge.

To return to Cambridge—its University is not wanting in opportunities for the study of medicine. The Anatomical Museum, recent as its institution comparatively speaking is, affords means of instruction in Physiology and Pathology such as few Museums I am acquainted with do. If the opportunity for dissection be limited, the deficiency might be remedied, should the Government be pleased to give orders to that effect. On the other hand, Addenbrooke's Hospital offers a field for clinical observation remarkably well suited for the purposes of elementary education. The number of patients is large enough to occupy fully the attention of the student, but not so large as to perplex it. He is not exposed to hindrance by a crowd of fellow-students, so that his attendance at the Hospital need not become an act of seeing instead of observing. The greater part of the medical officers attached to the hospital give courses of clinical instruction both in Medicine and Surgery.

Having shown the practicability, I will not say of establishing, but of maintaining and

W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D.

Professorship of Medicine.

developing a School of Medicine in this University, let us next consider whether the present professorial staff is sufficient for that purpose. To arrive at a satisfactory opinion on this point, we must come first to an understanding about the subjects which should enter into a scheme of Medical Education, considered in a scientific and technical sense. To further that object, I shall take the liberty to give an exposition of my own views on that matter, trusting that I shall be able, by bringing the most important of those subjects under general terms, to offer such a programme of medical study as will not only be adapted to the course hitherto pursued by this University, but be found as comprehensive as any plan adopted elsewhere. But before I apply myself to the task, I should wish to make a few general remarks.

Present course of Medical Education.

The course of Medical Education which now obtains in this University is, as regards the degree of Doctor of Physic, and with the exceptional case of the Master of Arts, divided into two, by the subordinate degree of Bachelor of Physic and by the examination which precedes the taking of that degree. Now I shall call the first part of the course in question the elementary course, and the examination which terminates it *the first or elementary* examination; and the second part of it I shall call the *complementary* course, applying the terms second or complementary to the examination which precedes the grade of Licentiate in Medicine, or Doctor of Physic. Having premised so much, I shall now observe, that it appears to me that the system of medical instruction pursued here should be adapted to the elementary course; that the object of that system should be to make the student acquainted with the compass of study required of him by his intended calling; that the object of the first or elementary examination should be to ascertain that the student has acquired so much knowledge, and has been so far exercised in observation as to be competent to learn the technical part of his profession; and lastly, that the object of the second or complementary examination should be to ascertain that he has learned that part of it.

Programme of Medical Study adjusted to the general character of the proceedings in Physic which obtain in this University:—

I. Elementary Course.

Human Anatomy.

A. *Human Anatomy.*—Considered in a scientific point of view, this subject forms a part of Comparative Anatomy; but the anatomical study of the human body for the technical purposes of medicine, requires to be conducted in so peculiar a manner and so much in detail, that I think the task of lecturing on Human Anatomy, and also on Zoonomy and Comparative Anatomy, ought not to be made to devolve on the same person. I suggest, therefore, that an Assistant Professor of Anatomy, or a Lecturer on Human Anatomy, whose duty it shall be to assist the Professor of Anatomy, be appointed.

Institutes of Medicine.

B. *Institutes of Medicine.*—I am not aware that any definite meaning has been assigned to the term in question, but it is my intention to deliver a course of lectures so entitled. The Preservation of Health will constitute one of its subjects, but my principal object will be to enable the Medical Student to take a comprehensive view of the human economy, considered in all its phases, and to form a just appreciation of the powers of art to remedy or relieve the disorders to which it is liable. I intend to introduce into this course of lectures several subjects which do not appear to me to be sufficiently attended to, as the History of Medicine, for instance; but I mean to publish a Syllabus, in which I will explain in detail the subjects of which I shall treat.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

C. *Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*—The student who is acquainted with Chemistry and Botany will find little difficulty in dealing with the subjects that come under this head. It is necessary that he should have a knowledge of them in order to study special therapeutics, for they afford a great part of the means by which the principles of the latter are carried into effect. A course of lectures on the Materia Medica given here need not be long; it should not be burthened with chemical, botanical, or therapeutical details, but consist of an exposition of medicinal agents considered chiefly with reference to their officinal forms, their toxicological effects and their medicinal doses. This course should, however, include, amongst other matters of instruction, the art of prescribing.

I have myself hitherto given lectures on the Materia Medica and Pharmacy, but I should wish to be relieved of the duty.

General Pathology.

D. *General Pathology.*—This department of medical instruction belongs to the Regius Professor of Physic.

Special Pathology and Special Therapeutics.

E. *Special Pathology and Special Therapeutics.*—As regards the above subjects, the practice of medicine establishes technical but somewhat arbitrary distinctions, which may be thus expressed:—

1. Diseases, the treatment of which comes within the province of the surgeon.
2. Diseases, the treatment of which comes within the province of the physician.

Although I hold that surgery is made to stand too frequently in contradistinction to medicine, of which it is, properly speaking, a therapeutical branch, yet I feel that diseases usually called chirurgical, claim a distinct course of study, and one which the medical student would do well to follow in the first instance, and for this reason: in general the local characters of those diseases are obvious to the senses; and, moreover, the constitutional effects arising from them, especially in cases of external injury, are more directly traceable, and consequently more readily understood, than those which proceed from hidden causes. Now if the correctness of the foregoing statement be admitted, it must also be admitted that it is desirable the University should have some authorized teacher in Surgery. There are, however, objections, it appears to me, to the institution of a Professorship on that subject, for in order that the instruction given in it be of practical value, the teacher must be able to command that field of observa-

W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D.

tion which a hospital only offers. Now the University has not the power to appoint any particular person to a surgeoncy in Addenbrooke's Hospital; the utmost it can do is to select one or all of the surgeons of that establishment as its authorized lecturers. I may here observe, that Mr. Humphry, one of the surgeons in question, has given lectures on the principles and practice of surgery, and these are recognized by the University; but this act on his part does not invest him with authority to enforce attendance on them by the medical students of the University.*

Professorship of Medicine.

The diseases which come within the province of the physician form, with their treatment, the most important department of medical instruction, the exigencies of which are fully met by the Regius Professor of Physic.

F. *Clinical Instruction.*—As the three physicians and one of the surgeons of Addenbrooke's Hospital turn the opportunities afforded there for clinical instruction to account, the University scarcely requires anything more in that respect.

Clinical Instruction.

G. *Morbid Anatomy.*—The University possesses, in the Anatomical Museum, means by which several branches of this subject may be taught, and of which the lecturers on special pathology can avail themselves, by way of illustration, in the description of disease. The student has moreover opportunities of making himself familiar with this branch of medical knowledge at the *post mortem* examinations made at the hospital. A short but systematic course of lectures on Morbid Anatomy, and, I may add, Comparative Pathology, by the Professor of Anatomy, or any other Professor, would be a valuable addition to this department of study.

Morbid Anatomy.

2. Complementary Course.

Complementary Course.

A. Practical study of diseases and their treatment, in some recognized hospital or hospitals, for two years.

B. *Obstetrics.*—Lectures on this subject, unless connected with some lying-in institution, can be of little avail; and as there is not one in Cambridge, this branch of the medical art should be studied elsewhere.

Obstetrics.

C. *The application of Medical Knowledge to Social Purposes.*—Under this head, and I cannot find any appropriate general term to express what I mean, I bring the following subjects:—

Application of Medical Knowledge to social purposes.

(*a.*) Medical police, or public health.
(*b.*) Medical jurisprudence.
(*c.*) Medical statistics.
(*d.*) Public establishments instituted for the purpose of affording medical assistance, as hospitals, dispensaries, asylums, &c.

It must, I think, be obvious to any one that, in order to do justice to the subjects enumerated under the last head, the student must be well advanced in medical knowledge, and that it is not desirable that his attention should be particularly directed to them until he approaches the close of his medical studies. Such being my impression, I do not think the subjects in question need form a part of the system of professorial instruction carried on in this University.

General Remarks.—Admitting the sufficiency of the programme I have brought forward, and the propriety of the distinction I have drawn, as regards the first or elementary course of study, and the second or complementary course, it remains for me to consider how far the present body of medical teachers in the University is adapted to the former; for I have laid down as a general proposition, that the second or complementary course had better be pursued elsewhere.

General Remarks.

For my own part, I do not think it desirable to increase much, if at all, the number of Professors constituting the Faculty of Physic, which, considered as a body of teachers and examiners, now consists of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, and the Downing Professor of Medicine. Still, as regards the requirements of the faculty in the way of tuition, that body is not, I think, sufficient; and I have already suggested that a lecturer on Human Anatomy, and one on Surgery, should be appointed. To these I shall add a third, a Lecturer on Medicine, or Assistant-professor of Medicine, should the latter title appear more suitable, a part of whose duties shall be to assist the other Professors in case of need, and whose appointment, obtained by competition, shall last for three years, at the expiration of which period another shall be elected in his place. The duration of the appointment might, however, be longer if thought proper. My object in making this suggestion is, on the one hand, to obtain additional professorial assistance; and, on the other, to open a school for forming Professors, and to give talent an opportunity of attaining a distinction which would tend more than any I am acquainted with to furnish it with means of professional advancement.

Period of Study.—I have already said that I considered the time required for graduation at present to be too long; and I will now state, as briefly as I can, my own views on that subject.

Period of Study.

The student in medicine shall not be allowed to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Physic

* Whilst speaking of Surgery, I think it right to remind the Commission that the University used formerly to grant licences in that branch of Medicine. Now it must be acknowledged that the responsibility attached to the practice of the surgeon is not less than that which belongs to the practice of the physician; indeed, in some respects, the former requires additional attainments. If such be the case, then it must be admitted that the education of the one demands, as regards either general or professional knowledge, as many guarantees as the other. Should the University resume its usage, and grant licences to practise in Surgery, then I should say it would be desirable to appoint a Professor of Surgery, whose duties would be to give a systematic course of instruction in his particular department, and to take a part in the examinations for Medical Degrees. This appointment need not interfere with that of Clinical Lecturers on Surgery in Addenbrooke's Hospital.

W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D.

Professorship of Medicine.

until he have entered his fifth year, computed from the date of his admission at the University, nor until the sixth term after the one in which he passed his examination in arts: he shall, during the intermediate time, have resided five terms in the University, engaged in the study of the natural sciences and of medicine.

The Bachelor of Arts shall not be allowed to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Physic before the fifth term after the one in which he graduated in arts, and shall, during the intermediate time, have resided four terms in the University, engaged in the study of medicine.

The Bachelor of Physic shall be allowed to present himself for examination at the second or complementary examination in the sixth term after the one in which he took his degree of Bachelor of Physic, and he shall be allowed to proceed to his degree of Doctor of Physic the term following.

The Master of Arts shall not be allowed to present himself for examination at the second or complementary examination, unless he can produce satisfactory proofs of his having been engaged in the study of medicine during three years, one of which he shall have resided at Cambridge. Having passed that examination, he may be allowed to proceed to the degree of Doctor of Physic the term following.

By the proposed arrangement, the grade of Licentiate in Medicine may be dispensed with.

I beg to observe, that I consider the periods of time I have just specified to be the minimum of what ought to be required for the respective degrees.

There remain for consideration several matters connected with the course of study to be adopted by the medical student, and the character of the examinations and exercises for degrees; but instead of expressing any opinion respecting them, I shall suggest that a Medical Board or Syndicate be instituted by the University, and that it consist of the Regius Professor of Physic (Chairman), the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor of Medicine, and two or three members of the Senate, selected by the Vice-Chancellor, and approved by the Senate. Let this Board be charged with all the details connected with the Faculty of Physic, which are not specified in the statutes of the University; its proceedings being, however, subject to the approval of the Senate.

It appears to me that a Board so constituted would bring into more complete co-operation those Professors who take a part in the medical tuition carried on in the University, and who now act somewhat independently of each other. It might also spare the University much partial legislation on the subject.

Payments, Fees, &c.

Payments, Fees, &c.—I think that when the under-graduate has completed his studies in arts, and has become a student in medicine, he should be put on the same footing as the Bachelor of Arts, as regards payments to his College tutor, for his academical studies come no longer under the superintendence or direction of the latter. Whilst on this subject, I think it right to allude to the fees paid to the Medical Examiners. The Professor of Anatomy, and the Downing Professor of Medicine receive nothing for the part they take in the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Physic, but they and the Doctor of Physic appointed by the Senate, receive 10*s.* 6*d.* each from each person that passes the second medical examination, if that person takes the degree of licentiate; but the Examiners are not entitled to any fee if that person proceeds to the degree of Doctor of Physic without becoming a licentiate. For my own part, I am ready to forego the fee in question; but I cannot help feeling, that if the present general scale of fees for medical degees be retained, and they amount to more than 75*l.* for the three, a fairer proportion of them should be shared by those on whom a part of the labour and responsibility of ascertaining the fitness of the candidate for those degrees devolves.

Terms.

There is a custom which now obtains in the University with regard to the Easter Term, which renders in difficult to adjust a course of lectures to it. The under-graduates are only required to reside during one-half of it, at least as far as their studies are concerned, so that the length of time becomes insufficient for an ordinary course of lectures, unless the latter be delivered almost daily. In looking back for the last ten years, I find the half of the Easter Term to consist of a number of days varying from 32 to 47, the average being 41. The length of the October Term is uniform, but computing it from the 21st of October to the 16th of December, it affords just eight weeks. The Lent Term begins always on the 13th of January, but it ends variably. Dating it, however, from the 1st of February, I find that the number of days of which it has consisted during the last ten years, varies from 42 to 74, the average being about 57. This computation shows that the length of the first half of the Easter Term is at least ten days shorter than the Michaelmas Term and the average of the Lent Terms, and in extreme cases nearly a month.

For my own part I do not think that justice can be done in general to a course of lectures in less time than eight weeks.

I would apologize to the Commission for the length of this Report, and for the many suggestions it contains, did I not feel myself bound to lend all the assistance that lies in my power to promote the advancement of the branch of study to which my professorship relates; for independently of my desire to comply in the best manner I can with the request of the Commission, I am influenced by the following considerations:—

Encouragement of the Study of Medicine.

In the first place, it is enjoined by the Charter of my own College, that the pupils admitted at it shall "be instructed in law, physic, and such other useful learning as is generally taught in other Colleges," and I presume that it was in part to meet the second requirement that my own professorship was established. Moreover, the foundation of the College will comprise ultimately, amongst other members, fourteen lay fellows, each of whom will be required in the first instance to declare for Law or Physic, and according to the declaration, will also be required to be called to the Bar, or to proceed to the degree of Doctor of Physic within a given time, or, in default thereof, the title to the Fellowship will cease. The Fellowships will be tenable for twelve years, and will be open to competition, members of both Universities being

W. W. Fisher, Esq., M.D.

Professorship of Medicine.

allowed to be candidates. Such being the case, it is not unreasonable for me to suppose that Downing College will ultimately offer as much encouragement for the study of Medicine as any institution in the land, and I am therefore anxious that that study in this University should receive the utmost development it will admit of; and for my own part I am convinced that the medical faculty in this University is as well calculated as any other to furnish that early training by which a sound and discriminating technical judgment may be formed in the mind of the medical student. To the latter it offers opportunities of learning from others, whilst it leaves him time to think for himself: he has no need to have the mind distracted by a multifariousness of pursuits. But there is another advantage he possesses, which in my estimation can scarcely be over-rated: he has the opportunity of profiting daily by the society of others engaged in intellectual pursuits different from his own, some of them indeed of the highest order; and he is thus guarded against acquiring that professional restriction of thought which students who are in the habit of associating only with persons engaged in the same pursuits as themselves are so liable to contract.

There is but one subject more on which I have any remarks to make, and that is, the encouragement offered by the University generally for the study of medicine. Although I have spoken of that which will be ultimately afforded by my own College, yet I do not think it would be becoming on my part to pass any observations on the manner in which appointments are made to those Fellowships, which, in several of the Colleges, are appropriated to the Medical Profession. I think, however, that I should be guilty of omission, if I did not call the attention of the Commissioners to the four Tancred Medical Studentships, which, connected as they are with Caius College, offer more favourable encouragement for Medical Study than any endowments I am acquainted with. Without intending to impugn the motives on which the elections are now made, I cannot but feel, from my experience as a Medical Examiner, that a mode of appointment might be adopted, more calculated to secure not only appropriate talent, but general abilities and acquirements, than the one which now obtains. I shall not, however, say anything in the way of suggestion beyond this. I think that Caius College, which contributes so much to the encouragement of the Study of Medicine in this University, should have a more favourable opportunity of judging of the respective merits of the candidates, and have a more influential voice in the appointment than it has at present, for it must be borne in mind, that it is on that College that the responsibility of the future education of the successful candidate mainly devolves.

Downing College, May 13, 1851. (Signed) W. W. FISHER, M.D.,
Downing Professor of Medicine.

Answers from William Hallows Miller, Esq., M.A., Professor of Mineralogy.

W. H. Miller, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Mineralogy.

Foundation.

Statutable requirements.

Duties actually performed.

Endowment.

Fees.

Present value.

Appointment.

Residence.

Apparatus.

Museum.

Sir, *Cambridge, December* 27, 1850.

In reply to the questions contained in your letter of November 20, I beg leave to make the following statement:—

The first Professor of Mineralogy was appointed by the University in 1808.

The Professor was required to give a course of lectures every year, and to produce a certificate from the Vice-Chancellor that the lectures had been delivered, as the condition on which his salary was paid.

The superintendence of the Mineralogical Museum afterwards devolved upon the Professor as a matter of course. By recent Graces of the Senate, he is also to examine in the subjects of his lectures those students who attend them, as one of the conditions for the ordinary degree of B.A., and the candidates for honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

The duties which have actually been performed are,—The delivery, annually, of a course of lectures on crystallography and mineralogy; the superintendence of the Mineralogical Museum, and the preparation of treatises on crystallography and mineralogy suited to the present state of those sciences. To these will be added in future, the examination of the students who attend the lectures, as a condition for the B.A. degree, and of the candidates for honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos.

The original endowment was 100*l.* per annum, granted by the Government. In 1832 the salary was 100*l.*; in 1833-48, it was 99*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; in 1849-50, it was 99*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

There are no extraneous sources of emolument conjoined with it.

Hitherto no fees have been received from persons attending the lectures of the Professor Fees will, in future, be received from those students who attend the lectures as a condition for the B.A. degree.

The present value of the professorship, is 99*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* per annum, paid by the Government It will receive an augmentation, arising from the source above mentioned, the probable amount of which it is not easy at present to estimate.

The appointment to the office is by Grace of the Senate. I am not aware of any conditions of eligibility or of tenability.

There is no residence attached to the Professorship; neither is there any apparatus. The instruments used in lectures are all my own property. There is a museum containing the collection of the late Dr. E. D. Clarke, purchased by the University; Sir Abraham Hume's collection, presented by Viscount Alford; a collection of minerals and books, presented by Dr. Whewell; and minerals presented by the Marquis of Northampton, the Rev. C. Francis, G. W. Hallam, Esq., and others. There are no available funds for the enlargement of the collection.

W. H. Miller, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Mineralogy.

On account of the want of apparatus attached to the museum; of a convenient laboratory; and of a collection of minerals, expressly destined to be submitted to experiment; students have no opportunities, except immediately after each lecture, of learning the actual manipulation of instruments, and the conduct of processes of experimental research.

I am not aware that the duties enjoined upon myself, as Professor, could be modified in any manner so as to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University.

Deficiencies in the means of promoting the Study.

The most striking deficiencies in the means of promoting the study of mineralogy in the University, appear to be the want of a laboratory and apparatus, for the use of students, as well as for carrying on original researches, and the incomplete state of the collection; for notwithstanding the extraordinary munificence of the donors of collections of minerals, the Museum, being wholly dependent upon the generosity of individuals for its enlargement, hardly possesses a single mineral found during the last twenty years.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. MILLER, *Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge.*

The Rev. W. H. Bateson.

SIR, *Cambridge, January* 2, 1852.

IN reply to the questions contained in your letter of February 19, 1851, I beg leave to state, that—

Lecture Rooms.

The lecture rooms belonging to the University are—

1. The Anatomical Lecture Room,
2. The Jacksonian Professor's Lecture Room.
3. The Norrisian Professor's Lecture Room.

The accommodation afforded by these, as regards the number of auditors, is probably sufficient. The first of these rooms is attached to the Anatomical Museum. The second communicates with the Botanical Museum, with a room which, though intended for a laboratory, is nearly useless for that purpose, with a room used by the Professor of Chemistry and in which he sometimes lectures when the proper lecture room is occupied by the Professor of Botany, and with a room containing the apparatus used by the Jacksonian Professor in illustrating his lectures, but too small to exhibit it properly.

The work rooms and laboratory afford but very insufficient accommodation to the Professors of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Botany, who use them, and little or none to students. These rooms are at an inconvenient distance from the great masses of the academic population. In this respect, the lecture room under the University Library (used by the Norrisian and Lucasian Professors) is well situated. It possesses, however, no museum or working-room.

The Woodwardian Professor lectures in a room adjoining the Geological Museum, and, so far conveniently situated, though in other respects totally unfit for a lecture room. My lectures were at first given in a College Combination Room, afterwards in my own chambers in College, then in a room that happened to be vacant in the Pitt Press, and latterly in the Mineralogical Museum, which is extremely ill adapted for a lecture room. Some lectures are delivered in College Halls, Combination Rooms, or Lecture Rooms, by permission of the respective Masters and Fellows; others in rooms in the Pitt Press, by permission of the syndics of the Press; or in the meeting room of the Philosophical Society, by permission of the Council of the Society. The School of Arts is also used as a lecture room. The School of Divinity is not, being too dark and damp for the purpose.

The additions made to the University buildings in the Old Botanic Garden, providing a museum and lecture room for anatomy, and a room for the Professor of Chemistry, are highly valuable as far as they go. The additions to the library are less valuable, the accommodation afforded thereby for the Professors being very indifferent. Accommodation for students appears never to have been contemplated. To the best of my knowledge, the University possesses no funds, and no practicable means of raising them, for providing lecture rooms offering better accommodation. Under any circumstances, a more ample provision of lecture rooms is greatly required; but mere lecture rooms would be of little use, unless accompanied by laboratories for students, rooms in which collections of Physical Instruments, and the apparatus used in lectures might be duly exhibited, places in which original researches might be carried on, others where experimental apparatus might be constructed. To which should be added the employment of a competent artist to keep in repair the collections of instruments above mentioned, and also the Astronomical and other Instruments belonging to the Observatory.

Fees.

The fees for some of the courses of lectures vary from five guineas to one. The Greek lectures are gratuitous, as also the lectures on Geology and Mineralogy, except for certain students who require a certificate of attendance, and of having passed an examination, as a condition for the first degree. Students of this class are admitted by tickets, either special, costing three guineas, and admitting the holder to the lectures of some one Professor in one or more years, or general, costing five guineas, and admitting the holder to any one or more courses of lectures in the same or different years, delivered by thirteen different Professors, among whom the money paid for the tickets is afterwards divided. The regulations above described apply only to those Professors whose lectures are attended as a condition for the first degree by those students who do not seek to obtain either mathematical or classical honours, including the Downing Professor of Medicine and the Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy, neither of whom are examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos. They do not apply to the other eleven Professors in their capacity of lecturers on the subjects of examination

W. H. Miller, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Mineralogy.

for the Moral and Natural Sciences Tripos. The payment of fees by those students who require certificates, may be considered as a small tax upon indolence from which the candidates for mathematical and classical honours are exempt, and cannot reasonably be complained of. Any extension, however, of this tax to the whole body of undergraduates would, in my opinion, be highly objectionable. In this respect, the adoption of some arrangement for making the admission to lectures gratuitous would be a great improvement, for the charge of even a very small fee operates most injuriously in checking the attendance of undergraduates upon the University lectures.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

I shall not attempt to reply to Query 6, except so far as regards the subjects enumerated under heads 3 and 4. There is no adequate provision made in the existing foundations for a complete and systematic course of lectures on Mathematics, and their applications to Natural Philosophy. Of these subjects many could be much more efficiently taught in the University by persons confining their lectures to a limited range of subjects, and having at their command ample collections of apparatus, than in the several Colleges, especially if a system of instruction were adopted combining frequent examination with oral teaching. In the Natural Sciences, including Chemistry, some new foundations may, perhaps, be desirable. Yet it would, probably, conduce much more to the usefulness of the University if proper laboratories, &c., were provided, and if the desiderata in the museums, and collections of apparatus requisite for the illustration of lectures, were filled up, than if any more ill paid and ill appointed Professorships were added to those already in existence.

Residences.

Residences are attached to the Downing Professorships of Law and Medicine. The Regius Professors are, I believe, entitled to rooms in Trinity College. I do not see how the provision of houses or chambers for the Professors would facilitate the adoption of regulations for securing their residence during a considerable portion of the Academical Year. In most cases, the addition of an official residence to the existing endowment of the Professorship, would not enable the holder of it to reside, unless he had either a certain amount of private income, or some other more lucrative appointment in the University. Failing either of these, he would be obliged to let his house or chambers, live in lodgings, while lecturing, and reside during the rest of the year wherever he could contrive to eke out the means of subsistence.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. MILLER, *Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge.*

The Rev. W. H. Bateson.

Answers from George Pryme, Esq., M.A., Professor of Political Economy.

G. Pryme, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Political Economy.

SIR, *Wistow, Huntingdon, November* 27, 1850.

IN compliance with the request of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge, contained in your letter of 20th November, I answer the fourteen Questions, *seriatim*:—

Foundation.

1. The Professorship of Political Economy was founded by Grace of the Senate in 1828.

Duties.

2. No duties were annexed to it.

3. Nor has there been any addition, modification, or change in this respect.

4. At first, and again lately, a course of Lectures during one term of each academical year has been given; but in consequence of the small attendance on Professorial Lectures, a course of Lectures was, during the intermediate time, given in alternate years only.

Endowment.

5. There was no original endowment.

6. Nor any subsequent augmentation. Soon after my appointment, I applied to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the annual grant of money which is given to all other unendowed Professorships; but received an answer to the effect that they had no funds at their disposal for this purpose.

7. There are no extraneous sources of emolument.

Fees.

8. For many years I have given the Lectures gratuitously; but am now entitled to a sixteenth share of the sums received by the Registrary, for tickets of general admission to Professorial Lectures; the probable amount of which I am as yet unable to estimate.

9. The value is nothing, except as mentioned in my answer to the preceding questions.

10. No mode of appointment or election, or conditions of eligibility or tenability, have been made.

11. None whatever; nor any funds for the purpose. I have formed, at much expense and trouble during thirty years, a valuable and rare collection of books on this subject.

12. I have laid many books on the Lecture-room table, after the manner of the late Professor of Modern History; and have lent them to such students as were desirous of it.

13. As the duties are voluntary, I can only suggest that some plan respecting them and the appointment of future Professors be adopted.

Condition of the Study.

14. The study of Political Economy has made less progress, either among the senior or junior members of the University, than, considering the demonstrative nature of most of its propositions, and its great importance to the community, might have been expected. But I think that attention to it is now on the increase.

Institution of a Prize Essay.

I would suggest the institution of a prize for an English Essay on some subject in this science.

I have now given such answers as seemed to me to be required by the questions proposed. If they be deemed in any respect incomplete, I will endeavour to supply the

G. Pryme, Esq., M.A.

Professorship of Political Economy.

deficiency, and I beg leave to state to the Commissioners, that I am desirous to lay before them, whenever they may think fit, suggestions on other matters connected with the welfare and utility of the University.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) GEORGE PRYME,
Professor of Political Economy.

To the Rev. W. H. Bateson,
Secretary to the Cambridge University Commission.

Sir, *Cambridge, April* 3, 1851.

I return the best answers which I can give to your Queries, dated 19th February, with apology for having, from circumstances almost unavoidable, so long delayed them.

Yours most faithfully,
(Signed) GEORGE PRYME, *Professor of Political Economy.*

Lecture-rooms.

1. There is one very large Lecture-room under the University Library, very centrally situate, which has been generally used by the Plumian and Norrisian Professors; also two large rooms in the old Botanic Gardens used by the Jacksonian, Chemical, and Anatomical Professors, not very central. The rest of this query I leave to the Professors who use them.

2. There are two rooms at the Pitt Press, and one at the Geological Museum under the University Library, much used for Lectures. One of the public schools has also been used for this purpose.

3. The other Professors obtain the use of some of the above-mentioned rooms by leave of the Vice-chancellor or of the Professor entitled to them. The Professor of Moral Philosophy is allowed the use of a Trinity College Lecture-room, of which he is master.

4. I am unable to give any answer.

Fees.

5. The present system of fees is, I believe by a ticket from the Registrary, the details of which I do not exactly know, and beg leave to refer to him, or by a fee of two or three guineas from those who do not require a Professorial certificate. The plan was adopted after much careful discussion among the Professors connected with the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes, and is, I believe, a very good one.

New Foundations necessary.

6. I strongly object to classing Moral Philosophy, (which of course includes Metaphysics) with Theology; but much prefer its remaining united with class No. 6. In other respects I quite approve of the seven classes. The provision for a "complete and systematic course of lectures upon them" seems to me as yet very imperfect. I think that new foundations for Zoology and Political Economy, and also for the English language and literature, which may be united with No. 2 (Classical Literature), are desirable.

Residences.

7. The Regius Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, are entitled to rooms and commons in Trinity College, and the Downing Professors of Law and Medicine to lodges there. I think it would be right to enable any Professors to require rooms at his own College. Those who are beneficed Clergy are not exempted from residence except during their Terms of lecturing. Many of the Professorships are of such small value as not to afford inducement to the holders of them to bind themselves to so long a residence, though such a provision would certainly promote the inclination to do so.

The Academical Year too short.

It seems to me that the Academical year, or periods of residence of Undergraduates, ought to be much longer than it is.

(Signed) GEORGE PRYME.

T. A. Walmisley, Esq., M.A., Mus. D.

Professorship of Music.

Answers from T. A. Walmisley, Esq., M.A., Mus. D., Professor of Music.

December 1850.

The Professorship of Music was founded by the University in 1684, on the recommendation of the Crown.

Appointment.

Emoluments.

The election is by grace of the Senate. There was no salary annexed to the office, nor has there been any subsequent endowment. The only emolument is derived from fees for Degrees. The fee paid to the Professor for a Bachelor's Degree being five guineas, for a Doctor's Degree ten guineas. During the last fourteen years five persons only have taken Musical Degrees, four Doctors and one Bachelor. I was appointed to the office in April, 1836.

The following is a copy of the Grace presented to the Senate on that occasion:—

"Cum T. A. Walmisley Musices Baccalaureus Modulandi peritiâ sit insignis, et in Arte Musicâ ob eleganter et doctè inventa egregium sibi locum assecutus sit:
"Placeat Vobis ut titulo Professoris in Scientiâ Musicâ ornetur.
"Lect: A.M. } 29° Apr: 1836."
"Conc: P.M. }

Duties.

The principal duties of the Professor are to examine the Exercises sent in by Candidates for Degrees, and to compose the Music of the Installation Odes.

Since I have been resident in Cambridge, from February, 1833, when I received the appointment of Organist to Trinity and St. John's Colleges, I have composed three Installa-

T. A. Walmisley, Esq., M.A., Mus. D.

Professorship of Music.

tion Odes: the first for the Marquis Camden, the second for the Duke of Northumberland, and the third for H.R.H. the Prince Albert.

These Odes were written for voices and full orchestra, and were performed in the Senate-house on Commencement Tuesday in 1835, 1842, and 1848.

Note.—The first Ode was written at the request of the Heads of Houses, signified to me by Dr. French, then Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Clarke Whitfeld, who held the Professorship, being unable from illness to undertake the task.

Lectures.

No lectures have ever been given in the University, either by me or, I believe, by any of my predecessors.

Degrees.

Musical Degrees are chiefly sought by Cathedral Organists and other professional men: there is not a single instance (as far as I am aware) of any member of the University who had previously graduated in Arts applying for a Musical Degree.

State of the Study.

Music is not cultivated to any great extent by members of the University; but I believe that a taste for the art is rapidly increasing amongst us; and I have reason to expect a tolerably large attendance at a course of lectures which I propose to give in the ensuing year.

(Signed) T. A. WALMISLEY.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE ON EXPENSES AND TUITION.

The following Paper was addressed to the Heads of the several Colleges, and to those who either were or had been for several years past Tutors of Colleges.

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing-street,
February 18, 1851.

SIR,

HER Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined List of Queries; and request the favour of such information in reply as you may be kindly disposed to communicate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

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1. Does it appear to you practicable, consistently with what is due to the habits of those classes of society in this country to which Students usually belong, to diminish very materially the necessary expenses of a residence in College? Are there any privileges conceded to College tradesmen and servants which have the effect of increasing those expenses?

2. What check can the College Tutor impose upon the supply of goods upon credit, to his pupils, without his authority, by tradesmen in Cambridge, London, or elsewhere? What classes of tradesmen's bills are usually admitted into the quarterly accounts of the Tutors? What security or advantage does this practice afford to the tradesman? What control over extravagant expenditure does it afford to the Tutors? Can you suggest any regulations or enactments which would tend to prevent the indefinite credit sometimes given by tradesmen in London and elsewhere to young men *in statu pupillari*?

3. What lectures are given in your College? Are the Students classified, and at what period of their residence, so that the Lectures may be adapted to their capacity of profiting by them? Is the attendance upon them voluntary or compulsory? Does your College afford a staff of Lecturers sufficiently complete to provide for the entire course of public instruction, and to prepare the Students for the different College and University examinations, or are their functions to any considerable extent superseded by private Tutors?

4. What is the usual payment made to a Private Tutor for a term, a short or a long vacation, for an academical or entire year? What proportion of the Students engage Private Tutors for the whole or some portion of a year, and what is the average annual expense which, in your opinion, each Student may be considered as incurring for this purpose, and what relation does it bear to all the other necessary expenses of education?

5. Has the office of Private Tutor become a permanent and professional occupation of many men of eminence, both as mathematicians and classical scholars? Do they lecture their Pupils singly, or in classes, and in either case, during what time, and upon what terms? Do many Students become candidates for the higher honours of the University, without the assistance of some of the more eminent of these Teachers?

6. Does there exist a similarly organized system of private tuition for those Students who are not candidates for honours, but who merely seek to pass the ordinary examinations required before the first degree?

7. It was provided by a grace of the Senate passed in 1781, which was partially repealed in 1824, and has not since been acted upon, that no candidate for honours should be allowed to avail himself of the services of a Private Tutor, after his second academical year. Would it be expedient, in your opinion, to re-enact and enforce this or any similar prohibition?

8. What provision is made in your College for the maintenance or assistance of poor Students? What is its amount in value, to what number does it apply, and how are they selected? Is it, in your opinion, expedient to afford such aid in the education of Students, on the ground of poverty alone, without regard to merit and superior attainments? What would be the effect, as far as your observation would enable you to judge, of the establishment of a Hall or College for poor Students only, who should be educated and maintained on the lowest practicable scale of expenditure? What influence would the domestic system of Cambridge, by which the Students of one College are very rarely admitted to Scholarships or Fellowships at another,

have upon the probable success and public advantage of such an Institution, supposing it unprovided with ample endowments of its own?

9. What are the different College and University examinations for which the Students of your College are required to prepare in the interval between their first residence and the Degree of M.A.? What subjects, or classes of subjects, do they embrace? Are you disposed to think that these examinations are pushed to such an extent either in respect of frequency or difficulty as to interfere unduly with habits of independent study, and to make the assistance of a Private Tutor a matter not of choice, but of necessity? Has the increase of their number of late years diminished the average attendance of Students upon the Lectures of the Professors?

10. Is there any examination of the Students of your College previous to admission or matriculation, with a view of ascertaining their fitness to profit by the College Lectures? Are you disposed to think that a general examination, conducted by the University, and not confined to the members of particular Colleges, would be desirable? What would be the probable effect of such an examination on the number of admissions, and also in stimulating the public and other Schools in preparing their Pupils for the University?

11. What has been the effect, as far as your observation has extended, of the great increase of the emoluments, offices, and civil honours of the Law, and of the recent legislation with respect to Cathedral and other preferments in the Church, as well as the very general prevalence of higher views with respect to the obligations of the Christian Ministry, in inducing the more distinguished Students, after attaining Fellowships, to quit the University, and engage at once in professional studies, or in the active duties of a parish? Have these changes tended to increase the difficulty of retaining the best-qualified persons to fill the more important offices in the Colleges and the University? Can you suggest any changes in the collegiate or academical system, by which the emoluments of those who devote themselves, whether as Tutors or Professors, to the duties of public instruction, both in the Colleges and the University, may be increased so as to secure more effectually the services of the ablest men for these important offices?

12. If the staff of Lecturers and Tutors in your College be not sufficient in number to prepare Students of all classes for the various examinations which they are required to undergo, what plan would you suggest for supplying the deficiency?

13. Are you disposed to recommend any reduction of the number of terms required for the Degree of B.A., such, for instance, as the omission of the first and last terms now formally required by Statute and the substitution of nine terms of actual residence for ten? What are the inconveniences produced by the unequal accumulation of Students in the Michaelmas term under the present arrangements? If such a change were adopted, in what manner would you regulate the succession of examinations for the Degree of B.A., the classical Tripos, the Medals, the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes? Should you consider it expedient to shorten any of the vacations, or to increase the proportion of each term required to be kept by residence?

14. Are the Students allowed to reside in your College during the long vacation? Is special permission required for that purpose? If allowed, to what regulations of discipline are they subjected? Is it usual to form reading parties under private Tutors elsewhere than in Cambridge? Of what numbers do they commonly consist, and how long are they continued? What proportion of the Students join such parties, and what effects have you observed them generally to produce?

15. Do any of the Students of your College reside in lodgings in the town? To what regulations are the keepers of such lodgings subject, and are those regulations, in your opinion, generally observed? Are you disposed to think that Students in the town are under less rigorous control or exposed to greater temptations than those who are within the College? In what manner does the external discipline of the University, exercised by the Proctors and their officers, tend to enforce the regulations of the lodging-houses?

16. Are there any other changes in our collegiate or academical system, beneficially affecting the welfare of the Students and the conduct of their education, which you are disposed to recommend?

Rev. G. Archdall, D.D.

Answers from the Rev. G. Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College.

Expenses. 1. This question seems to have been answered in a former paper, where it is said, we scarcely see how the necessary College expenses can be diminished, commons in Hall, rent of rooms, and tuition being already as low as they well can be. We are not aware that tradesmen or the servants of the College have any privileges conceded to them which have the effect of increasing the expenses of the students.

Credit. 2. We do not see how the College Tutor or other authorities can impose any further material check on the supply of goods to the Undergraduates. Such is the system of independence here that the mischief is done before the College authorities can possibly be aware of it, and the more especially as the tradesmen, even the most respectable of them, lend no assistance to the Tutors in checking, but do very much encourage, by their facility of credit, habits of extravagance in the Undergraduates: but suppose the University were to pass a Grace that no degree of B.A. should be granted until it were shown satisfactorily to the authorities of the College that the student applying for his degree has no outstanding debts against him in the town?

3. Answered in a former paper.

Expense of private tuition. 4. 14*l.* for a whole term, 7*l.* for a half term. A large proportion of the students do engage Private Tutors, and the expense on this head is a considerable addition to their expenditure.

Private Tutors. 5. The office of Private Tutor has become a permanent professional occupation in the University of several distinguished men, both as Classical and as Mathematical Tutors. They lecture both in classes and singly, and the terms are much the same as those stated in Answer No. 4. Few students become candidates for honours without the assistance of a Private Tutor.

6. Of those who are not candidates for honors it is believed few dispense entirely with the aid of a Private Tutor.

7. The Grace of 1781 was repealed in 1824, probably on the ground of its being so easily evaded by the affluent, who could afford the expense of private tuition *out* of Cambridge. The re-enactment of the prohibition would probably not work well.

Poor Students. 8. Partly answered in a former paper. Assistance given in College to poor students is always given with a due regard to merit, industry, and attainment as well as to poverty. In our humble opinion the establishment of a College or Hall for poor students only would not work well in this University. There does exist in all Colleges a strong feeling against engrafting "*out* of College men" on to the foundation.

Examinations. 9. Partly answered in former paper. It does not appear to us that the College or University Examinations are so frequent as to interfere with the independent studies of the students; it is believed that Private Tutors are generally resorted to on those occasions.

Matriculation examination. 10. In this College there is not now any examination of the students previous to admission. They are admitted on certificate of fitness from a Master of Arts of either University. It does not appear to us that a general examination of candidates for admission by the University would be desirable.

11. The answer to the first part of this question seems to be entirely matter of opinion; and with regard to the securing of the services of the best men in each department in College, it does not seem to us that any alteration of the present collegiate system would be desirable.

12. We conceive there is no deficiency.

Terms. 13. If any changes are to be made I should think it very desirable that the Easter or May Term should be lengthened, and the studies throughout the whole course of it better enforced. The amusements of boating and cricket-playing in that term now amount to a serious evil in the University.

Residence during Vacation. Reading parties. 14. No; not within the walls of the College. Some few remain in their lodgings, by special permission of parents and of the College authorities; others form reading-parties in the country at a distance from Cambridge. These parties consist usually of six, eight, or ten, under the control of a Tutor. The results are in general beneficial to the students both in body and mind, and we think this plan preferable to their remaining in College or in the town during the Long Vacation.

Lodging-houses. 15. Yes, a great many. Rules and regulations are enforced, with regard to them, both by the University and by the Colleges to which they respectively belong. The lodgings are all licensed by the University, and the College Gate Bill is equally applicable to them.

Discipline. 16. We do not exactly see what materially beneficial changes can be made in our present collegiate or academical system beyond a general and universal improvement of College discipline, and a stricter enforcement of the regulations in existence, not peculiar or arbitrary in any one College, but made imperative in all.

Rev. H. Arlett, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. H. Arlett, M.A., Senior Fellow and late Tutor of Pembroke College.

Expenses. 1. I think not in my own College, where great pains have been taken to reduce the necessary expenses of residence as much as possible.

I subjoin the actual average expense incurred by between 40 and 50 students during a

year's residence at Pembroke; it includes everything necessary, and is much above the minimum expense, as the items "sizings," "dean," "cook and butler," "grocer," might have been in great part omitted. *Rev. H. Arlett. M.A.*

	October Quarter.			Lent Quarter.			Midsummer Quarter.			Michaelmas Quarter.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sizings	1	3	2¼	1	3	3	1	7	8¼	0	9	6¼
Dean	0	4	7	0	4	2	0	6	0	..		
Commons	3	7	2¼	3	11	7	3	10	0	0	18	9
Rent	1	16	9½	1	17	0	1	17	0	1	17	2
Bursar	1	13	4	1	11	6	2	0	5	1	11	6
Coals	1	7	5	1	9	4	0	16	10	..		
Bedmaker	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
Servants	1	10	7	1	10	2	1	9	8¾	1	5	0
Laundress	1	11	2	1	13	0	1	16	2	0	14	7
Cook and butler	5	7	5	5	17	9	7	15	6	1	0	2
Grocer	2	12	8	1	18	7	1	12	6	..		
College Tutor	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0
	24	4	4	24	6	4	26	1	10	10	16	8½

Total of the year . . £85 9 2¾

No privileges are conceded to tradesmen or servants which have the effect of increasing the students' expenses.

2. The College Tutor can impose no *certain* check upon the supply of goods upon credit to his pupils without his authority by tradesmen in Cambridge, London, or elsewhere. He may generally acquire a knowledge of the habits of his pupils, and by timely communication with their parents or guardians often succeed in controlling these extravagances; but I do not think it possible to prevent young men, many of whom are of age and in possession of property, from dealing with tradesmen at their discretion. Credit.

The tradesmen who furnish articles of general necessity, are usually permitted to send in their bills to the tutors. I admitted bills from tailors, shoemakers, glaziers, painters, whitesmiths, upholsterers, apothecaries, booksellers, drapers, hatters, and grocers. The tradesmen whose bills are taken in by the tutors have the advantage of regular payment, and usually of prompt payment; few tutors allow the bills to be in arrear so long as private families do. The security from bad debts is also very great; during my own experience of 13 years the College tradesmen lost on the average a very small per-centage on their bills by bad debts. They are also enabled to collect a number of small bills at once with very little trouble and expense; an advantage which ought to enable the tutor to insist that the prices charged for goods supplied to his pupils shall be fair and reasonable. Tradesmen's bills.

In some few cases the practice affords the means of checking extravagant expenditure; for instance, it is not an unfrequent practice with the worst class of students to order large quantities of books or clothes from booksellers or tailors for the purpose of raising money by their sale at a very great loss. If the tradesmen send bills so incurred, as they usually do for their own protection, to the tutor, the latter can hardly fail to detect what is going on.

The practice of taking in tradesmens' bills by the tutor affords very little protection against that sort of extravagance which is ministered to by such tradesmen as "confectioners," "hotel keepers," "wine merchants," "horse dealers," and "dealers in fancy goods." On the whole, I consider the custom of considerable use.

I am not prepared to suggest any regulation or enactment which would tend to prevent indefinite credit.

I distinguish between tradesmen in London and in Cambridge. I do not believe that the former give indefinite credit till they are satisfied that the creditor has the means of payment either in possession or in prospect. A student at the University without means has as much difficulty in obtaining credit from them as a person similarly circumstanced elsewhere.

3. The lecture subjects for the freshmen's year include Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, and a Greek and Latin classic. The lectures are given five times a week in mathematics, and five times in classics. Lectures.

The second year have *five* lectures weekly in Mathematics, and *four* in Classics.

The subjects include Conic Sections, theory of Equations, the differential and Integral Calculus and Mechanics, with a Greek and Latin classic; they have also one lecture weekly on a portion of the Greek Testament.

The third year are lectured *four* times a week on Mathematical subjects, and once on the Greek Testament.

After the first year the students are divided into such as read for honours, and such as read only for a common degree; and the latter are lectured on the subjects required for the previous examination, and the examination for the B.A. degree. The attendance at lectures is compulsory. The staff of lecturers in this College is sufficient for all purposes.

The number of candidates for the highest honours, in a small College is not usually more than two or three in a year, and could such men be induced to rely on the College tutors, they would find their assistance and instruction quite sufficient; but the system of private tuition interferes most materially with the efficacy of College lecturers. The public lecturer has no inducement to exert himself when he finds his best pupils pre-occupied by their private tutors,

Rev. H. Arlett. M.A.

and fully employed on other subjects than that on which he is lecturing. The tutor's lecture, in consequence, usually takes the form of a short daily examination.

In addition to the ordinary classical lectures, Mr. Beatson, the classical lecturer in this College, delivers lectures on Greek and Latin composition to such students as are willing to attend them, and gives out subjects for composition, both in prose and verse, weekly.

Private tuition.

The usual payment to a private tutor is 14*l.* for a Term; 10*l.* for a short vacation; and 30*l.* for a long vacation. The practice of taking what is called "half tutors," who receive 7*l.* for a Term, and read with their pupils only three times a week, has become very common. I am unable to say what proportion of students engage private tutors, but supposing a student to read for the highest honours, either in classics or mathematics, I consider he would find a half tutor during Term time sufficient in all cases; and supposing him to engage a tutor for the long vacation, he would pay 51*l.* for private tuition during an academical year. I estimate the average expense of residence at 86*l.*, which gives 137*l.* per annum as the expense of education at the University of a student reading for honours. If the object be merely a common degree, no student (with very few exceptions) need engage a private tutor.

Private tutors.

The office of private tutor has become a permanent and professional occupation of many men of eminence, both as mathematicians and scholars. Some tutors, who are in the highest repute, lecture their pupils in classes, for an hour and a half or two hours daily, and receive 14*l.* per Term. Other men, of equal eminence as mathematicians or scholars, lecture their pupils singly for one hour each daily, at the same charge. Others again lecture their pupils either singly or in classes, on alternate days only, at 7*l.* the Term. This last mode of tuition is becoming very common, and promises to supersede the others. I consider it a great improvement on the old system, both because it is less expensive, and because it allows the student more time for thought and reading, whilst it is quite sufficient for the purposes of examination, instruction, and explanation.

Very few students read for the higher honours without the assistance of a private tutor, though unquestionably the assistance of the College tutor would be quite sufficient in many cases. No student, not a candidate for honours, ought to be allowed to engage a private tutor without the permission of the College tutor, and such tutors ought to be appointed assistant College tutors.

Many students, not candidates for honours, engage private tutors, especially in the Term in which the previous examination is held, and in their last October Term. The practice has increased as the subjects of examination have been extended, and is more general now than at any former time. It is altogether unnecessary, as in every College a sufficient staff of public tutors might be provided to afford the necessary instruction to students who are not candidates for honours. I do not think any grace or enactment on the subject would be advisable, as the custom might be discouraged, and the necessity for it effectually removed by private College arrangements.

I think it would not be expedient to re-enact the Grace of 1781, or to enforce any similar prohibition. So long as students are persuaded that the services of a private tutor are valuable, so long will they continue to engage them. The difference of a few places on either Tripos may often materially affect a young man's prospects in life, and putting out of the question the ambition to excel, which must be supposed to influence a student, it is not surprising that few are found willing to sacrifice the advantage which they suppose they will derive from the assistance of a private tutor.

The system of private tuition is therefore a consequence of our excessive competition for the highest honours.

Again, such a prohibition would give undue advantage to the students of the larger Colleges, who would possess facilities for acquiring information in the subjects of examination, not open to their competitors in the small Colleges; for instance, the staff of public tutors must be presumed to be more efficient on the average at a large than at a small College; and besides, the number of candidates for the higher honours, always to be found at Trinity and St. John's, affords great advantage in the way of mutual private instruction. At a small College the candidate for high honours is often a solitary man, and under the present system finds in the class of some eminent private tutor acquaintances with minds and pursuits similar to his own. I have reason to believe that the advantage of discussing the subjects they are reading, afforded to a class of men of similar minds and attainments, is highly appreciated by the under-graduates. Again, students whose relatives or friends had been distinguished and become eminent in the University, would have great and undue advantage, if the system of private tuition were much interfered with.

Poor Students.

8. We have no provision for the maintenance of poor students on the ground of poverty only. There are three Exhibitions of 12*l.* a-year each appropriated to sizars, who are selected when a vacancy occurs at the discretion of the tutor. I think it would be inexpedient to afford aid to students on the ground of poverty alone, without regard to merit. The advantage which a poor student, not gifted with talents or application, would derive from such an education as the University affords to such a man would, in my opinion, be more than counterbalanced by the acquisition of habits unsuited to his probable station in life, nor would the church or the public be benefited if mediocrity were thus forced into the learned professions. A student of high talent, however poor he may be, finds at present no great difficulty in passing through the University from the number of scholarships open to competition, and the assistance which almost every College tutor is disposed to afford to pupils of conspicuous merit.

The establishment of a College for poor students only would be liable to this objection, that it would be resorted to *exclusively* by students of the lowest class of attainments. The scholarships and exhibitions open to merit at almost all the existing foundations, would be sure to

attract the best class of students, as their emoluments would more than cover the difference of expense. At Pembroke, for instance, the necessary expense of residence may be set down as about 65*l.* per annum, and a student of moderate ability would get assistance in the shape of exhibitions and scholarships to the amount of about 40*l.* a-year; besides, his chance of a fellowship and future provision would be much greater than if educated at a College without ample emoluments of its own. Such a College, if amply endowed, might in time produce an effect in moderating the generally expensive habits of the University; but, if not so endowed, I think that it would be inoperative, except in so far as it would afford a cheap passage to a degree and to the church to a number of dunces. *Rev. H. Arlett, M.A.*

If my view be correct that students of high ability would rarely resort to such an institution, it follows, that its position in the University would be exceptional, and its influence small, and consequently that few of its members would be elected to fellowships or scholarships at other Colleges. I do not think that the existing system of the University presents great obstacles to deserving students obtaining fellowships at other than their own Colleges. From 1844 to 1848, five Pembroke men, for whom there were no vacancies at their own College, were elected to fellowships at Clare, Queen's, Sidney, and Trinity Hall.

9. In the first year the student prepares for the College examination in the Easter Term. The subjects embrace Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, a portion of a Latin and Greek classic, and Composition in prose and verse. Examinations.

In the second year he is prepared for the University previous examination in the Lent Term, and for the College examination in the Easter term. The subjects for the College examination, are Conic Sections, Theory of Equations, Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics and Problems; a portion of a Latin and Greek classic, with composition in prose and verse, and one of the Gospels and Ecclesiastical History.

In the third year he is prepared for the College examination in the Easter Term, and for the University examination for B.A. degrees, either in honours, or for a common degree, at his discretion.

The third year's College examination embraces the following subjects:—

Newton and Dynamics, Optics, Hydrostatics, Astronomy, and Miscellaneous Problems, also one of the Gospels and Ecclesiastical History.

I think that the examinations are neither too frequent or too difficult, and that a student tolerably prepared on his admission to the University, may be expected to pass them all creditably without the assistance of a private tutor. I believe that *in general* they do not unduly interfere with habits of independent study, but that most students derive benefit from them, as they confine their exertions to fixed and definite objects. I would, however, qualify this opinion by saying that in this, and other small Colleges, the merit of candidates for fellowships is, as I think, too exclusively measured by their relative places on the classical or mathematical tripos. I prefer the system adopted at Trinity, which allows a student to follow a course of independent study without absolutely forfeiting his chance of a fellowship. No doubt the concentration of the energies of the highest class of students upon mathematical and classical subjects is, to a great extent, incompatible with the pursuit of other studies, and must, *pro tanto*, tend to thin the professors' classes; but I am disposed to think that a growing distrust of the efficacy of professorial teaching, as a means of conveying other than superficial information, is the real reason that so many lecture-rooms are deserted. The Divinity Professors have large and attentive classes partly, as it appears to me, because the subjects of their lectures are of the highest possible interest to all students, and have a direct bearing on the professional education of a numerous class, and partly because, in such subjects, authoritative teaching is more relished and more useful than in the sciences where the student must think for himself at every step, and acquire accurate information or none. The same may be said of the Professor of Modern History. It should be observed, also, that no professor has a large class who does not lecture gratuitously. Again, the private tutors are, in fact, professors in their several subjects, who have superseded the University Professors by the superior usefulness of their lectures.

10. Students are admitted on the certificate of an M.A. of Cambridge or Oxford to the effect that they are fit to be admitted at the University; they are examined by the tutor on coming to reside, but there is no general examination instituted by the College. Matriculation Examination.

I think an admission examination conducted by the University would produce no good effect whatever. It would have scarcely any effect on the number of admissions, unless it were made more severe and searching than the "previous examination," in which case it would exclude from the University many students who, though not regularly educated, might be qualified by their abilities and industry to derive great profit from a residence here.

I assume that any such examination would not be so extensive or searching as to exclude students of ordinary abilities, in which case it would produce no effect on the public schools, where boys already pass several years in attempting to learn the elements at least of Latin, Greek, and arithmetic, whilst its effect on schools of inferior character would, in my opinion, be injurious, as it might induce them to educate boys with a view to their passing a "minimum examination" and nothing else.

Again I believe that many students might pass such an examination and yet be very ill qualified to profit by the College lectures. At present, the cases where they are so unfit are exceptional; in nine cases out of ten they have been regularly educated so as to fit them for the University, and are not so fitted, usually from a want of application, and, sometimes, from positive stupidity.

I object also to an examination previous to admission because it would seem to proclaim to the world that the University recognizes no subjects of study but those which it prescribes to candidates for a B.A. degree.

Rev. H. Arlett, M.A.

Inducements to distinguished men to leave the University.

11. So far as my observation has extended, the causes alluded to have produced no effect whatever; quite a sufficient proportion of the best qualified persons appear to me to reside in the University, and to devote themselves to public or private instruction. Any change in the collegiate or academical system which should tend to diminish the proportion of distinguished men who yearly quit the University to engage in professional studies and occupations, or the public service, would in my opinion derogate from its claim to be considered a place of education for "persons duly qualified to serve God in church and state."

Remedies.

At the same time, it would appear desirable to increase, if possible, the emoluments of our public teachers, so as to secure not only able men but the ablest in their respective subjects, and this might be effected if the number of students were susceptible of increase. It is remarkable that the number of Undergraduates has not increased in the last 25 years; it was 1,672 in 1825, and 1,622 in 1850, exclusive of 10 year men in each case. Now as the population and wealth of the nation must have greatly increased in a quarter of a century, and as the class requiring education may be presumed to have increased in a still higher proportion, it would seem to follow either that some change is required in our system, or that its merits are not sufficiently known and appreciated. I attribute our stationary position to both causes. The expenses of a residence at the University are greatly exaggerated, and the advantage which our foundations enable us to afford to students are not generally known, and, secondly, there is a large class of persons who require an education of a high order, but who do not require exactly the education which the University offers. I assume that numbers would gladly avail themselves of the teaching of our distinguished Professors in the several branches of Natural and Moral Science who would hesitate to pass three years in preparing themselves for a degree in either of the faculties. I would suggest, therefore, that the Natural Science and Moral Science Triposes should be made subservient to the views of such persons; that they should not only be open to students who may have taken a B.A. degree, but to all who may have resided (kept Terms) here a certain time, say two years; this would extend the teaching of the University to other students than those intended for the learned professions, and I believe would greatly increase its influence and usefulness.

Staff of Lecturers and Tutors.

12. In my college the staff of lecturers and tutors is sufficient to prepare students of all classes for the various examinations which they are required to undergo, and if need were, it could be increased from the resident Fellows who are engaged in private tuition.

Reduction of the number of terms.

13. I think the substitution of nine terms of actual residence for the ten now required might be made with advantage.

The hall and chapel are in some Colleges not sufficiently large to accommodate the number of students accumulated in the Michaelmas Term. An inconvenience which, of course, may be avoided by limiting the numbers to be admitted in each year.

I attach the least possible importance to this circumstance as a reason for omitting the tenth Term of residence.

I would commence the examination for B. A. degrees on the first Monday in June; the admission to B. A. degrees to take place on the Saturday before commencement Sunday. The examination for mathematical honours might take place in the following January, as at present, nor would I alter the times or order of succession of the examinations for the medals or the Classical Tripos.

I have already suggested the changes which I should wish to see made in the regulations affecting the Moral Science and Natural Science Triposes.

Vacations.

I am not disposed to consider that it would be advisable to shorten either of the vacations, or to increase the proportion of each Term to be kept by residence.

14. The students at Pembroke are not permitted to reside in College during the long vacation, but in consideration of the number of eminent private tutors who reside in Cambridge during the vacation, they are allowed to lodge in the town by special permission, which is only accorded to those whose previous conduct has been unexceptionable.

Reading parties.

Reading parties, under private tutors, elsewhere than in Cambridge, are not so common as they formerly were, but several tutors still continue the practice. The parties commonly consist of from two to twelve pupils, and remain with the tutor twelve weeks. I cannot say what proportion of the students join such parties, perhaps an eighth of all who read for honours, which would give about 60 of the whole number of students in residence, but it is difficult to make an estimate which can be relied on as a fair average.

I have not observed any difference in the progress made by men who have read with tutors in Cambridge, and those who have gone elsewhere during the long vacation, but without doubt the temptations to, and facilities for, the coarser kinds of dissipation are greater here than elsewhere.

Lodging houses.

15. Some of the students of my College have from time to time resided in lodgings in the town. The keepers of lodging-houses are required to close their doors at 10 P.M., and to report daily to the College-tutor the names of such of his pupils as are out of their rooms at that hour.

In my opinion these regulations are observed. I do not think that students in lodgings are under less rigorous control than those who reside within the College.

They may sometimes, but not often, be exposed to temptation to which those who reside in College are not exposed.

The Proctors are accustomed to visit suspected lodging-houses, and as students are liable to be questioned by them at all hours of the night, the lodging-house-keeper is constantly in danger of detection, if he transgress the College and University regulations in their favour.

16. I am not disposed to recommend any other change in our collegiate or academical system.

Pembroke College, March 29, 1851. (Signed) HENRY ARLETT.

Answers from the Rev. Joseph Williams Blakesley, B.D., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. W. Blakesley, B.D.

Expenses.

1. I THINK it impossible to diminish to any material extent the *necessary* expenses incurred by a student at the University. But the really *necessary* expenses are extremely small;—smaller than those involved by residence (otherwise than as a free scholar) in any boarding-house of any public school with which I am acquainted. The great proportion of expenditure, in most cases, is due solely to the social habits of the place; and in these, at the time I left college, I think there had for some years been a gradual improvement.

I know of no privileges granted to college servants or tradesmen of a kind calculated to increase the necessary expenses of the undergraduates to any appreciable amount.

Tradesmen's Bills.

2. The tradesmen whose bills are admitted into the quarterly accounts of the tutors, are, grocers, tailors, hosiers, shoemakers, hatters, booksellers, and licensed lodging-house keepers (*a*). The accounts of the college cook, the college appraisers, and the college coal merchant also pass through his hands (*b*). Medical charges, charges for private tuition, and those for professors' lectures, likewise often do so (*c*). Lastly, the college makes him accountable for the room-rent, wages of the bedmakers and laundresses, and steward's charges (*d*). These four classes of accounts require a separate notice.

(*a*.) The first class is the one in which the power of the tutor is most available to check undue credit, but this only at Cambridge; as it is only to Cambridge tradesmen that the permission to send in their bills is granted.

The taking in of bills may be regarded in the light of a voucher on the part of the tutor to the respectability and general fairness of the tradesman. The power of giving or withholding this voucher enables him to impose certain conditions; and these conditions may be so contrived as to give him a considerable insight into the habits of his pupils. Those which I imposed were the following:—Each tradesman furnished me with a book, which was taken by my servant to him a short time before quarter-day, that he might enter in it the items of the goods furnished severally to my pupils. It was always accompanied by a printed order, that each pupil should be called upon to countersign the total amount of his bill, and should also have a duplicate copy of the items delivered to him. Wilful neglect of this injunction I should have punished by refusing to receive the offender's bills afterwards. But the tradesmen often complained that they found great difficulty in obtaining the countersignatures, from no fault of their own, but from the carelessness or indolence of the undergraduate, or from inability to find him in his rooms. These excuses were, undoubtedly, in many instances, quite sound ones. But to diminish the evil as much as possible, it was my practice to take a note of those tradesmen whose books were the best signed, and to recommend them to the notice of the freshmen at the next October term. Persistency in this practice produced gradually a considerable improvement, especially as I took care to let the reason of my favour be known.

When the freshmen came up in October, my habit was to furnish each with a list of tradesmen (for whose general respectability I vouched) who would supply him with the articles most immediately necessary for him; but at the bottom of the list was printed a notice, that in so doing, it was not my wish to bias his choice, should he prefer to deal with any others.

I also made a point of informing him that it was not at all necessary or desirable that his accounts should pass through my hands. But with the object of knowing, as far as possible, whether such accounts were really paid or not, I imposed it as a condition on all tradesmen whose bills I received, that they should every quarter enter in my book the amounts owing to them from those of my pupils "who preferred to pay their own bills."

(*b*.) The second class of bills, except perhaps those of the college cook, furnish the tutor with but little information as to the habits of his pupils; but their passing under his eye is to a certain extent a protection against excessive charges.

(*c*.) The third class furnish some indication of the habits and pursuits of the pupil.

(*d*.) The fourth class necessarily pass through the hands of the tutor, as the conduct and character of the parties to whom they are paid is an important matter of discipline. The same may be said of lodging-house keepers.

Difficulty of preventing credit.

There is no power whatever, other than that resulting from the system just described, possessed by a college tutor, to prevent unlimited credit being given to his pupils by tradesmen in Cambridge, London, or any other part of England, or the world. Nor do I think it possible to frame any regulations which shall *materially* contribute to this object. A college tutor is (except for the practice above described) quite as helpless with regard to his pupils in this respect, as the colonel of a regiment of Life Guards is with regard to the subaltern officers.

Discommuning.

The power of *discommuning*, sometimes exercised by the University, should perhaps be noticed here. This *discommuning* consists in constituting it an academical offence to have any dealing whatever with a given party—such, for instance, as a tradesman who has been convicted of fraudulent proceedings. But although this power is some protection against gross misconduct, its operation is scarcely appreciable as a check upon habitual extravagance.

How a diminution of Undergraduate expenditure might be brought about.

I am myself satisfied that any important diminution of undergraduate expenditure can only be brought about by the indirect method of increasing the percentage of sober and thoughtful students, and thus elevating the general morality of the undergraduate body. This effect undoubtedly might be furthered by judicious regulations.

College Staff.

3. The staff of Trinity College, at the time I was tutor, consisted of 12 persons, viz. three principal tutors and nine assistant tutors. The number of students under lecture in residence

Rev. J. W. Blakesley, B.D.

might have averaged about 350. I think there was quite sufficient educational force; certainly there would have been, had the standard of admission to the College been as high as it ought to be in every College of an University. There was excellent instruction in Greek and Latin literature and philosophy, and in Mathematics, both pure and mixed.

Hindrances to Instruction.

The hindrances to the complete and regular development of the system of instruction arose from two causes: (*a.*) The existence of a considerable number of students quite inadequately prepared for academical instruction; and (*b.*) the necessity imposed by the University upon all undergraduates whatever of passing a futile examination—futile, at least, except as a measure of police, even if useful for this purpose—in the fifth term of their residence. These two causes operated banefully in several ways. (1.) By deteriorating the character of the lectures given, which were necessarily lowered in order that the inferior students might receive some benefit from them. (2.) By consequently diminishing the interest felt by the higher class of students in the work of the lecture-room. (3.) By furnishing incapable students with a plausible excuse for inattention to the collegiate course, on the ground that it was necessary for them to give themselves up to preparation for the "previous examination." (4.) By occasioning a dislocation of the collegiate course itself, with the object of meeting, as far as possible, the last-mentioned evil.

Classification of Students.

The students were usually classified, so far as might be, in the second term of their residence. During the first year of residence attendance at lectures was uniformly compulsory. In the second year a fresh classification was made and considerable discretion exercised, especially with regard to the higher class of students. At no time, however, can it be said that the

Attendance on Lectures.

attendance on lectures became voluntary, although the attendance on *some particular* lectures was allowed to be so. There was always a great disposition in the student to resort to private tutors, and to plead attendance upon *them* as a ground for exemption from attendance at College lectures. This arose partly from certain injudicious regulations of the University, which have since, to a great extent, been altered, and partly from the excessive interest attached to University distinctions, for which, of course, the special training of the private tutor was more available than the general instruction of the lecturer. I do not think it arose in any degree from the deficiencies of the College lectures, but from a desire for special qualifications which College lectures neither give nor ought to attempt to give. For a full exposition of my views on the whole subject of private tuition, I beg to refer the Commissioners to a pamphlet enclosed herewith.

4, 5, 6. I forbear from returning any answer to these questions, as it appears to me that the Commissioners require precise information as to the actually existing condition of things at the University, which information I cannot now furnish of my own knowledge.

Private Tuition.

7. I do not think the re-enactment of the Grace desirable, and feel satisfied its provisions could not be properly enforced. The evil, to remedy which such re-enactment might be proposed, would, in my judgment, be better met in a different way, viz., by a modification of examinations.

Poor Students.

8. At Trinity College there are 16 Foundation Sizars who are entitled to commons, rooms, and some other small emoluments. Various consolidated benefactions (amounting in 1845 to 136*l.* per annum) are divided among them. Every nobleman also pays 2*l.* 2*s.*, and every fellow-commoner 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter for their benefit. A portion of the admission fees of every student is likewise appropriated to them. I should consider the money value of a Foundation Sizarship to be from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per annum. The tutors possess the power of admitting sub-sizars in any number they may think expedient, and these succeed to the Foundation Sizarships according to their places in the College Examinations.

The only advantage possessed by a sub-sizar, except this prospective one, is, that he pays 4*l.* per annum for tuition instead of 10*l.*, which is the charge to a pensioner, and that his admission fees are 2*l.* 15*s.* instead of 5*l.*

It is, in my opinion, highly undesirable that mere poverty, independent of superior attainments, should be allowed to constitute a claim to admission either as a sizar or sub-sizar. I had seen great evils result from such admissions before I became tutor, and I made the resolution not to admit a sub-sizar without examining him either myself or by one of my own assistants, and ascertaining that he came up to such a standard as furnished a security that he would, in the ordinary course of things, be able to take a respectable degree, and consequently find no difficulty in maintaining himself respectably afterwards. The utility of this rule was proved, not only in the cases in which I adhered to it, but also in one or two others where I was unfortunately induced, by strong representations, to waive it.

Hall for Poor Students.

I think the establishment of a hall for poor students only would prove a positive evil. The benefit arising from a residence at the University is by no means wholly (or perhaps mainly) derived from the technical instruction there furnished, but proceeds in a great measure (as in the principal public schools) from the influence exercised by the young men upon one another, *under the general guidance* of the pursuits of the place. The establishment of a hall exclusively for poor students would, in my judgment, be only less detrimental than one exclusively for young men of rank or remarkable wealth. Both the one and the other would be obstacles to that process which under the existing system is insensibly going on in a greater or less degree with students of every rank, namely, the gradual substitution of aristocratic (in the good sense of the word) for oligarchal or timocratic feelings. In other words, they would tend to the perpetuation and strengthening of caste-prejudices at the only place where, so far as my knowledge extends, caste-prejudices are in any important degree softened, if not destroyed.

Such a hall would, undoubtedly, not be able to exist in any vigour by the side of the existing Colleges, unless well endowed; and, if well endowed, it would rapidly lose its distinctive character. But in the mean time its establishment would probably divert attention from other agencies by which there is (in my opinion) a much better prospect of effecting the desired

Rev. J. W. Blakesley, B.D.

result, without paying the price for it which is involved in the principle of a timocratic classification of students.

Matriculation Examination.

9. and 10. At Trinity College there is an examination of a very elementary character to which students are subjected on their first entrance upon residence. There are also examinations in College at the end of the third, sixth, and ninth terms of residence. For the classes of subjects embraced by them, I would refer the Commissioners to my answer to their third question. To those there mentioned may be added a portion of the New Testament in the original, and of the works of Butler and Paley. The University examinations are two in number, one in the fifth term of residence, the other in the eleventh: the former is termed "the previous examination," it being regarded as preparatory to the latter, which is the examination for the B.A. degree (or, technically speaking, for admission *ad respondendum quæstioni*). I do not think the College examinations too frequent, and on the whole I think they are well conducted; but I consider the so-called "previous examination" the most prejudicial regulation existing in the University. The reasons for this opinion will appear from what I have said in answer to the third question of the Commissioners, and in the pamphlet (above referred to) enclosed herewith. To that same pamphlet I beg also to refer the Commissioners for my opinion on the points suggested in their question No. 10.

Inducements to leave Cambridge held out to distinguished men.

11. I think it quite certain that the difficulty of retaining the best qualified students in the University, after obtaining fellowships, has been materially increased of late years by the course of events. It will be remembered, that practically there is no obligation to residence attaching to a fellowship. The alternative, therefore, is between a fellowship with the prospects of official employment in the University, and the same fellowship with prospects of advancement in the world. With the public opinion of the country so strongly in favour of a practical life as it is, it cannot be a matter of wonder that the choice of young men should generally be in accordance with it. The increase of such emoluments and offices of the law as are attainable by men of talents at an early period, is doubtless an additional influence to that continual pressure of public opinion just noted.

Cathedral preferments.

The legislation with regard to cathedral preferments, and to residence on benefices, has likewise been operative in the same direction. This assertion, perhaps, requires some explanation, as I would not be understood to mean that antecedently to that legislation there was any distinct appropriation of cathedral preferments to persons holding official situations in Colleges or in the University. But I do not doubt that the *indirect* operation of such legislation has been unfavourable to the production of an assemblage of persons eminent for scientific attainments, and engaged in the cultivation and extension of the several branches of human knowledge:—first, by establishing the rule of compulsory residence upon benefices with cure of souls, even when held by University officials, such as professors; secondly, by the abolition of a large portion of that kind of preferment to which literary and scientific eminence was formerly regarded as establishing a kind of claim, when private interests might not interfere with public principle in deciding the judgment of its distributors; thirdly, and perhaps chiefly, by favouring the opinion that such an employment as the cultivation of literature and science is foreign to the office, if not alien from the character, of a clergyman, and thereby aiding the popular disparagement of such pursuits as an occupation.

Proprietary Schools.

In addition to the causes above mentioned, I would name the increase of proprietary schools, district churches, inspectorships of schools, and situations of the like kind, as operating prejudicially upon the particular object of securing the best qualified persons for permanent residence in the University, so as to provide a satisfactory succession of College Tutors and University Professors. The whole question may, in my opinion, be summed up in a very few words, as follows:—

The only prospect of securing a regular supply of well-qualified persons to any employment in this country, is to give it the character of *a definite career*. The anomalies of ecclesiastical preferments did, antecedently to the recent legislation, contribute very considerably to this result. The benefits of the legislation have, therefore, been purchased by the sacrifice of it. And, on the other hand, this same effect has been increased by the opening of new lines of employment of a kind to attract the attention of young men of capacity *at the time when they are making up their minds* as to the course they shall pursue in life.

From what I have said, it will be seen that I consider the evil in question, which I regard as one of deep importance to the nation, only susceptible of perfect cure by measures which would secure an appropriate career to that particular class who are the depositaries of the civilization of the age, and the principal agents in its transmission to others. In other words, the pursuit of science should be sufficiently recognised as a definite calling to warrant those who feel themselves competent to engage in it, in refusing to relinquish it in favour of the ordinary professions, such as the bar, the church, medicine, and the several branches of the public service. As to the mode in which this object may be attained, there may be many opinions. I will content myself with laying down a few points which I think ought to be observed in the endeavour to attain to it.

Restrictions on Fellowships.

(1.) I consider that the obligation to take holy orders in order to retain a fellowship ought to be removed in the great majority of cases, but that the obligation of residence should be enforced in all. If a large view be taken of the science of theology, so as to bring within its sphere almost all human knowledge of a liberal character, as contradistinguished from knowledge of a technical and professional nature, there seems nothing really inconsistent with the ordination vows in those pursuits which should form the staple of an University; and on this ground alone, I conceive, did those who took the vows in question cheerfully devote themselves to the cultivation of liberal knowledge. Such a view was, in a manner, *sanctioned* by the exemptions from residence on benefices enjoyed by University professors and others; and indeed it is not easy to assign any other

Rev. J. W. Blakesley, B.D.

principle upon which to defend the appropriation of tithes to the support of collegiate institutions.

But of late years, whether rightly or wrongly, this view has found little favour. It was entirely ignored in the legislation emanating from the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and expressly rejected by those Commissioners themselves when petitioned to consider the claims of persons employed in the office of public instructors in the University. It may, therefore, be assumed that a much narrower and more professional view of the clerical office is now generally recognised; and if so, it seems abhorrent to all proper feeling that holy orders should be imposed upon persons from whom duties quite alien from clerical ones are required, simply as a clumsy expedient to prevent their devoting themselves to lucrative employments.

Increase of Professorships.

(2.) The number of professorships ought, in my judgment, to be increased, their endowment materially augmented, and the election to them (as a general rule), placed *libero arbitrio* in the hands of *bonâ fide resident* members of the senate. The University position of professors ought also to be improved. I think that *in every respect* their power should be co-ordinate with that of Heads of Houses.

The Resident Members of the Senate.

(3.) In the event of any modification of the University Charter by the Legislature, the *resident* members of the senate should, in my opinion, form a separate house, the consent of which should be requisite for any change in the regulations of the University. The members of this house should also have the power of discussing and amending (as well as of accepting or rejecting) any proposition brought before them.

(4.) In the event of such powers being entrusted to the resident members of the senate, I think they would constitute appropriate trustees for any fund which might be formed for endowing existing professorships or erecting new ones.

Fund for endowment of Professorships.

(5.) Such a fund might, in my opinion, be advantageously augmented by the suppression of some of the fellowships in the different colleges. This object I should pursue until about 20 per cent. of the number had been suppressed, or in other words, until each college was burdened with the payment of a contribution (equivalent to the amount of dividend on 20 per cent. of its fellowships) to the Professorial Fund. Provisions might, in my judgment, be framed without difficulty which would bring this state of things about gradually, and prevent any vested interest from suffering hardship.

College Staff.

12. I consider that in Trinity College the staff of lecturers and tutors is sufficient to prepare students of all classes which have a legitimate claim to be allowed to reside at the University, for the examinations they are required to undergo. I believe that the same degree of efficiency might be secured in the smaller colleges by a confederation of three or four for the purposes of tuition. An arrangement might be made between the tutors of these (as is made between the tutors of Trinity College), for a classification of their pupils, and for securing the advantage of the principle of the division of labour in lecturing. I do not see the impossibility of extending this union even further, to the free election of scholars and fellows indifferently from among the students of the colleges so united. And I am disposed to think that such a confederation, if the terms of union were framed on a liberal basis, and the arrangement carried out in a generous spirit by the individuals who were parties to it, would in some respects secure the advantages now possessed by the large colleges and escape the drawbacks. For instance, an union of four colleges, which in the aggregate mustered as large a number of students as Trinity, would be able to secure equally efficient lectures, and at the same time would supply much better accommodation both in hall and chapel, and be free from the evils attendant on an accumulation of very great numbers within the same walls.

Terms.

13. I think the reduction of the number of Terms required for the degree of B.A. very desirable. Under the present arrangement, the presence of the so called questionists, during the 10th, and part of the 11th Term is a great evil. They are in a very anomalous position: and in those Colleges where they retain their rooms, entail the necessity for sending all the freshmen, with an inconsiderable exception, into lodgings.

A very great improvement would in my opinion result from converting the present "previous examination" into an *entrance* examination, having an *examination of qualification* for B.A. at the end of the 6th Term, and conferring the B.A. degree at the end of the 9th. In the 7th, 8th, and 9th Terms, the student should be required to attend Professors' lectures. In the 10th, 11th, and 12th Terms I would place *all examinations for honours*, which should be free without any further condition, to all who had passed the examination of qualification, and attended Professors' lectures. I would uot require any residence after the 9th Term, but would allow candidates for honours to present themselves at the time of the particular examination to which they were desirous of subjecting themselves. The examinations for Mathematical honours, Smith's prizes, Classical Tripos, Chancellor's medals, and Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes should be spread, in my opinion, equably over the 10th, 11th, and 12th Terms, so as to allow a week or fortnight's interval between each.

Vacations.

I do not think much good would be gained by shortening the vacations. The long vacation especially ought not to be curtailed. Sanitary, moral, and intellectual interests would, in my opinion, all suffer by sacrificing *it*. If such a thing could be done consistently with statutable rights, I should think it very desirable to *completely clear* the University during the whole of the long vacation. It would be better (in my judgment) to give up the whole of the short vacations than at all curtail the long one.

Lectures.

I know no objection to extending lectures through the whole length of the Terms, but I see little advantage to be gained by it, except in the case of the Easter Term, which is certainly too much curtailed by having the examinations so soon after division.

Rev. J. W. Blakesley, B.D

14. I forbear answering the first part of this question, being ignorant of the special regulations which may be in force at the present moment.

Reading parties.

Reading parties in the country are very common during the long vacation. They commonly consist of four, five, or six students, with a tutor. The good or bad results entirely depend upon the character of the party; it is impossible to give any opinion of them irrespectively of this. The only two in which I have been personally concerned turned out very well. iAs an undergraduate, I once made one of a party of four Trinity scholars. Two of us obtained fellowships; a third narrowly missed a fellowship, and has since acquired a high official character in one of the departments of Government. The fourth took a very respectable degree, and is at this moment a much esteemed dignitary of the Church. As a Bachelor of Arts, I also once took out a party of four. One of them became a fellow of Trinity College. Two others were men of rank, who took honorary degrees, and acquired a very creditable position in the examination; and the fourth met with an untimely death from sudden illness.

Lodging-houses.

15. The majority of the students of Trinity College reside in lodgings in the town. The principal regulations affecting lodging-house keepers are the necessity of letting their lodgings to students, if at all, at a certain price: the necessity, in order to obtain a licence, of procuring a voucher from the College tutor of some one of their lodgers; and the obligation to report the hour at which their lodgers came home, if later than 10 P.M. After that hour they are forbidden to allow the lodgers to leave the house. I think these regulations are observed in the great majority of cases. The risk of detection if they are broken is not small, and the punishment of loss of licence is invariably inflicted upon detection. I do not think that the students in lodgings are under less control, or subjected to greater temptations, than those in College. In some respects perhaps the latter is the case, but I should say in a very inconsiderable degree; and in some other respects lodgings have the advantage. From my experience of the University both as an undergraduate and as one of the authorities (comprising on the whole 18 years), I should be unable to give a general preference to either. If compelled to give a recommendation, I should be inclined to say that a well-selected lodging was rather the safer situation for a young man.

16. I think it extremely desirable that the regulation of the University (dating, I believe, from the time of Elizabeth) which prohibits the residence of students that may not have been admitted as members of one of the existing Colleges, should be carefully considered with a view to its modification.

Hostelries;

It appears to me that the ancient system of hostelries might, under proper precautions, be revived with much advantage, a part of which would probably be, in the end, a very great increase in the number of the students from classes of society more frugal and diligent in their habits than is the case with the average of those who come from the great public schools. Hostelries might spring into existence, the habits of which should scarcely differ from those of a private family. Indeed, it is very conceivable that the *nucleus* of such might often be formed under the roof of the father of a family residing at Cambridge, for the purpose of educating his own children at the University. Suppose the case of such a one being willing to receive other boarders for the same purpose: here there is in fact an elementary hostel. As things now are, each of the members of this family (as they may be called) would be required to belong to some College, and consequently to dine in the Hall and attend the lectures and chapel service of the College. But if they preferred to dine together in their own house, there is certainly no academical reason why they should be called upon to incur the additional expense of commons. If they satisfied the examinations of the University, their non-attendance at collegiate lectures would be no breach of academical discipline, and many persons (myself among the number) may think more advantage to their religious habits likely to follow from family prayers, than from the daily service in the College chapel.

I conceive, therefore, that there should be power for the establishment of hostels of this description under proper regulations. They need create no rivalry with the Colleges, but they would (I believe) gradually be the means of infusing an element of domestic influence into the habits of the University.

how they would be important.

A hostel which should be nothing more than a small unendowed or poorly endowed College would be, in my judgment, simply a nuisance. But such an arrangement as I have imagined is more akin to that of a large family; and although nothing is farther from my thoughts than to consider such small unions as a desirable *substitute* for the existing Colleges, I believe they would form a very salutary *supplement* to them. At any rate, it is quite clear that they could do no harm; and that they would never rise to importance, except they were found useful. And as their establishment would be a restoration of ancient privileges, and would place before the eyes of the world the important distinction between the University and the aggregate of the Colleges, there seems every reason to allow of their institution, failing any obvious objection to them.

There are two points, however, which appear to me to render the consideration of this question especially interesting at the present time. The first arises out of the recent academical legislation, by which *examinations of distinction* (Triposes) have been constituted in the moral sciences and in certain branches of natural philosophy, not susceptible of mathematical treatment. Now I do not think it possible that the present course of collegiate instruction can be modified so as to prepare students for these examinations by a systematic training; at any rate, many years will pass before this can be expected. But if we suppose professorships constituted and well endowed, which shall furnish systematic instruction on the subjects in question, the establishment of hostelries in which a training subsidiary to this systematic instruction should be carried on would be a desideratum. Such hostelries would stand in exactly the same relation to the new Faculty represented by its professors, as the existing Colleges formerly did to the Faculty of Arts.

Rev. J. W. Blakesley, B.D.

Admission of Dissenters, &c.

The second point refers to the *vexata quæstio* of the admission of students not being members of the Established Church to the privilege of residence at the University. The Commissioners are doubtless aware that there is no University regulation to debar Dissenters of any description from residence, and from academical *distinctions;* and that the first religious test is applied at the time of admission *ad respondendum quæstioni.* I have known Protestant Dissenters of most kinds, Roman Catholics, Quakers, Jews, and even a Mahometan admitted as members of existing Colleges. At the same time it must be remembered, that the authorities of each particular College have it in their power to refuse admission to any or all of these, or indeed to any person whatever. It can scarcely be doubted that this power will, if religious differences should come to excite a much more intense interest in men's minds, be exercised, and that by its exercise additional exacerbation will be produced. Under such circumstances the power of establishing new hostelries might operate as a safety-valve, and enable the humanizing influences of common literary and scientific pursuits to be brought to bear upon parties who otherwise would become thoroughly alienated from one another; while at the same time the independence of each particular College would remain unviolated.

It may be worth while for the Commissioners to consider as a constitutional question whether the provisions of the Act of Uniformity would be applicable to such hostelries.

(Signed) J. W. BLAKESLEY.

Ware Vicarage, Herts, March 14, 1851.

Rev. J. Cooper, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. J. Cooper, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

SIR, *Trinity College, Cambridge, January* 1, 1852.

I BEG to submit to Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges thereof, the following remarks in reply to the list of Queries with which you furnished me, in a communication dated February 18, 1851.

Expenses.

1. I do not think that the necessary expenses of a residence in College can be very materially diminished, consistently with what is due to the habits of those classes of society to which Students usually belong.

There are no privileges conceded to the tradesmen and servants connected with this College but such as are designed for the protection of the Student from imposition, unnecessary expense, and other risks. They are all of the nature of exclusive dealing in the supply of provisions, coals, personal attendance, and washing.

Credit.

2. The check which the College Tutor can impose upon the supply of goods upon credit to his pupils, without his authority, by Cambridge tradesmen, is derived from the practice of including tradesmen's bills with the College bill, which is furnished to the parents of the pupils every quarter; and, from a recent regulation of the University, requiring a quarterly return to be made to the College Tutor of all debts incurred by his pupils with Cambridge tradesmen, above a certain amount, whatever may have been the nature of the articles supplied.

The classes of tradesmen's bills usually admitted into the quarterly bills of the Tutors will be seen from the enclosed form of such bill (A.) The advantage afforded to the tradesman by this practice is, that his charge is presented to the parent much on the same footing as that of the College, and with its sanction; and in general it secures him payment within 12 months after the delivery of his goods. The control it affords the Tutor over extravagant expenditure is only to such extent as the pupil is willing to allow: for as students are left at liberty to discharge all or any part of their tradesmen's bills without reference to the Tutor, the quarterly College bill gives no information on any part of the expenditure they may desire to keep out of sight.

The University has endeavoured to supply the deficiency by making the regulation referred to, that every tradesman or dealer with whom any person in *statu pupillari* shall contract a debt exceeding the sum of 5*l.* shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of every quarter, to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of being punished, by discommuning or otherwise. (See Enclosure B.)

Legislative aid required.

Over the London tradesman and the money-lender the College authorities have no control; and I do not see how anything short of an enactment withdrawing legal protection, under any pretext, from all who make advances of goods or money to persons in *statu pupillari*, without sanction previously had from the parent or guardian, could have any tendency to limit the credit sometimes allowed to students whose expectations are known to be large.

Lectures.

3. The Lectures given in this College are described in the enclosed Schedule, marked (C.) The students are classified as soon as the Lecturer perceives that the nature of his subject and the proficiency of different portions of his class require it; usually in the course of the second term of residence. The attendance is compulsory; regard being had, after the first year, to the expression of a preference on the part of a student for any particular course of Lectures.

College Staff.

I believe that the staff of Lecturers employed in this College is sufficiently complete to provide for the entire course of public instruction, and to prepare Students for the different College and University examinations, so far as regards an intelligent and accurate acquaintance with the works on which they are examined. There is no subject in either set of examinations, the nature of which admits of oral instruction in class, which is not made the subject of Lecture by a Fellow of the College, who has bestowed upon it careful

Rev. J. Cooper, M.A.

and sometimes very elaborate preparation. The Lecturers' functions are, however superseded to a considerable extent by the Private Tutors. The competition for University honours is so great that the Students eagerly seize upon any advantage which can improve their prospect of success, and as the Private Tutor can devote more of his time to the individual student, and carry him more rapidly and with less exertion over his field of study, they lean more upon his assistance than that of the College Lecturer. In the present state of our mathematical examinations for honours, I believe that it cannot be otherwise. I do not think that the higher classes of students could acquire that readiness in displaying the knowledge they possess which the work of the Senate-house demands without some private assistance in addition to College Lectures. The Lecturers are both able and willing to give more attention to the wants and difficulties of individual students than is at present given or sought for by them, but I do not think that any system of public instruction can entirely supersede the use of Private Tutors. There will always be a class of persons resident in the University, but not officially concerned in its teaching, of great attainments, and well-earned reputation for skill in imparting instruction, and to these successive generations of Students will naturally resort as the safest guides to distinction. There is also a pleasure and an advantage in the more close and confidential relation which usually subsists between the Pupil and the Private Tutor, as compared with that which holds of the Lecturer and the members of his class, which will be appreciated, and, where it is possible, obtained; and there is to some Students a satisfaction in selecting their own guide which will always interfere with the regular working of a prescribed system.

Private Tuition.

4. The Private Tutor who gives his pupil one hour daily, receives 14*l.* for the Term, and 30*l.* for the Long Vacation. If the assistance is afforded every alternate day, these charges are usually diminished one-half. There are very few Students who do not avail themselves of the assistance of a Private Tutor at some period of their career. I should say that no Student now graduates in Mathematical honours without such assistance.

The whole charge for public tuition, which includes all College Lectures, and the superintendence of a responsible officer, with whom communication by correspondence or otherwise is at all times open to the friends of the Student, is 10*l.* for the year.

5. The office of Private Tutor has become a permanent and professional occupation of several men of eminence in the University, both as Mathematicians and as Classical Scholars. Some of them classify their Pupils. The more usual course is to instruct them singly.

6. There is a similar system of private tuition for those Students who are not candidates for honours. I believe there are very few cases in which this assistance is really required. The subjects of the ordinary examinations are such as can easily be prepared by a Student of less than average ability, with the assistance of College Lectures in the time which is allowed for preparing them; and this is frequently done by young men of careful habits. The assistance of a Private Tutor is necessary when, as is too often the case, the work of preparation has been deferred to the last few months of residence. It is not uncommon, however, for Students who are well able to pass their examination, to engage the assistance of a Private Tutor in order to obtain a high place on the list.

7. I am not disposed to think that any restriction can be effectually imposed by the University upon the employment of Private Tutors.

Poor Students.

8. I do not think that any institution for poor Students only would be found successful or beneficial, supposing it unprovided with ample endowments of its own. I think that, if it offered only intellectual advantages, it would fail in holding out sufficient inducement to persons of narrow means to join it, and in furnishing sufficient motive for exertion to those who might belong to it. A strong natural love of science or literature, and a desire of distinction, will not unfrequently lead a young man to devote himself to the pursuit of those branches of study to which his tastes incline, but it is the prospect of sharing in the endowments which furnishes the stimulus to the poor Scholar, and gives steadiness to all his efforts.

Examinations.

9. The College Examinations and their subjects are described in Enclosure (C.) The University Examinations are two; the first at the close of the second Lent Term, the second in the eleventh Term of residence.

A full description of the subjects of these Examinations is given in the Cambridge Calendar, p. 8 to p. 20. All Students, without exception, are required to pass the previous Examination. They are at liberty to select the Ordinary or the Honour Examination for the Degree of B.A.

I am disposed to think that there has been a tendency to push the examination for mathematical honours too far in respect of difficulty and range of subjects, and that it would be an advantage if more of the higher subjects could be reserved for competition amongst the best mathematicians of the year, in a distinct Examination to take place after a longer interval than is now allowed between the Examination for degrees and that for the Smith's Prizes.

Period of College Residence.

I do not think that the period of College residence is sufficiently long to allow in general of the prosecution of habits of independent study, or of several different lines of study, with good effect; or that the great mass of Students can be more profitably employed during the three years and a quarter they spend at the University, than in following a prescribed course.

Matriculation Examination.

10. There is an Examination in this College previous to residence. See Enclosure (C.)

I am not disposed to think that a general Admission Examination conducted by the University would be desirable. The experience I have had of our own, though, on the whole, decidedly favourable as regards its general results, leads me to the conclusion that

Rev. J. Cooper. M. A.

it is by no means easy to conduct such an Examination so as to secure with certainty the object aimed at; which I take to be the exclusion of such as will not hereafter profit by the studies of the place. It certainly does not exclude the indolent. But supposing it practicable and easy to form an accurate opinion of the present state of a Freshman's proficiency, and his capability of improvement with reference to the particular system of instruction adopted by any College, the advantages offered by the University, both intellectual and other, are too extensive and varied in character to admit of the useful application of any such test of qualification. I am of opinion that an Admission Examination, conducted by the University, unless of so elementary a character as to be unworthy of a learned body, would exclude many Students who are well able to follow some particular line of study for which it holds out encouragement and assistance, and to derive important advantages from their residence in that learned and consecrated shelter which the institution affords to young men who are preparing for the active duties of life.

Inducements held out to distinguished men to leave Cambridge.

11. There is every reason to believe that larger emoluments, with the removal of the restriction on marriage in the case of Tutors of Colleges, would retain in the University distinguished Students who now accept situations in public schools and other institutions of a similar character. But I have great doubt whether the difficulties of obtaining men of distinguished ability as Tutors and Professors depend so much upon the greater inducements which may now be held out elsewhere, as upon the rarity of those peculiar qualifications which are necessary to make the duties involved in the instruction and charge of youth acceptable, in this country, to men conscious of great powers, and influenced by a natural ambition of moving in a wider sphere than the academical body affords. I do not understand the nature or bearing of the changes mentioned, but, within the last 20 yeast the office of Tutor in this College has been filled by a list of persons, amongst whom occur the names of the present Bishop of St. Davids, the Dean of Ely, the present Master of Trinity, Professor Sedgwick, Archdeacon Hall Hare, and the Rev. R. W. Evans. All of these, with one or two exceptions, were employed upwards of 10 years in the discharge of their duties of tuition and public instruction at a time of life when their personal interest in the studies of the place must be supposed to have been most fresh, and consequently their sympathy with the Students, on which so much of the efficiency of teaching depends, most strong. If the advantages of the position of College Tutor were increased in the manner referred to, I think it very possible that we might retain even the best men too long.

Residence required for the B.A. degree.

13. I do not think that the period of residence required by the University for the Degree of B.A. is too long in the case of the industrious Student who is a candidate for honours, especially if he is to give any attention to the subjects which lie beyond the range of the Mathematical and Classical Tripos; and it must be remembered that the Examination for the Degree will be practically the limit of residence to the mass of Students who are looking forward to professional life, whatever subsequent Examinations may be thrown open to them.

In the case of those who are not candidates for honours, the period of residence has been hitherto, in the opinion of most Tutors, too long; the interval which elapses between the previous and final Examination being greater than can be fully occupied with the preparation of the subjects for the ordinary Degree of B.A. The University has, however, very recently introduced a most important regulation with respect to this class of Students in requiring from them a certificate of attendance at some Professor's Lecture, and as this certificate is only given to such as pass satisfactorily the Professors' examination, the amount of work required of them will depend in future upon the Professors' demands. I should wish to see this system fairly tried before any alterations made in the duration of residence required for the ordinary Degree.

In the College the unequal accumulation of Students in the Michaelmass Term occasions some inconvenience in the accommodation of the Freshmen, and the arrangements of hall and chapel, which might come to be of importance, if a restriction were not placed upon the number of our admissions.

Vacations.

I do not see any important advantage in shortening the vacations, if by this is meant the increase of Lectures. The intelligent and industrious Student finds the period of comparative seclusion the vacations afford him, unbroken by Lectures, of good service. So far from being unprofitable, I believe they are frequently his seasons of most intense application. I doubt the expediency of attempting to compel the unwilling and indolent to give more of their time to an attendance upon the public instruction of the place than is now by our regulations required of them.

Residence during Vacation.

14. A Student who conducts himself with ordinary propriety may reside in College the whole of the year, with the exception of the interval from the end of June to the 10th of October. Such Students are allowed to reside in the Long Vacation as are supposed by their place in the College Examinations, and their regularity of conduct, to have proved themselves suitable persons to profit by the indulgence. They obtain special permission from the Master, and are subjected to a discipline more strict, in respect of hours, than is enforced in Term time.

Reading Parties.

Reading parties are frequently formed to spend the summer elsewhere than in Cambridge. They consist of numbers, varying from 2 to 12 or 14 Pupils, and the engagement is continued in general for three months. I believe them to be, on the whole, productive of good. They consist, in great part, of such students, as would be exposed to evil if they remained in Cambridge, and would do nothing if they remained at home. I should say that where no great advance is made in their studies, this mode of spending the vacation has a wholesome effect on both mind and body. Much, of course, depends upon

Rev. J. Cooper, M.A.

the prudence and influence of the Tutor, and upon the neighbourhood which is selected for their temporary residence.

15. A considerable proportion of the students in this College reside in lodgings in the town—about one-half. The lodging-house keepers' regulations are enclosed (D.)

Lodging-houses.

I believe that the majority of the persons intrusted with this responsibility discharge it, on the whole, with fidelity; but, in justice to themselves, they require more supervision than is now practised. Students who reside in lodgings have more frequently to pass through the streets at night than those who are in College; and they are sometimes exposed to temptation from want of sufficient care in the selection of the persons who wait upon them; but I consider that when the lodging-house keeper is to be depended upon, they are under more rigorous control than in College. In lodgings, the habits and companions of a Student are more or less under the eye of the person with whom he resides,—the hours he keeps, the amusements he follows, are known; in College there is no check upon his movements when once within the College gate: so long as his proceedings are not of a nature to attract attention by creating disturbance, he and his companions may pass the night together engaged in any pursuit they please. When the lodging-house keeper is a man of respectability, I consider that the College, and the friends of Students in his charge, have a more complete control over their conduct than if they were in College rooms.

The lodging-houses are licensed by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and are under their immediate control. The Proctors have always the opportunity of ascertaining whether the rule with regard to the closing of the outer door is observed; but it is not usual for them to make any regular inspection of the lodgings. . . . . .

Discipline.

For the external discipline of the University, we are in need of some permanent officer, in communication with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, who could both carry on a systematic inspection of lodgings, and also, in other matters, hand on the experience of one year to another. As our officers of discipline are all elected annually, their duties are scarcely well learned before the office is laid down. I should not think it indispensably necessary that such officer should be a graduate of the University. It is also of great importance to the efficiency of the external discipline that there should be a good understanding between the authorities of the University and the magistracy of the town, and that for this end a speedy adjustment of any differences existing between the two bodies, with reference to the police force or any other matter, should be effected, and, if necessary, the respective jurisdiction of the two bodies defined by new legislative enactment.

In submitting these remarks to Her Majesty's Commissioners, I beg respectfully to disclaim any acknowledgment of the existence of such a state, either of the University or the Colleges thereof, as would, in my opinion, furnish grounds for the issuing of the Royal Commission at the present time. I have answered such questions as I conceived my position enabled me to answer, in compliance with the request for information the Commissioners have so courteously communicated to me, Sir, through you, and in the conviction that, if the present state of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges thereof, is to be laid before the public, the best service which can be rendered to these bodies is to assist in making such representation as faithful and complete as possible.

With regard to projected improvements of the academical and collegiate system, I would add two remarks:—

Suggestions.

First, I believe that what the University now requires for the advance of learning within her body is freedom from change, and the prospect of change for some years to come: time to work out the experiments which she has recently set on foot. The success of any institution which has for its object the promotion of learning amongst the young must always depend very materially upon the personal exertions of those engaged in carrying on its operations, and I am of opinion that there is a great tendency to impair the energies and efficiency of those who have to administer the academical system when they cannot look upon it as permanent.

Secondly, I would express my belief that any great extension of the advantages of the University is only to be produced by recurring to what appears to have been the ancient method of stimulating learning adopted by royal and other benefactors; the extension of judiciously framed endowments to be disposed of by free competition.

If the country is not prepared to make sacrifices of this kind, I do not think it can reasonably look for any important extension of the English University system; an extension at all commensurate with the increase of wealth and diffusion of intelligence which have taken place in our times.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. COOPER.

Rev. J. Cooper, M.A.

College Account.

(A.)

———'s Account with Mr. Cooper.

College Account.	£.	s.	d.	Tradesmen's Bills.	£.	s.	d.
Bedmaker				Barber			
Coals				Bookbinder			
Cook				Bookseller			
Glazier				Brazier			
Income of rooms				Chandler			
Laundress				Chemist			
Lodgings				Hatter			
Matriculation fees				Hosier			
Painter				Milkman			
Plasterer				Shoemaker			
Private Tutor				Surgeon			
Professor's lectures				Tailor			
Rent				Upholsterer			
Shoe Cleaner							
Steward							
Sweep				College Account			
Taxes							
Tuition							

*** It is ordered by the College Statutes, that all bills due to the Tutor be paid every quarter; and no person is permitted to remain in residence when his bills are one quarter in arrear.

(B.)

St. Catharine's Hall Lodge, *February* 11, 1847.

Regulations respecting Credit.

Whereas it is highly injurious to the good order and discipline of the University that facilities should be afforded to persons *in statu pupillari* to contract, without the knowledge of their Tutors, large debts, or debts with a long extension of credit:

Notice is hereby given,

That if any vintner or victualler shall be proved before the Vice-Chancellor to have permitted, after the date hereof, any person in *statu pupillari* to contract a debt for wine or spirituous liquors exceeding the sum of ten pounds, without the knowledge and consent of the Tutor of such person, he shall be deprived of his license.

Also, that every vintner or victualler, with whom any person *in statu pupillari* shall hereafter contract any debt for wine or spirituous liquors, shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of each quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of deprivation of his license, if he shall be proved to have neglected to comply with this regulation.

Notice is also hereby given,

That every tradesman or dealer, with whom any person *in sttua pupillari* shall hereafter contract a debt exceeding the sum of five pounds, shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of every quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of being punished by discommuning or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

Also, that if any vintner, victualler, tradesman, dealer or other person shall take from a person *in statu pupillari*, without the knowledge and consent of his College Tutor, a promissory note, he shall for so doing be punished by deprivation of his license, by discommuning, or otherwise as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

H. Philpott, *Vice-Chancellor.*
Herbert Jenner Fust.
G. Neville Grenville.
G. Thackeray.
William Webb.
W. French.
J. Lamb.
Gilbert Ainslie.
John Graham.
Geo. Archdali.
R. Tatham.
W. Hodgson.
B. Chapman.
Rob. Phelps.
W. Whewell.
T. Worsley.

(C.) *Omitted.**

* As this document, relating to the course of studies, already appears in Dr. Whewell's Evidence, p. 208, it is here omitted.

(D.)

Regulations of Lodging-houses.

Regulations of Lodging-houses.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do promise:

1. That we will not let our lodgings to any Student without an express permission signed by his College Tutor.
2. That we will lock the doors of our houses at ten o'clock at night, and note down the hour after ten o'clock at which any lodger enters or leaves his lodgings.
3. That we will deliver or send a list every morning to the porter of the College to which any lodger belongs, to be by him inserted in his gate-bill for the inspection of the College officers; and also will deliver or send a weekly statement of the above particulars to the respective tutors of those Colleges to which any lodgers belong.
4. That we will report to the Tutor the next morning if any lodger shall come into his lodgings after 12 o'clock at night, or shall pass the night out of his lodgings.
5. That we will not allow on any account a key of any outer door of our houses to any of the lodgers.
6. That we will not supply or receive into our houses a dinner or a supper for any lodger without a note being previously obtained from the Tutor.
7. That the house for which each of us individually applies for a licence is in our own occupation, and that we have no connexion with any other.

Mr.

Above is a copy of the regulations which you have signed in the book. You will take notice, that on detection of any false return in the daily or weekly bills, or of evasion of any of the above regulations, the licence of the lodging-house will be suspended or wholly revoked, according to the nature of the offence, at the discretion of the authorities who granted it.

And you will further take notice, that you are to show your licence to such Student as is desirous to take your lodgings, and you cannot require him to take it for more than one term certain.

G. E. Corrie, Vice-Chancellor.

Jesus College,
1851.

N.B.—Undergraduates lodging in houses not licensed will not be considered as resident in the University, or keeping their Terms.

Lodging-house Licence.

Lodging-house Licence.

We authorise to receive into dwelling-house, situate in street, in the parish of , the members of any College* who may require lodgings; he having previously signed the regulations prescribed by the University respecting lodging-houses.

At the following prices per week:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
First set.			
Second set			
Third set			
Fourth set			

Signed this day of , 1851.

Vice-Chancellor.
Senior Proctor.
Junior Proctor.

N.B.—No lodging-house keeper can require his lodgings to be taken for more than one term certain, nor is a licence granted to the same person for more than four sets of rooms.

Lodging-house Certificate.

Lodging-house Certificate.

We hereby certify that of street, in parish, an applicant for a lodging-house licence, is a person of good character; that the lodgings are healthy and clean, and that the prices stated below appear to us to be reasonable.

	Per week, for one Term. £.	*s.*	*d.*
First set.			
Second set			
Third set			
Fourth set			

Signed this day of ,185 .

Master of
Tutor of

*** No licence will be granted to the same person for more than four sets of rooms.

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* With express permission, signed by their College Tutors (See Regulations, No. 1).

Rev. J. R. Crowfoot, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. J. R. Crowfoot, M.A., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.

Sir, 10, *Park Terrace, Cambridge, March* 1, 1851.

With regard to those of the Queries which relate to College practice, I think it my duty to refer to those in authority who are now upon the foundations of the Colleges with which I am connected. In the following answers I shall confine myself to those Queries which concern the public instruction at the University, apart from any particular College system.

My experience is based on a residence of about 15 years in Caius College. During six years I was one of the Deans, and I have for three or four years discharged the duty in which I am now engaged, that viz., of lecturing on Divinity in Caius and in King's Colleges.

Expenses.

1. It does not seem to me that the necessary expenses of residence at College can be materially reduced, neither am I aware that College tradesmen or servants have any peculiar privileges which have the effect of increasing those expenses. The real cause of extravagance at College is, in my opinion, due to the force of *expensive*, but it may be, not extravagant examples. This is found to be the case in all societies where the more and less opulent are socially upon an equality, and this would be very much remedied if the College authorities and the friends of all the students would discountenance, as much as possible, *expensive habits*.

Private tuition.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7. The necessity for a Private Tutor depends very much upon the efficiency of the College Lectures. If the College Lectures be good, a reading man of average talent, who has entered College after fair preparation, needs little or no further assistance in order to do the best for himself; on the contrary, by reading much with a Private Tutor, he is likely to impair his powers of penetration and reflection for want of exercising them, failures are repeatedly caused by students leaning too much on their Private Tutors. Again, I have known instances of students attaining in recent years the highest honours in the University with almost no aid from a Private Tutor; such men invariably become the most manly, sound, and clear thinkers in after life. Men of dull faculties, and those who come to College with little or no preparation, need the assistance of a Private Tutor in order to keep up with a regular and general course of College Lectures. I am of opinion that it is advisable, first of all, to have in each College the most efficient Lecturers that can be obtained, and then to re-enact, and, *if possible*, enforce the old prohibition with regard to candidates for honours reading with Private Tutors.

Hall for Poor Students.

8. The effect of a Hall exclusively for poor students would, in my opinion, be bad, as it would interfere with the established and good principle, according to which it is assumed that all members of the University are *gentlemen*. It would produce very marked distinctions and *grades* in the University, depending entirely upon wealth. The advantages of such a Hall might be almost all obtained, without the same objection applying, by the establishment of "University Hostels," conducted with very strict regard to economy.

Matriculation Examination.

10. If College Lectures are to be efficient, it is quite necessary that those who attend them should be able to follow and appreciate the Lecturer's remarks; and I do not see how this can be secured unless by an entrance examination. There is one strong objection to a *general* entrance examination; it would preclude any allowance for the peculiar circumstances of those who offer themselves, and so deter, for a longer time than necessary, many of those who desire to leave an active profession or business, in order to adopt one that requires a course of University study.

Inducements to leave the University.

11. I believe that the desire to marry and settle in domestic life has, more than any other motive, had influence in withdrawing those of my own personal friends who were capable and willing to take part in the duties of public instruction, from the University.

Lodging-houses.

15. In my opinion, and I have given a good deal of attention to this subject, the regulations for the lodging-house keepers are at present in many cases ineffectual, chiefly because that class of persons is now so large that there are many among them who are not in a station of life to be intrusted with so much responsibility. I take the liberty of enclosing some printed remarks on a "University Hostel," for the purpose of giving more explicitly my conclusions on this subject.

Recommendations.

16. In my opinion a Colonial and Missionary College, a Museum of Natural History, and a large pleasure-ground are desiderata in this University.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN RUSTAT CROWFOOT.

Rev. W. H. Bateson, Secretary.

Rev. R. W. Evans, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. R. W. Evans, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

Rev. Sir, *Heversham, March* 17, 1851.

I beg to apologize for not having sooner made any reply to the circular of the University Commission. But it came at the most busy season of the clergymen's work, and with me the season has been more full of occupation than usual, so that I have not

Rev. R. W. Evans, M.A.

been able hitherto to direct my attention to matters which have been to me so long external. Nor am I able now, I fear, through my long cessation of residence, to afford any more than general results of my former experience, and that had nothing to do with financial matters, except such as came before a Board of Master and Seniors.

Classification of Students.

3. I think that classification according to capacity, if it be adopted in an early stage of pupillage, requires great delicacy. Men are often stimulated by the higher tone of the lectures to such an interest in them, as to make great exertions to qualify themselves to profit by them. Besides the lectures, if Classical, will have something for all, and gradually bring up the lower.

Private tuition.

7. The Private Tutorial System seems to be making the same inroad on the College Tutorial System, which this latter has made upon the University Professorial System. The system of examinations, quite independent of the lectures of the University and College, have led to this result, which must become more decided in proportion to the frequency and widening range of those examinations, and their consequently growing independence of the immediate scope of the lectures. It seems advisable to look to the nature and effect of these examinations in laying down limits to private tuition, which certainly requires them. I do not feel competent to answer this question more positively.

Hall or College for poor Students.

8. I cannot but think the plan of establishing a Hall or College, for poor students only, quite impracticable. Such a separate classification of rich and poor is alien to the feelings of the age. There is, indeed, the example of the line of demarcation between Sizars and Pensioners. But I believe that a College of Sizars would be very differently treated from a body of Sizars in a College, inasmuch as it would admit of none of those communications and gradations which so happily blend all classes in a College, and have comparatively effaced the invidious distinction, but it would stand out in its naked essence of a poorer house, if not of a poor-house. Its very use and effect of its purpose depends upon this isolation being rigorously enforced. And in these days how shall it be enforced, how shall all the rest of the University be kept on perpetual quarantine. And supposing it to be enforced, the rules cannot but imply and effect a distinction more invidious and odious than the manners and feelings of the age will endure.

But may not such an establishment be placed within a reasonable distance of Cambridge (say Stamford, for the sake of old connection), with every privilege that a College on the spot would have as to its members graduating, becoming candidates for University Scholarships, &c.

Excessive number of Examinations.

9. I believe that the excessive number of examinations, both in College and University (besides being the cause of so much private tuition), are fatal to the independence of the mental character of the young men. They are kept in perpetual leading-strings; and any exertion of originality is so much diversion from the course, and therefore so much loss. With these numerous and exacting examinations, the conductors of education are like those who are continually pulling up cuttings to see how they shoot. They may, indeed, produce a higher average of qualification, but must be injurious to the growth of original minds.

Matriculation Examination.

10. I cannot help thinking that it would be exceedingly difficult to regulate the proper standard of an *University* examination on this point. The tendency is to too great range, at least uncertainty; besides, is it not an interference with the essential rights of Colleges? Their statutes would, I conceive, need alteration to admit of it.

Inducements to leave the University.

11. It is well known, I believe, that these changes, especially in the case of the Law, have had the effect of much diminishing the number of residents from which the official staff must be supplied. Perhaps the desire of a more personally active life has quite as much to do with the matter as that of emolument. I do not feel qualified to suggest any changes, &c.

Terms.

13. It does seem very desirable to cut off the overlapping Michaelmas Term from the 4th year, were it only on account of accommodation of room, the want of which is unfavourable in several results to the early discipline of Freshmen.

I wish, Rev. Sir, that I could have sent you something more satisfactory. But from long disuse, and much present and pressing occupation, I am unable to bring my mind back to the subject.

I remain
Your faithful servant,
(Signed) R. W. EVANS.

Answers from the Rev. John Alexander Frere, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

Rev. J. A. Frere, M.A.

SIR, *Trinity College, March* 10, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a List of Questions submitted to me, through you, on the part of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Universiy of Cambridge. My reply will, I trust, not be considered discourteous if I feel compelled to commence it by remarking that I must guard myself from being supposed (in what I shall have the honour to lay before them) to acknowledge any *right* on their part to demand information on such points at my hands. But as I cannot but have the highest respect for those Members of the Commission with whom I have the privilege of being personally acquainted, and as I have the fullest confidence in their having the best interests of the University at heart in the inquiry they propose

Rev J. A. Frere, M.A.

to themselves, I do not see why I should not do my best to afford them information, so far as it is in my power, on the subjects referred to in the Paper sent me. And I feel the more ready to do this, because I conceive that any reluctance in speaking out, on points to which Her Majesty's Government have desired the Commissioners to direct their attention, might not unnaturally lead them to a very false impression with regard to those engaged in tuition in the University. It might lead Her Majesty's Commissioners to suppose that there were many points as to which the body of Tutors in the University were conscious they had failed in their duty, and which they were, therefore, unwilling to have brought into notice. As I am sensible that such an impression would be utterly groundless, I should be sorry to do any thing, which might contribute to it.

Expenses.

1. To the earlier part of the first question, I should reply, that it does not seem to me practicable very materially to diminish the necessary expenses of a residence in College. I am not aware of any privileges conceded to Cambridge tradesmen or servants which have the effect of increasing those expenses; and I may further say that, were any such to come under my observation, I should take the earliest opportunity of bringing them under the notice of the governing body of the College, with a view to their abolition.

Lectures.

3. The earlier part of the third question I know to have been already answered, as far as Trinity College is concerned, by the printed scheme of Lectures being forwarded to Her Majesty's Commissioners. I shall, therefore, merely touch on the second point to which it relates, to the classification of the students, and that as regards lectures in Greek and Latin literature. I first became Assistant-Tutor in October, 1840. It was then the custom, at the commencement of the Lent Term, to divide the Freshmen into two classes. A lecture-room examination was held (as is indeed now done) at the end of the Michaelmas Term; and the students arranged in Class A, or Class B., according to proficiency. It was supposed that while the more advanced students might be profitably occupied with a lecture of a higher order, entering in detail into questions of Antiquities, Roman or Attic Law, or the like, the interests of the less advanced might be better consulted by the lecturer dwelling more particularly on grammatical or etymological difficulties. This system was, however, not found to answer, and has been since abandoned. To some students, industriously disposed, but perhaps but poorly prepared before coming up to the University, the plan was found to act as a discouragement. The proficiency they had already attained was not such as to qualify them to take rank in Class A. and yet they felt that to be placed in Class B. was a sort of stigma upon them. And even the less industriously disposed were found to be kept better up to their work, by being in the same lecture-room with others who were fully alive to it, and fully competent to deal with the subject of lecture, than when forming part of one general level of mediocrity. To this it may be added, that it is an essential part of our system of lectures in classical subjects (in the first year at any rate) that the students be themselves called on to translate, and explain if they can, the difficulties in the author under study. The more advanced among them are thus, along with the lecturer, made the teachers of those who are less so. And it may be seen why it was not always easy to find in Class B. any students competent to take such a part, in cases where the subject of lecture was one of more than average difficulty.

Attendance on Lectures.

The attendance at lectures is generally compulsory. In the first year, attendance is strictly enforced, both at Classical and Mathematical Lecture. In after years, greater latitude is allowed as to the class of lectures attended, according to the bent of the studies of the individual; but throughout the three years course, attendance at some one or other lecture daily is enforced. I conceive that the staff of lecturers at Trinity College, which has been considerably enlarged of late years, may now be pronounced sufficient for the purposes named.

Private Tutors.

4. A private Tutor ordinarily takes a fee of 14*l.* a Term, provided the pupil come to him daily; or 7*l.* a Term, provided, as is now very commonly the case, his pupil only comes to him three times a-week. It was a custom formerly in Trinity College for the Fellows to charge their private pupils a somewhat higher fee than this. Twenty pounds per Term was then the ordinary charge for a whole pupil, and 10*l.* for a half-pupil. I believe this custom to be now generally discontinued.

7. I do not think it would be expedient to re-enact and enforce the prohibition alluded to in Question 7.

Poor Students.

8. There are 16 Foundation Sizarships in Trinity College. As a considerable part of the advantage thence derived arises from the Sizars having their commons free, the actual gain to each individual varies according to the proportion of the year that he is in sidence. A Foundation Sizarship may, however, be put as worth from 50*l.* to 60*l.* a-year on the average. The number of Subsizars is not limited. Their advantages, however, are but small. They succeed to the Foundation Sizarships as the latter (which are not tenable after the B.A. degree nor along with a Scholarship) become vacant. Till lately, it was the custom for them to be placed on the List of Foundation Sizars, according to their seniority of standing on the boards. This has now been altered; they are now put on the List *according to their standing in the Examinations* at the end of the first year: seniority on the boards being taken into consideration, only as between those who in those Examinations, have been placed in *the same class.*

If, as not unfrequently happens, there are, after the B.A. commencement in January, more vacancies on the Foundation than there are Subsizars who have passed their first year's Examination, the remaining vacancies are filled up from the Subsizars among the Freshmen.

Rev. J. A. Frere, M.A.

An Examination is held for this purpose by the Head Lecturer for the time being, assisted by any other whom the Master and Seniors may appoint as his coadjutor.

Matriculation Examination.

10. I may as well say a few words on this head, as in my office of Senior Dean I have to conduct (along with the Head Lecturer for the time being) the Examination of the students of Trinity College previous to their matriculation. This is held two or three days before the lectures commence in the October Term. It dates from the year 1836, so that we may now speak, in Trinity College, with some experience as to its results. These are found to be on the whole satisfactory. It has had with us no effect in deterring students from applying for admission, for we have constantly far more applications than we are able to satisfy. I consider that it has had a good effect in stimulating Private Tutors to a greater degree of attention in preparing their pupils for residence at the University. The subjects of Examination are of sufficient difficulty to test very fairly the fitness of the students to profit by the College Lectures.

A proposal was made some time ago for a general Examination of this kind, conducted by the University. I am disposed on very many grounds to hold, that such an Examination would not be so satisfactory as one of equal difficulty conducted by the several Colleges in their individual capacity. The University Examiners could, it is clear, know nothing of the Candidates beyond what appeared from the result of the Examination. But in a trial of this kind, where there is any doubt of the competency of the student to profit by a residence at the University, the circumstances whether the applicant be of quiet and studious habits, and whether, in the period immediately preceding his entrance, he has made such progress as to make it reasonable to suppose that in a brief space of time, he will come up to the average, may be fairly taken into view. In an Examination, with which the College officers have to do, such points are, in cases of difficulty, generally ascertainable. In an University Examination no allowance could be made for individual cases.

Inducements to leave Cambridge.

11. It is more common for those among the Fellows of our Society, who are not called on to assist in the College Tuition, to take charge of a parish elsewhere, than it used to be. During the period of my residence here, I have known but few Fellows to reside here for any considerable time, if unemployed on the College Staff. Still I am not aware that the changes that have taken place elsewhere, both as to the legal and clerical profession, have occasioned any difficulty in retaining the services of those best qualified to fill College offices.

College Staff.

12. I believe the Staff of Lecturers in Trinity College to be now sufficient in number to prepare students of all classes for the Examinations they have to undergo. It has been considerably increased within my recollection.

Terms.

13. I think that the substitution of nine Terms of residence for ten would be a very considerable advantage. The practical inconveniences produced by the unequal accumulation of students in the Michaelmas Term are very great. It disturbs our College arrangements in Trinity to a very serious extent. To say nothing of other points, it compels us, during the Michaelmas Term, to have a double Hall-dinner, it overcrowds our Chapel, on the Sunday evenings more especially, and with our limited accommodation in College, makes it almost a matter of necessity that all our students should pass their first Term in lodgings in the town, in lieu of being quartered in College rooms.

I think that it would be a very material advantage to increase the proportion of each Term required to be kept by residence. Whether it would be such to shorten the vacations, I am not so clear, but I incline to think that it would not be desirable to do so.

Residence during vacation.

14. It is not very easy, except under special circumstances, for any of our students to obtain leave to reside during the Long Vacation, who are not either on our Foundation as Scholars or Sizars, or have not been in the first Class in the College Examination at the end of the May Term. The regulations of discipline, to which (in case of such permission being granted) they are subjected, are much the same as in Term time, with the exception that they have no lectures to attend. Our Chapel is open during the whole Long Vacation, and one or other of the two Deans constantly in residence. The rule, with regard to their not being out late at night, is enforced with greater strictness than in Term time. It is common with the students to form reading parties elsewhere than in Cambridge. When not too large, and when a moderate degree of care is exercised by the Tutor in the selection of those whom he is to take with him, rejecting (as I have done myself) men of known idle habits, such parties are, I think, quite unobjectionable. For four or five years I was in the habit of taking such out; and I never studied with more regularity myself (and I may say the same for my companions) than during the three months which we spent together.

Lodging-houses.

15. Owing to our limited accommodation in College, a very considerable proportion of our students at Trinity are lodged in the town. Prior to opening a lodging-house, the keeper of it has to produce a paper signed by two respectable householders in his own neighbourhood, attesting his good character; and leave is formally given in writing, by the Tutor of each of the Undergraduates who is to reside with the lodging-house keeper in question. The lodging-house keeper is sworn to a faithful return of the hours at which the students return at night. The account, if the hours range between 10 and 12, is sent in to me as Dean (or the Junior Dean) weekly: if any student return *after* 12, I am informed of it the next morning. There are, I have every reason to believe, a large number of lodging-house keepers who make these returns truly and faithfully. I wish I could say the same of all, but I am compelled to add, that there are some whose accounts I suspect to be falsified. Nor do I know what remedy can be proposed, except incessant watchfulness on the part of the

Rev. J. A. Frere, M.A.

Deans: where any inaccuracy is detected, the offender is deprived, generally for ever, of his licence as a lodging-house keeper; and this penalty is so serious a one, that no householder will be willing lightly to incur it, if he conceives that the College officials are awake to their duty. I should always be most strongly opposed to the restoration of a licence so forfeited.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN ALEXANDER FRERE.

Rev. W. M. Gunson., M.A.

Answers from the Rev. W. M. Gunson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College.

Christ's College, June 26, 1851.

Expenses.

As I have never had any experience in the monetary part of a Tutor's office, I do not feel justified in offering any opinion on the questions asked in Nos. 1 and 2.

Lectures.

3. The following is a synoptic view of the lectures given to the students of Christ's College:—

Years.	Students.	Attendance compulsory.		Attendance voluntary.	
First Year . .	All Students	9–10 daily in Classics or Greek Testament.	10–11 daily in Mathematics.	. . .	11–12 Lectures in Hebrew, on two days in the week, for Students of all years. There is also generally a voluntary lecture on Greek Testament, or one of the Fathers, on the Monday or Saturday of each week.
Second Year . .	Candidates for honours.	. . .	9–10 daily in Mathematics.	10–11, on alternate days, in Classics, for Candidates for Classical honours of the second and third years.	
	Ordinary degrees.	9–10 daily in subjects for previous Examination.	. . .		
Third Year . .	Candidates for honours.	. . .	9–10 daily in Mathematics.		
	Ordinary degrees.	9–10, on alternate days, in Classical subjects for B.A. degree.	9–10, on alternate days, in Mathematical subjects for degree.		
Fourth Year . .	Candidates for honours.	. . .	Preparatory Examination for degree of B.A.		
	Ordinary degrees.	Preparatory Examination in Classics.	Preparatory Examination in Mathematics.		

The students are divided into *two* classes in Mathematics at the end of their first term of residence, so that the lectures may be better adapted to their respective wants. At the beginning of their second year, students generally divide themselves into two great classes, viz., candidates for honours, and candidates for the ordinary degree, and the lectures are adapted accordingly.

Staff of Lecturers,

The College provides a competent staff of Lecturers to prepare students for the Mathematical and Classical Triposes, and also for the ordinary degree; but no attempt has been made to meet the wants of those students who may be candidates for honours in the newly-established Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes.

Private tuition.

4. The payments made to Private Tutors are either 20*l.* and 10*l.* or 14*l.* and 7*l.* per Term, the first or last sum being paid, according as the student engages the Tutor daily or on alternate days, and the larger or smaller sums being paid according to the standing and reputation of the individual Tutor. The corresponding payments for the Long Vacation are 40*l.*, 20*l.*, 30*l.* or 15*l.*, according to the above varying circumstances.

From my observation I should suppose that at least three-fourths of the candidates for honours engage private Tutors during the greater portion of their period of residence, and that five-sixths of the candidates for ordinary degrees engage private Tutors during the Terms immediately preceding the Previous and Degree Examinations. I have not sufficient data to enable me to infer, with anything approaching to accuracy, what may be the average annual expense of each student for private tuition, nor what proportion it bears to the other necessary expenditure. In my own case, the expense of private tuition was about one-fourth of the whole expenses incurred; and, I should think, this is somewhere about the average of candidates for Honours.

5. The office of private Tutor has become a permanent and professional occupation of many eminent men, both as Mathematical and Classical scholars. The most eminent of these Tutors in Mathematics lecture their pupils in classes, generally during a period of one or two hours daily, though many of the Mathematcial Tutors, and all the Classical ones, as far as I am aware, teach their pupils singly. I should suppose that the number of students who are candidates for the higher honours of the University, without the assistance of an eminent private Tutor, is very small, and the number of those who attain these honours without such assistance is still smaller.

6. There exists a similarly organized system of private tuition for those students who are not candidates for honours; though there is this difference in the two cases, viz., that whereas the candidates for honours generally have the aid of a private Tutor during the greater part of their residence, candidates for the ordinary degree generally employ a

private Tutor only during a Term or two preceding the Previous and Degree Examinations. *Rev. W. M. Gunson.*

7. I think that a restriction (such as that imposed by Grace of the Senate in 1781) upon the employment of private Tutors would be expedient (for it would teach the students self-reliance and independence of thought), but not practicable. I fear any such prohibition would be eluded, and, from its very nature, found impossible to be enforced.

Poor Students.

8. At this College there are 49 Scholarships of the value of 15*s.* a-week during residence, and tenable till the student is of standing for the M.A. degree. The scholars are elected after the Annual Examination at the division of the Easter Term, from among those who have acquitted themselves best at that Examination. There is also a great number of Exhibitions, varying in value, appropriated to different schools or counties. Such students as have a claim to any of these Exhibitions invariably (I believe) receive them; and the unclaimed ones are formed into a fund (amounting generally to about 170*l.* per annum), from which the College rewards the most deserving Undergraduates of each year, according to merit. There are also four Sizarships, of which the value is about 30*l.* per annum each, which are given to those students who have the strongest claim on the score of poverty, if their moral character also be good. Besides these several encouragements, there are four studentships founded by the late C. Tancred, Esq., of the annual value of about 108*l.* each; but of these the patronage is not in the College. I do not think it would be advisable to afford pecuniary aid to students simply on the ground of poverty, without regard to merit and superior attainments. Such assistance might be construed into an encouragement given to ignorance and idleness. There must always be some standard by which to measure the conflicting claims of students to rewards at our disposal, and I can think of none better than that of scholarship. I do not think the establishment of a College for poor students only would work well. The members of the older foundations would feel prejudiced against such an establishment, and the spirit of the existing institutions would lead them to confine their Scholarships and Fellowships as much as possible to members of their own body. A much more desirable object would be, in my opinion, to discover some means whereby the *necessary* expenditure of all the Colleges and Halls might be reduced to the lowest possible amount.

Examinations.

9. The following are the College and University Examinations required to be passed by students of this College :—

	College.		University.		
	First Term.	Third Term.	First Term.	Second Term.	Third Term.
First Year . .	Examination in Classics and Mathematics at end of Term.	Examination in Classics and Mathematics at division of Term.			
Second Year .	Examination in subjects for the previous Examination at end of term.	Examination in Classics and Mathematics, both for Candidates for honours and ordinary degrees.	. .	Previous Examination, for all Students, at the end of this term, the fifth of residence.	
Third Year .	. . .	Examination in Classics and Mathematics for honours and in the B.A. degree subjects for the rest.			
Fourth Year .	. . .	. . .	. .	Examinations for Mathematical honours, or for the ordinary degree, at the beginning of this term.	

There is also an Examination in Theology at the beginning of the October Term, which all who have been admitted *ad respondendem quæstioni* may attend, and which is generally attended by all those Graduates who intend to enter into Holy Orders. I think it might be an advantageous change, to do away with the previous Examination, and substitute in its stead an Examination on coming into residence. (*See* Answer to Question 10.)

I do not think the College Examinations too frequent, as they have the good effect of inducing the students to practise accuracy, and also give the Tutors an opportunity of seeing how their pupils are progressing.

Matriculation Examination.

10. There is no Examination of the students of the College previous to admission or Matriculation. I think that a General Examination, conducted by the University, would be an inestimable good; for many students come into residence lamentably ignornnt, whose subsequent course is one of great difficulty, and who find themselves compelled to engage the services of a private Tutor, because the College does not make provision for such extreme cases. It is to be hoped, that if the permission to come into residence at all was contingent upon the possession of a certain amount of knowledge, that knowledge would in most cases be caefully required beforehand: and in a few years, after the standard of requirements was generally known, the University would not be under the necessity of rejecting any one who might wish to enter. Schoolmasters and others engaged in preparing pupils for the Universites would find it concerned both

Rev. W. M. Gunson, M.A.

their interest and fame to exert themselves, and to send up their scholars with at least such an amount of knowledge as to ensure their not being rejected by the University.

Inducements to leave the University.

11. The effect of the increased emoluments in the legal profession, and preferments in the Church, and especially the improved revenues of many public schools (owing to the operations of the Charitable Bequests Committee), has been to draw away many of the ablest men of the University, often at the time when experience and practice has rendered them most useful. I am inclined to believe that if Members of the Senate were allowed to open houses for the board and education of students, who should be Members of the University, though not of any College, such permission would induce many of them to remain settled here and engage in the cause of education. The men so engaged, who best performed their duties, would have the most support, and in a few years would, I am convinced, reap ample emolument for their labours. The external discipline of pupils thus lodged in private houses should be under the Proctors, while the standing of the Members of the Senate would be a sufficient guarantee for the domestic discipline.

Attendance on Lectures.

The plan of compulsory attendance upon the Lectures of some one or more of the Professors in operation, with respect to candidates for ordinary degrees, seems to work well, and might, I think, be usefully extended to all students. If the University Examinations were so arranged, that the subjects on which the Professors are lecturing should form part of such Examination, little compulsion would be required, as students would find it their interest to attend the Lectures, and would cheerfully pay a small sum for so doing. Suppose each student paid 5*l.* during his course, I apprehend that a sum of 2,500*l.* might thus be annually raised. To augment this, the Colleges should be taxed either in proportion to their respective revenues, or the number of students in each. If the sums set apart for the ordinary maintenance of the Colleges should be insufficient to meet this additional payment, (as in most Colleges, I believe, would be the case), then the non-resident Fellows might fairly be called upon to surrender part of the emoluments which they receive for the supposed performance of duties which they do not perform, especially as many of them are engaged in duties or professions elsewhere for which they receive proportionate recompense. I believe a sum of 2,500*l.* might easily be raised in this way. The Pitt Press, too, might be managed in such a way as to yield a considerable surplus revenue, as it seems difficult to discover under what great disadvantage our press labours, why it should not be as productive as other establishments of the kind.

The sums thus raised should be formed into a fund, from which the Professors should be paid in proportion to the number of students attending their lectures. This would act as a spur to the Professors, to make them do their duty, and render their lectures profitable. The choice of what lectures they would attend should of course be left to the students themselves. At present I apprehend that the lectures on subjects connected with the new Triposes would be most attended, as the Colleges have not made any provision generally to meet the wants of students in these respects.

Staff of Lecturers.

12. The Staff of Lecturers in this College is quite competent to prepare students for the older subjects of Mathematics and Classics, but not for the new Triposes. In the ordinary course of things it would require some time to breed a race of Tutors in these latter subjects. I would suggest, therefore, that students who are candidates for honours in these subjects should be left entirely to Professors, of whom no doubt a sufficient number might be found, in or out of the University, competent to give all requisite instruction.

Number of Terms.

13. I think it would be advantageous to reduce the number of Terms required by statute from 12 to 10, and substitute nine Terms of actual residence in place of the present plan. It would also be desirable to have *one* examination, at which students should be required to pass, consisting of a fair amount of Classics, Mathematics, Theology, and History: and upon passing this to the satisfaction of the Examiners, students should have the degree of B.A. conferred. This Examination should take place at the end of the Easter Term in the student's third year, so that the Examination should not interfere with the ordinary College work, as the Examiners would generally be persons engaged in College tuition. The Examination for Mathematical Honours should then be held the following September, as well as those for the Classical, Moral, and Natural Triposes, in their present order of succession. The present Voluntary Theological Examination should be converted into a Theological Tripos of Honours, and succeed next in order to those mentioned above. All these Examinations should be finished before the regular work of the October Term commenced, for the same reason as before.

Residence during vacation.

14. Students are allowed to reside in College during the Long Vacation; the Master's permission is required, but never withheld from a deserving student. Students thus residing in College during the long vacation are required to be at Morning Chapel daily, and not be out of College later than 11 o'clock at night without express permission of the Master or resident Tutor. It is very common to form reading parties for the Long Vacation elsewhere than at Cambridge. The members in such parties vary from two to twenty, and generally continue twelve weeks. I have no means of deciding what proportion of students join such parties.

Lodging houses.

15. Part of the students of this College resides in lodging-houses in the town. The keepers of such houses are required to report to the College porter the exact hour (after closing the gates) at which any of the students may have come into the lodgings. This regulation is, to my knowledge, often neglected, the keeper frequently asking the students whether they have come out of the College (to which they belong). If the answer be No, then the report is seldom made to the porter; if Yes, then such report is made. I think that students in the lodging-houses are under less control, and exposed to greater tempta-

tions, than those who are within the Colleges. I do not know that the Proctors at all interfere to see the regulations of lodging-houses carried into effect. *Rev. W. M. Gunson, M.A.*

16. I should recommend the establishment of a Latin Professorship, the Professor to be paid out of the fund mentioned in Question 11. Latin Professorship.

I should also recommend that Modern History be separated from the Moral Sciences Tripos, and be united with Modern Languages, to form a "Modern Language Tripos." The neglect of modern languages is a great defect in our system, and is beginning to be felt more and more every year; and if the University is to keep up with the general information of the age, it is a defect which must be remedied. Modern languages.

One more recommendation I venture to make, though doubtingly; it is this: that the University should give up the Spinning House, let alone the *feminas de malo suspectas*, and confine the attention of its Proctors or pro-Proctors to the students only. This might require more officers to render the discipline effectual. Two additional pro-Proctors should therefore be appointed, so that there should be four officers at least with nothing else to attend to than the discipline of the students. The Spinning house.

(Signed) W. M. GUNSON.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge.

Answers from the Rev. James Hildyard, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. *Rev. J. Hildyard, M.A.*

Ingoldsby Rectory, near Falkingham, Lincolnshire, March 11, 1851.

1. The *necessary* expenses of Students are not large, varying from 50*l.* to 80*l.* per annum; it would be difficult *materially* to diminish these consistently with the credit of the place. Perhaps the charge to B.A.'s for *tuition*, after leaving the University (but still keeping their names on the Boards), ought *to be abolished.* The charges for *private* tuition are, in my opinion, excessive, and might be superseded by assistance from Professors or others for a small annual payment from each Student. I tried such a system myself with the Pupils of my own College for some years, and found it answer for the *ordinary* class of Students. The saving thus effected was very considerable. Expenses.

2. The College Tutor cannot impose *much* check upon the supply of goods, without his authority, in Cambridge; in London or elsewhere, I conceive *none.* A law might, perhaps, pass the *legislature*, rendering such bills *irrecoverable* if ignored by the parent or guardian, which would be some check, no doubt. Credit.

3. I was engaged in the public tuition of my College, more or less, from 1834 to 1847, during which time I considered one of the greatest difficulties the Tutor had to contend against was the *inequality* of capacity or attainment amongst his Pupils, rendering it almost *impossible* to lecture with equal profit *to all.* There was no means of distributing these Students otherwise during their *first* year of residence; I conceive a *general admission examination* would be some remedy (though only a *partial* one) for this. Lectures. Matriculation examination.

The attendance on lectures was made *compulsory*, though I rarely found occasion to resort to compulsion. The staff of Lecturers was much *increased* in my College during the years above mentioned; but even with *five* persons engaged in the business of tuition, I did not think it enough. The number of Students in 1847 was about 90 in the Michaelmas term; about 70 at other times. Attendance on Lectures.

The functions of the Tutors, notwithstanding efforts taken to prevent it, appeared to me in 1847, and do still upon reflection, to be needlessly superseded by *private* Tutors, to the injury of the Students themselves and the serious expense of their parents.

4. The usual payment to private Tutors, in my experience, was 14*l.* per term; or 7*l.* per half-term, *i. e.* three days in the week instead of six; and 30*l.* per long vacation; 10*l.* per short vacation. *Above two-thirds* of the Students, I should say, engaged private Tutors, more or less, at an annual *average* cost of, probably, 40*l. per head.* My *own* expenses on this head, as an Undergraduate from 1829 to 1833, for a private Tutor in *Mathematics alone* (and many Students have private Tutors in both *Classics* and Mathematics), were 72*l.* per annum, inclusive of the long vacation, for which I three times over paid 30*l.* with little or no advantage, as far as *mental* training was concerned. Private tuition.

5. The office of private Tutor *has* become of late a permanent and professional occupation n the University; several married gentlemen having taken up their residence in Cambridge or this professed object, some even resigning Fellowships for the purpose. The Pupils are ectured partly singly and partly in *classes.* The *latter* system was becoming very general in 1840-1847. It was not so in my own Undergraduateship. I had *no* assistance from a *classical* private Tutor in any shape whatever, and think I owe much of my success in that department to having been independent of such direction.

6. There is (or *was* in 1847) an extensively organized system of private tuition for those Students who are not Candidates for honours. This was almost wholly a system of cramming, often at variance with the College lectures, intended to save *trouble* to the Students, and most injurious (in my judgment) to them in an intellectual point of view. The Tutors for this class were rarely men of any superior attainment, and *generally* men who had *not* taken honours themselves.

7. I think means would be taken to *evade* such an *enactment* as that suggested. Something might perhaps, be done to mitigate the evil, by *disallowing* ALL charges for *private* tuition in

Rev. J. Hildyard, M.A.

the *Tutor's bills*, at the same time *permitting* a *small extra charge* (say from 2*l.* to 3*l.* per term) for such of the Students as required *extra* assistance from persons to be provided by the College These persons might be either some of the *public* Professors (who might in a few cases be not unwilling to devote two or three hours daily to such an object), or Fellows of the Colleges *not* already engaged as *Tutors*, or B.A.'s of high degree not *yet elected* to Fellowships, or resident *married* M.A.'s.

Poor students.

8. Four foundation Sizarships are provided at our College, bestowed on the threefold qualification of attainment, conduct, and pecuniary necessity. I do *not* think it desirable that *superior* attainments should be the single recommendation to Sizarships. A Hall or College provided *exclusively* for such Students would, in my opinion, be a failure; such persons would lose caste in the University, would not be generally associated with, and would miss, in consequence, all those advantages of intercourse with their equals in standing which they now possess by being distributed promiscuously amongst the other Students.

Examinations.

9. I do *not* think the different examinations for which Students are required to prepare too numerous or too difficult; on the contrary, I think their effect is to promote habits of industry, and to check dissipation and expense. I do not see that they need interfere unduly with habits of independent study, or make *private* tuition a matter of necessity. The lectures of Professors would be better attended if the subjects of such lectures bore more *directly* upon these examinations, as some might do.

Matriculation examination.

10. I established myself and kept up, while Tutor, an examination of Students at my College *previous to matriculation*. None existed previously; but I am most strongly of opinion that a *general* examination, conducted by the *University* (on *a low scale*), upon *admission*, is desirable. It would be expedient that the *Colleges* to which Students mean to attach themselves should *not* be *declared* at such examination, it being sufficient for them to give in their *names* alone, and upon receiving a certificate of approval, to take it to the Tutor of such College as they may then (or previously) select. Such a system would in great measure do away with the objection of a *possible bias* in the examination, and also remove much of the publicity attaching to *failure before* becoming a member of the University. After a few years' trial, it is my opinion that the admissions to the University would be rather *increased* than diminished by such a system, while it would undoubtedly have the effect of materially improving the character of some of the inferior schools, and generally operate well upon the *whole* course of scholastic and University education.

Inducements to leave the University.

11. It is questionable, in my judgment, whether it is desirable to retain the more distinguished Students *in* the University after attaining Fellowships. I think sufficient for the purpose of *education* will always be induced to remain by the prospect of succeeding to the College offices, with the hope of attaining to the Professorships, some of which are *not* inadequately remunerated. The addition of stalls to the Greek and Hebrew Professors has given them a respectable endowment, while others are well provided from independent sources. A Professorship of *Latin* is grievously wanted, and the absence of such direction severely felt in the *comparatively* inferior knowledge of that language to the *Greek* in the classical examinations of the place. A permanent endowment of 300*l.* or 400*l.* a-year would secure for the Students of all the Colleges gratuitous guidance in their studies in this important language.

Increase of Lecturers.

12. I have before suggested that a trifling extra charge of 2*l.* or 3*l.* a head might with propriety be levied on the Students (and would be cheerfully paid by the parents), for the most desirable end of *increasing* the number of Lecturers and Sub-lecturers in each College.

Number of Terms.

13. I think (if an *admission examination* such as that suggested at No. 10 were carried into effect) the *first* term now formally exacted might with the greatest propriety and advantage be given up.

I see no valid reason, also, for requiring the *last* term (on the same supposition), consequently the payments being reduced for tuition to *nine* instead of *eleven* terms, the surplus might advantageously be applied to additional *public* tuition during those nine.

Private tuition.

I have before said that for *non-resident* B.A.'s the payment for *tuition* is, in my opinion, utterly untenable. It would also be expedient to charge the tuition money by *three separate terms*, and not by *four quarters*, to avoid the anomaly of charging for the long vacation, during which no tuition is given.

The academical year.

It is possible the academical year might be commenced with advantage by about the 20*th of September;* but I could not recommend the detaining Students in the University *after the beginning of June*. All my experience convinces me that more than half the idleness and dissipation of the whole academic year is concentrated into what is usually designated the *Easter Term*. I found this particularly while serving the office of Proctor of the University in the year 1844.

Residence during vacation.

14. It does *not* seem to me desirable to encourage Students in residing in College during the long vacation, though under *certain* circumstances the privilege used to be conceded in my College. As a *general* rule, I think it unhinges the mind for the work of the ensuing academic year, for which reason I cannot but approve of the *private Tutor* system for the long vacation, *away* from the University; the charge of 30*l.* is, however, excessive when parties often (or even so large as *twenty*) have thus gone forth under *one Tutor*. If the number going under one Tutor could be restricted to five or six, or the salary reduced by one-half, I should then say there was not much objection to the system. The health and spirits acquired by such a mode of spending the three summer months, with the absence from the interruptions of *home*, are well purchased at such a price, even if the *Tutor* contributes (as is often the case) but a *small portion* of the advantage on *his* part.

Lodging-houses.

15. As Proctor I had reason to believe (and discovered in several instances) that the "gate" returns of the lodging-houses were much tampered with; in other respects I do *not* think the Students in the town are exposed to greater temptation than those in College.

16. Having stated my opinion freely, and I hope without presumption, upon the points suggested by Her Majesty's Commissioners, I do not venture to add anything to so complete and searching an inquiry. *Rev. J. Hildyard, M.A.*

State of the University.

It appears to me that the *University* is upon the whole in a very healthy condition at this moment, and honestly desirous of doing its duty by the country. The statutes of some individual Colleges might be with advantage relieved of a few obsolete forms, and released from a few restrictions in the matter of elections to Scholarships and *Fellowships* (such as north and south, or particular *counties*), which time has made no longer desirable. In other respects I am not aware of much external legislation of which they stand in need.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES HILDYARD.

Rev. A. M. Hoare, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College.

Lectures.

3. I understand that a List of the Classical Lectures, and those in Moral and Theological subjects, delivered in St. John's College, has been already submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

In the first year of residence the students are not classified according to their proficiency, but are divided according to their order on the boards. I believe that, upon the whole, it would be better that they should be roughly classified with regard to their proficiency, and that the Lectures should be more or less elementary accordingly.

At the commencement of the second year of residence, the students who are candidates for Honours, and those who are candidates for the ordinary degree, are generally divided, and attend the Classical and Mathematical Lectures separately. Also the Voluntary Classical Lecture embraces those who are anxious to pursue Classical studies. In the third year the same divisions are generally retained.

College Staff.

I do not consider that the Staff of Lectures in my own College is sufficient to prepare the students for the University Examinations without any assistance from private Tutors. Those students who are badly prepared originally, require more personal superintendence and assistance, both in their Classical and Mathematical studies, than can be afforded them in a public Lecture as at present given. They require also examinations upon paper, in order to prepare them for the Senate House.

Private tuition.

I do not think that amongst ourselves it would be necessary to divide each year into more than three classes; nor do I think that the services of more than one additional Lecturer in Mathematics, and one in Classics, would be required, in addition to the four already engaged in tuition upon my own side. But I think that this addition would be very beneficial.

7. I think that the difficulty of enforcing any such regulation, so as to act fairly by all the students, is an insuperable argument against it. One student may have opportunities of gaining assistance from friends to such an extent as will give him a very great advantage over another man of equal industry and ability, who may be debarred by his position or circumstances from gaining any aid at all. Independently of which, I cannot but think that during vacations, especially the Long Vacation, when no public lectures are delivered, the occasional assistance of Tutors is of great importance, and that it cannot be prohibited without lowering the standard of general attainment.

It seems to me that the best, if not the only way of diminishing the burden which private tuition imposes upon most men who are candidates for high honours, is to increase the efficiency of College Lectures, by dividing the students more carefully, by devoting more time to each subject, and, if necessary, by increasing the number of Lectures and the duration of each. I think that if College Lectures were made a sufficient preparation for the University Examinations (which is quite possible), the expenses attendant upon private tuition would prevent the students from having recourse to it while the Lectures lasted; but that till this is done any prohibitory regulations with regard to private tuition would be unfair to particular men, and would lower the standard of attainments.

Hall or College for poor Students.

8. The establishment of a Hall or College, at a reduced rate of expenditure, does not seem to me advisable.

1. The students would lose the opportunity of associating with others in a different sphere from their own, and of gaining the advantage which accrues to all from a mixed society.

2. There would be a natural prejudice against electing men from such a body into Fellowships at other Colleges (supposing all other impediments to be removed), on the ground that it would be inexpedient to raise any persons to authority over a body of students with whose feelings and habits they were not thoroughly acquainted.

3. If such a College induced poor students of inferior abilities to come to the University, the advantage is questionable; but poor men of superior abilities are generally enabled, by the aid which they derive from the College endowments, to support the expenses incident to their residence.

Examinations.

9. I cannot think that the University or College Examinations are too severe or too frequent, since they do not prevent a large body of the students from spending a great portion of their time in idleness.

Rev. A. M. Hoare, M.A.

Matriculation examination.

10. There is no such Examination at St. John's College. I believe that a general Examination before Matriculation would be advisable. I do not think that the effect of it would be to deter men from entering who are anxious to pursue the studies of the University, and to take a degree. It might restrain some who enter for the sake of passing a year or two agreeably before they go into the army or into other professions; and this would (in my opinion) be a great advantage to the rest of the students. It would probably induce some others to defer the time of their coming into residence until they are better prepared; and as there are some men who when they come into residence cannot profit by the ordinary Lectures* (which necessarily presuppose a slight acquaintance with the subject), I think that in these cases this effect would be highly desirable. It would also act advantageously in stimulating those who undertake the charge of preparing youths for the University; and in causing the qualifications of those who profess to be able to do so, to be more carefully inquired into by parents and guardians.

Inducements to leave the University.

11. It does not appear to me that there is a difficulty found in retaining the best qualified persons to fill the more important offices in the Colleges and University. The position itself offers advantages which constitute a sufficient inducement to those persons who are willing to devote themselves to the pursuits of learning or the profession of education. I believe that the cause which tends most to draw away able men is the increase of the number and emoluments of the masterships in large schools. But I think that employment in tuition at the University is generally preferred even to more lucrative positions elsewhere.

I am also persuaded that any plan which enabled men to establish themselves for life in their present positions (as Tutors, &c.), with a certainty of a fixed salary, would act most prejudicially on the University. If the salary was left dependent upon the efficiency of the person receiving it, this would tell hardly upon the superannuated, or any one who might fall into bad health; and were it otherwise a great stimulus to exertion would be withdrawn; while in both cases the continual infusion into the tuition of young and energetic men, possessed of a thorough acquaintance with the most recent and most approved systems (which now operates most favourably) must necessarily cease.

Staff of Lecturers.

12. I have already stated that I think we require an addition to the staff of Lecturers. If the present payment for tuition made by the students is not sufficient to meet the additional salaries required, a small increase in this fee might be made, which would bear a very trifling proportion to the expense of private tuition, and would no doubt be cheerfully paid by the students if the necessity of the private Tutor was thereby avoided. This extra payment should be strictly limited to those actually in residence, and receiving advantage from the Lectures.

Length of residence.

13. I do not think the present time of actual residence longer than is necessary for candidates for honours. But I think it is too long for the majority of candidates for the ordinary B.A. degree; that is, that the interval between the Previous Examination and the Examination for the B.A. degree allows them to pass a considerable portion of their second and third years of residence in comparative idleness.

It would evidently be injurious to the University to exact a longer residence (entailing additional delay and expense) from candidates for Honours than from the Polloi. In fact, it would be a premium upon passing the ordinary Examination, instead of aspiring to Honours. This would be a sufficient reason for not placing the B.A. Examination at the end of the ninth Term of *actual* residence, and still retaining the Honour Examination, as it is at present, at the commencement of the 11th Term of actual residence. The only remedy which seems to me likely to meet the evil is, to divide the Examination for the ordinary degree so that part of it might take place at the close of the eighth or ninth Term of *actual* residence, the rest of the Examination and the B.A. degree following as at the present time.

The B.A. Examination.

I should not think it advisable to increase the subjects of the ordinary B.A. Examination, but a more thorough acquaintance with the principles of each branch might reasonably be expected, and the powers of the students be better tested, if they were not required to pass a General Examination in so great a variety of subjects, at the same time, as our present system demands.

Lodging-houses.

15. I have no doubt that the regulations imposed upon lodging-house keepers are not generally observed; and that the students are exposed in this position to greater temptations; and that the consequences are, in many instances, highly prejudicial to themselves and to others.

Theological instruction.

16. I cannot but think that it would be highly desirable to provide a more systematic Theological training in College for such of the students as are not anxious to compete for high Honours, but wish to qualify themselves for entering into Orders shortly after taking their degree. I should not wish to have any such Course of Lectures compulsory upon the whole body of the students; but it might be placed with advantage upon a similar footing to the Voluntary Classical Lectures which are now given in St. John's, and be followed by a similar Voluntary Examination. The Hebrew Lecturer has given such Lectures in the Hebrew language and the Scriptures, and his services might be made available for the purpose proposed.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.,

(Signed) ARTHUR M. HOARE, *M.A.*,
Classical Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners, &c. &c.

* I speak principally of *classical* lectures.

Answers from the Rev. H. H. Hughes, M.A., late Tutor of St. John's College. Rev. H. H. Hughes, M.A.

SIR, *Layham Rectory, February* 27, 1851.

I ANSWER your questions in the order in which they are proposed.

1. I do *not* think it practicable to diminish materially the *necessary* expenses of a residence in College. Expenses.

I never heard of any privileges conceded to tradesmen and servants which have the effect of increasing expenses.

2. A College Tutor can impose checks upon those tradesmen in *Cambridge* whose bills he takes in: for example, he can limit the *amount* supplied by any tradesman. He may prevent more than *one* tailor or shoemaker supplying the same individual. He may require them to state the *whole* sum due from the pupil beyond the amount he (the Tutor) allows. I do not see that he can exercise any control over tradesmen *out of* Cambridge. Credit.

The tradesmen's bills admitted by the Tutor are for *necessaries*, as distinguished from *luxuries;* for example, the bills of booksellers, tailors, hosiers, &c., are admitted, but not those of wine-merchants or stable-keepers.

This gives a kind of *sanction* to the tradesman's bill, but is not a security, in the proper sense of the word.

If a Tutor took the trouble to look at the items of the tradesman's bill, he might check extravagance in the pupil and exorbitant charges in the tradesman.

I do not see any way of preventing tradesmen in London from giving credit to young men.

3, 4, 5, 6. Can be better answered by residents in the University. I ceased to reside at Easter, 1837.

7. I do *not* think it would be expedient to enact any prohibition against the services of a Private Tutor Any prohibition might be easily evaded, and it seems contrary to sound policy to interfere with any educational advantages which wealth can procure to its possessor. Private tuition.

8. The former part of this question can be better answered by a resident in College. Assistance is *not* given to poverty without reference to merit and attainments, and it would be inexpedient to regard poverty only. Poor Students.

I do not think an institution of the kind described in this question would be beneficial. It might enable some poor men of small ability, who failed in obtaining Sizarships, to continue in the University, but they would probably form a class by themselves of men of small attainments who could not improve each other, and would not be likely to mix with the rest of the University. I consider that one main benefit of University education arises from the association of men of various attainments and ranks among one another. This benefit would be lost *altogether* if the institution was not so well endowed as to attract men of ability; and even if well endowed, the benefit of association of different ranks would be lost, as all the students in the proposed institution would be of the poorer class.

9. This I leave for residents to answer.

10. I think an examination before matriculation, conducted by the *University*, would be desirable. It would probably diminish the number of students at first, but it would stimulate schools in preparing pupils for the University, who would come up more advanced, and so make it less necessary to pass the present number of Terms before B.A. degree. Matriculation examination.

11. I do not think there is any difficulty in the *large* Colleges in finding able men to fill the offices of Tutor and Lecturer. In the *small* Colleges there may be a difficulty. Tutors and Lecturer.

12. The only plan I can suggest is to raise the fee for tuition, and increase the staff, which would be easy enough in large Colleges, and might be practicable in small Colleges, by enlisting the services of able men in the University who are not employed on the existing staff of any College. This plan would be really economical, as dispensing, in great measure, with Private Tutors.

13. I think nine Terms would be an improvement, and if students came up more advanced (as would probably be the effect of an examination before matriculation), they might pass the ordinary examination for B.A. at end of the seventh Term, and the other examination in the two following Terms. I think the Michaelmas Term might begin at the beginning of September, the Long Vacation practically beginning as now at the beginning of June. Length of residence.

14, 15. I leave to residents to answer.

16. With regard to the expenses of an University education, I think these might be diminished— Expences of an University education.

1. By a residence of nine Terms instead of ten.
2. By diminishing the necessity for *private* Tutors, which might be effected, I think, by an increase in the staff of College Lecturers.

(Signed) H. H. HUGHES,
Late Tutor of St. John's College.

Rev. H. Latham. M.A.

Answers from the Rev. H. Latham, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall.

GENTLEMEN, *Trinity Hall, Oct. 27th,* 1851.

I have the honour to transmit to you the following answers to some of the queries contained in your Paper of Questions of Feb. 18, 1851.

I remain
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY LATHAM.

To Her Majesty's Commission for receiving evidence on the State of the University of Cambridge, &c.

Expenses.

(1) The necessary expenses of a Student at Trinity Hall, that is to say, the amount of his College bills, including all charges for board, lodging, attendance, coals, washing, tuition, College and University payments amount to about 68*l.* per annum, in which sum no material reduction can take place; the price of commons depends entirely on the market price of provisions, and the other payments, such as rent, &c., are fixed upon a very moderate scale.

College tradesmen.

There are no appointed College tradesmen at Trinity Hall. An upholsterer is appointed to value the furniture, but Undergraduates may deal with any one they please.

Servants.

The College servants have been lately put on fixed salaries instead of being paid by fees, profit, &c.

Pies, puddings, &c., in hall are not here, as in some Colleges, the subject of an extra charge made by the cook, they form part of the regular dinner.

Students are supplied with dishes in their rooms by the College cook, according to a list of prices constantly revised by the Steward.

Parties.

A breakfast, dinner, or supper party cannot be provided without a written order from the Tutor.

Regulations for tradesmen.

2. Every tradesman is bound to send in to the Tutor of the College a list of such accounts with his pupils outstanding at the end of the Term, as may exceed 5*l.* If he fail to do so he is liable to be discommuned, and this penalty is regularly enforced.

This list is sent regularly to the parents.

London tradesmen.

I do not think that a tradesman in London would grant credit to a young man with greater facility from the fact of his being at the University. A Cambridge tradesman does so because he knows that if his bill be fair, and he have complied with the above regulation, the Tutor will use his influence to get it paid. A London tradesman has not this protection, and would not treat a member of the University differently from any one else; he would indeed have less hold over such a customer than over a young officer, or young men in various situations; if then Students have no greater facility of credit than others, they have no greater temptation to extravagance, and therefore no claim to increased protection.

I do not see how any special enactment could be made to refer to University men, or how a tradesman could be supposed to distinguish them from others. Parents might possibly avail themselves more freely than they do of the protection afforded by the law to minors.

No tradesmen's bills are paid through the Tutor at Trinity Hall, with the exception of some very small items for necessary repairs to rooms, such as mending windows, &c.

I find that some London tradesmen have established offices here to receive orders, which are executed in London; such do not comply with the above University regulation, alleging that they are not Cambridge tradesmen. If a case were made out against such persons they might be so far discommuned that Undergraduates might be forbidden, under heavy penalties, from holding any communication with their agents. Horse-dealers and some others also endeavour to evade the regulation.

Power of discommuning.

It is very desirable that the power of discommuning should be so clearly defined as to afford no room for cavil. If it could be enacted that any debt incurred by an Undergraduate, clearly known to be such, above 5*l.*, without written authority from his Tutor, should not be recoverable, extravagance would be still further prevented than it is at present.

Great assistance would be afforded to the authorities if parents would at once inform the Tutor when they find that their sons have *any bills over* 5*l.* not contained in the list sent in quarterly by the Tutor.

Men viciously disposed might in all cases get into difficulties here as elsewhere; all that Tutors can do is to see that Students are not exposed to temptation by finding that they can easily contract debts unknown to their parents. This facility has been very much diminished within the last ten years by the above regulation and other means. Cases of extravagance are, in fact, infinitely rarer than is commonly supposed; they are not one per cent. on the number of resident Students, and are generally discovered at the end of the first term.

Lectures.

3. A full statement of the Lectures given in Trinity Hall will be found in another portion of the evidence furnished by the Society.

The Students are constantly removed from one Lecture to another, according to their capacity for profiting by them. They obtain, in fact, as nearly as possible the same assistance as they would from a private Tutor.

Each Student reading for honours, or the ordinary Degree, calls on the Tutor at the beginning of Term, and it is then settled what he shall read, and what Lectures it will be advisable for him to attend. Each Student is compelled to attend certain lectures, in general 10 per week during the first year, and afterwards a number varying according to the subjects he is studying.

Some Students also attend certain Lectures voluntarily, *e. g.*, Mathematical Students of the third year not unfrequently attend the Lectures of the second year, besides those on the subjects with which they are more particularly engaged. *Rev. H. Latham. M.A.*

Students who intend to proceed in Law are similarly directed in their reading by the Law Lecturer.

The College staff of Lecturers is quite sufficient to prepare Students for the different College and University Examinations, including the Law Tripos. Staff of Lecturers.

4. The proportion of Students at Trinity Hall who read continuously with a private Tutor is very small, not greater than one in ten. Private Tutors.

Those reading for Mathematical Honours find the College Lectures, in general, afford them sufficient assistance; some have a private Tutor for a term occasionally.

In the term preceding a College or University Examination, a larger number of Students have recourse to private Tutors than at other times.

During the Midsummer term, 1851, which is that preceding the College Examination for Scholarships, and the Examination of the Regius Professor of Laws, those who had private Tutors were to those who had not as 8 : 9.

Such of our Students as have private Tutors, almost invariably attend them for an hour every other day, and have an occasional Examination in their Tutors' rooms. Some Tutors who take pupils in classes allow them two hours instead of one. For this the Tutor's fee is 7*l.* a term.

More rarely the pupil attends his Tutor every day, when he pays 14*l.*

The payments during the Long Vacation are, for similar advantages, 15*l.* and 30*l.* respectively.

Undergraduates so seldom read with Tutors during the shorter vacations, that I am not aware that any rate is fixed.

7. Any attempt to abolish private tuition by an enactment would probably be utterly futile, and if it were to succeed, I think it would be detrimental.

College Lectures are being daily made more efficient, and a student ordinarily prepared may obtain from them all necessary assistance.

Undergraduates have ready access to the College Tutors, and can always obtain from them explanation and advice.

It is to the exertions of the College authorities that we must look to prevent private tuition being a necessary expense, or becoming in any way an abuse.

In many cases it is of great service.

A man who has been idle or unwell, and is anxious to regain lost ground, is by this means enabled to do so. Students sometimes come up so ill-grounded as to require having the foundations of their knowledge laid afresh, and this is the case sometimes even with men who are enabled to pass an Elementary Entrance Examination. Such find a private Tutor very useful. Besides, there are some men of little capacity for Mathematics who yet study steadily though finding difficulties at almost every step, and finally succeed in obtaining a low honour. It is sometimes said that it is a pity such men should go on reading Mathematics; with this I do not agree; I have certainly found that such men, by keeping their faculties steadily bent on a subject, and by taking pains to obtain clear conceptions, which they are forced to do, have gained a more distinct habit of thought, and greater intellectual power. Every Examiner for the ordinary degree since the recent alterations will, I think, bear witness that even those students who, failing to obtain a Mathematical honour, are sent down to pass in the Classical and general subjects of the Ordinary Degree Examinations, show a very superior capacity to the great mass of the other candidates. Advantages of private tuition.

Yet such men require so much individual attention, and so much explanation, as to want a private Tutor, and if they could not obtain such assistance, they would leave Cambridge with a worse education than they at present obtain.

8. There is no special provision in this College for the maintenance or assistance of poor Students. For particulars as to the Scholarships, &c., I would refer to the evidence already furnished. Poor Students.

A Hall or College, without ample endowments, for poor Students only, who should be educated and maintained on the lowest practicable scale of expenditure, would not, I conceive, answer its end. The necessary expenses would be as great as in the other Colleges, and the comfort and advantages less. For all the functionaries, such as Principal, &c., would have to be paid from the fees of the Students, whereas in our Colleges all officers except the Tutors, and they only in part (for without the addition of the Fellowship the tutorial income would be in many cases insufficient to secure the services of valuable men), are paid from the funds of the foundation, and even if the numbers of such a College were very considerable, the payments would have to be large, because Mathematics cannot be efficiently taught to large numbers at a time (where this is supposed to be done, the men who really make progress obtain private assistance from the Professors or others), and the staff would have to be considerable. The scale of expenditure could not be less than that at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, for the training of lads to be National Schoolmasters, and there, distributing the cost of the establishment over the numbers, which are by no means small, the expense averages 70*l.* per head per annum. Men of the class who would come to such an establishment do now resort in considerable numbers to some of the Colleges, and would always be attracted by the assistance and emoluments they might hope to obtain. I do not believe that they are led into expense by contact with the more wealthy; like other classes of men here, they live pretty much in the style to which they have been accustomed.

Rev. H. Latham. M.A.

Each individual in this College undergoes an Examination once or twice a-year. To the statement already furnished by the Society on this head, I would add that the Examination in Law and History, there mentioned as contemplated, is now resolved upon.

Examinations.

I found in my own case the College Examinations most benefieial; I believe them to be one of the mostv aluable parts of our system; they include many subjects, so as to leave a Student to a certain extent independent in choosing his course of reading without allowing him to contract the habit of an inaccurate and desultory mode of study. The previous Examination is the principal new Examination introduced of late years, and I do not think that men who would find themselves hampered by that would be likely to engage in independent study or voluntarily to attend the lectures of Professors.

I do not think that any such causes have thinned the attendance at Professorial lectures. The greater abundance and cheapness of good popular works on scientific and other subjects, has enabled men to acquire the knowledge that they would obtain from the lectures of some of the Professors with greater ease and convenience than by attendance on them, and at less cost.

Such Professors as lecture on popular subjects requiring illustrations by specimens or experiments, on such matters as admit of rhetorical ornament, or on such as cannot be well learned from any English books, have generally, when endowed with the faculty of presenting their subject in a clear and attractive manner, obtained fair and in many cases crowded audiences.

Matriculation Examination.

10. There is no actual Examination at this College previous to admission. A certificate is required from an M.A., that he has examined the candidate, and considers him qualified to enter on the University course of study.

A slight entrance examination would, I think, have a beneficial effect on education in the country. It would serve as a stimulus to idle lads, and induce schoolmasters to give more attention to their less promising pupils. At present many students come up very ill prepared, even from schools which furnish some excellent scholars. Of course the subject of examination should be very elementary, so as not seriously to delay the entrance of persons willing and able to study, but who have not been originally designed for the University.

I would suggest that Students should be allowed to enter at the Colleges as at present, but that their terms should not be allowed till they had passed this examination, which should take place every term.

It might be left to the option of each College whether it would allow Students who failed to continue in residence until they could try again. Such would require the aid of a private tutor, which could be obtained cheaper and more efficiently here than elsewhere.

I would not have those who failed necessarily sent out of residence, because it would be a heavy discouragement to a youth to be sent back home as rejected, and the sense of this would probably act on the Examiner so as to lower the standard required.

The expenses of printing, paying the Examiners, &c., would be a serious charge on the University, heavily burdened as it already is, while the matriculation fee (5*l.* 10*s.* for pensioners) is even now too high. It would be a great boon if the Government would abolish the tax of, I think, 1*l.* per head, which is now levied on each person who matriculates; the fee might then be reduced to 5*l.*, and the remainder would cover the additional expenses.

Term of residence.

13. There are some difficulties attending the substitution of nine terms of residence for ten.

I should be sorry to see the time abridged in the case of Candidates for Honours, as it would certainly lower the general standard of attainment, and give an undue advantage to such as come up older and more advanced than the average. At present a man of ability may hope for a high place in the lists of honours, though he may come up with no great stock of knowledge, which he could not do if he had six months less time afforded him at the University.

I should therefore object to seeing the Honour Triposes placed before the Long Vacation of the third year. Every person who has taken his degree in honours knows the immense importance of that vacation as a time in which previously acquired information is digested and assimilated. But supposing the Honour Triposes to remain where they now are, and the ordinary degree Examination to take place at the end of the Easter Term, then I fear that we should much lower the general average of the education which we give.

I have already said that I know the education obtained by a man in studying for honours to be very superior to that obtained by reading for the ordinary degree.

Hence I would hold out every inducement to Students to read for Honours.

But if by taking an ordinary degree, men were to save six months of study, and the attendant expenses, this would be a most effectual discouragement to such Students for honours as could not hope for any great distinction or emolument. It would most seriously thin the numbers of Senior and Junior Optimes, and of second and third Triposes.

With men who read only for second-rate honours there is generally a time when they doubt whether it is worth while pursuing their studies, when they balance the advantages against the self-denial of the labour, and are inclined to abandon their reading; they are in general urged by their parents to continue their studies, but this saving of six months and some expense would be such a palpable and certain gain, one that every parent would so well appreciate, while few would fully enter into the advantages of an improved education, that the influence of the parent would almost certainly, where no emolument could be hoped for, be thrown into the opposite scale.

Number of Students in the Michaelmas Term.

The inconveniences of the unequal accumulation of Students in the Michaelmas Term are not very serious. It does not much matter whether a College have a few men more or less in lodgings, and the additional number can, by a little arrangement, be accommodated in hall and chapel.

Rev. H. Latham, M.A.

A greater inconvenience is that arising from the increased labour then thrown upon the lecturers; but if in any College this were felt to be serious, additional and very able lecturers might always be engaged for the term from the unemployed resident fellows.

I would suggest as a more advisable method of reducing the number of terms of residence from 10 to 9, if it were thought advantageous to do so, that Students should *enter in the Lent Term* instead of the October Term; thus the Degree Examinations would remain where they are, and the Academical course would comprise three years exactly.

The time of residence might be a little increased, as it will be by the proposed new statutes, but this would not much affect an Honour man, who at present studies as long during the year as he can, and who requires not only work but time to let his subjects settle in his mind.

If it were arranged for men to come up at the beginning of the Lent Term, some would probably enter as at present, in October, for greater advantages in obtaining Scholarships, &c.: it might be left to the Colleges to take them or not as convenient.

Residence in College during vacation.

14. Some Students were allowed to reside in College during last long Vacation: special permission is required, which is only extended to those in whom the authorities have full confidence, and who are known to be diligent Students.

There was a regular Hall Dinner provided as in Term time, and the Students were obliged to be in College early.

Reading Parties.

About one-tenth of our Students joined reading parties last year and the year before. I have generally found good effects result from such parties.

Lodging-houses.

15. We have about 10 Students in lodgings. If the housekeepers report regularly, Students are subject to more rigorous control in lodgings than in College, as they are reported if not actually in their *own rooms* at 10 o'clock, which they cannot leave afterwards. The great majority of housekeepers report correctly, but some cases of neglect or connivance do occur: they are promptly punished when discovered. The Proctors try the doors of lodging-houses, to ascertain whether they are shut at 10 o'clock; and if an Undergraduate come under their notice after that hour they frequently enquire at his College whether he has been duly reported. Lodging-house keepers should not receive dishes from any cook's shop in the town; but this regulation, I fear, is frequently infringed, so that Undergraduates are under less control on this point in lodgings than in College.

16. Colleges sometimes find a difficulty in dealing with their very best men; there may be one man in each year so far in advance of the others as to require a lecture to himself; in fact he would have to be treated as a private pupil, and in case of money being an object to him, he not unfrequently is so treated by the Lecturer; even then, however, he suffers from not being enabled to measure his strength against men of his own calibre.

Private tuition.

In general such a Student has recourse to one of the private Tutors of highest repute, where he comes in contact with the best men of his year, and obtains instruction from a person of the greatest experience in instruction, and who has obtained his position in his profession, from his rare talent for imparting knowledge and his well-known success.

Such persons are the working Professors of the University, and I have no doubt that from such our young Mathematicians obtain the best instruction that can possibly be given. It only remains to be seen whether such a person could not be attached to the University, and his services be in part remunerated by the office and emoluments of one of the Professorships of Mathematics, so as to enable him to afford his instruction at a lower rate.

One of the larger Mathematical Professorships might be augmented, say from the Sadlerian Fund,* and the holder of it, who should of course be constantly resident in Term time, might receive the best men from the Colleges on the recommendation of the Tutors, some discretionary power being allowed him as to deciding what amount of qualification should be required for joining his classes.

Each pupil might pay a fee, say 5*l.* a term, or perhaps less. The Professor would have about 20 men both of the second and third years, who would form about five classes, each attending for an hour and a half every other day, and these classes he would take regularly through their course of subjects as a private Tutor does now.†

In this way I conceive that Professorial Lectures would be of great practical advantage, and work in perfect unison with the rest of our system.

I have particularly referred to Mathematics, but I believe that a similar arrangement would be advantageous in other branches of study.

Answers from the Rev. C. Merivale, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College.

Rev. C. Merivale, M.A.

Lawford, March 13, 1851.

Expenses.

I. I AM of opinion that the *necessary* expenses of Students at the University cannot be materially reduced. The fees which they pay to University officers, Professors, the Public Library, &c., are small; nevertheless, if means could be found to make the College property

* A superannuated allowance would be necessary if the duties of the Professorship were meant to be constantly and efficiently discharged.

† Detached lectures on single branches of Mathematics are generally disregarded by students; however good they may be in themselves, they seldom take place at the time when the student is wishing to give his time to that particular subject, and are regarded by him as interruptions.

Rev. C. Merivale, M.A.

assessable for University purposes, I should be glad to see the Students still further relieved from such burdens.

The expenses of Students might be reduced, I think, indirectly by a constant and vigilant superintendence of the *College* Authorities; as, for instance, by adopting a system of monthly reports of conduct and progress, addressed to the parents, and submitted to the *Board* of the College Authorities. But such a matter of internal arrangement, if thought expedient, would follow probably from the influence of public opinion, increased earnestness, and a free competition of Colleges and Halls.

II., III. These questions will be answered more accurately by gentlemen at present engaged in the tuition of the University.

Private tuition.

IV., V., VI., VII. These particular questions will be better answered by residents. I will take the liberty of expressing my views on the general subject of private tuition in a few words.

I do not conceive that any improvement in the tutorial or professorial system would supersede the inclination of Students to avail themselves of the real or supposed advantages of private tuition.

With our existing distinction of large and small Colleges, it seems impossible for the smaller to give uniformly and permanently the same security for efficient tuition which may perhaps be afforded by the larger.

It would be very undesirable to establish restrictions upon private tuition which should constrain the great mass of Students to rush to the largest and best appointed Colleges, and leave the smaller to pick up the remnant, who could not get admittance there.

An arrangement by which three or more small Colleges could be united for the purposes of tuition, by opening their emoluments one to the other, and extending the circle from which election to scholarships and fellowships could be made, would be of immense importance, as it would allow of a fair competition between the Colleges, which does not now exist.

Nevertheless I do not think, even supposing so great a change as this to be made, that private tuition could be practically forbidden, or, perhaps, materially checked, by any improvement in the tutorial and professorial systems.

It has, therefore, been a question with me whether *College tuition* should not be abolished altogether, and the Students be left to private assistance, guided by College examinations, and placed under some College or University regulations. But I feel that the benefits derived by the Student from receiving instruction, often of the highest quality, from the same persons whom he is accustomed to respect as the superintendents of his moral conduct, his friends and advisers, are too great to allow of such a sacrifice.

The conclusions to which I come are these: 1. What is faulty and imperfect in private tuition can only be corrected and supplied by raising the standard of College and Professorial Lecturers, and by care in framing College and University *examinations*. Much of the imperfection of our system is to be traced to the inexperience of Examiners, and the absence of control and system which pervades the examinations. Education in the present day, with the abundance of books and other helps, must, I conceive, tend more and more to become a cycle of examinations; and our best endeavours ought to be directed to improving our system in this respect.

2. As regards the expenses of private tuition, the ordinary fee for a term, 14*l.*, might be abated, considering how common it is now to collect several pupils into a class, and that the sum of 14*l.* is itself an advance upon the fee of 10*l.*, which was customary some years back.

But if the rate of remuneration were left entirely open to private arrangement, I am inclined to think that it would fall below any standard which the University would be likely to fix for it.

Poor Students.

VIII. The special inquiries made in this question will be answered by those on the spot. I think that inducements and facilities ought to be held out to poor Students by the Colleges: such was the intention of our Founders; and it is desirable that, as far as practicable, poor Students should have the advantage of mixing with other classes, and not be confined to a class by themselves, as they probably would be if collected in Halls established for the purpose. But it is highly important that poverty should not be admitted as a plea for election to Fellowships, which should be considered as endowments for the advancement of learning, that is to say, as *places of trust* for carrying on the government and education of the University. I would draw a clear distinction between *exhibitions*, that is to say, helps for poor Students, for which the consideration of merit might be secondary, and *scholarships*, that is to say, honourable rewards for attainments.

I think permission for the establishment of Halls, especially with a view to the accommodation of poor Students, ought to be given as an experiment. The immediate effect of such establishments would probably be to increase the vigilance and sense of responsibility of the College authorities, and lead the way to the discovery of methods for checking expense and improving discipline.

I should expect that institutions for special purposes, such as training of missionaries, or of parochial schoolmasters, would be attached as halls to the Universities. We want to attach to ourselves more sympathies, and I should rejoice to see the University made the centre of educational establishments of various kinds.

Matriculation examination.

X. I am in favour of a general examination before matriculation. I suppose it would cut off some classes of men from the University, at least at first, but to a small extent, and the advantages would more than compensate for the evil.

The advantages would be twofold:—

1. As regards the greater efficiency it would introduce into tuition and discipline in the University.

2. As regards the influence it would have upon the schools. *Rev. C. Merivale, M.A.*

Lecturers and Examiners in Classics have a great difficulty to contend with from the increasing anxiety of the masters of schools to prepare boys for the highest University examinations, giving them, for instance, a smattering in Plato and Aristotle, while they neglect the most elementary books. A careful examination in Virgil and Horace, &c., upon admission, would constrain the schools to pay more attention to the ground-work of classical education than is often the case now.

In framing a system of classical examinations, such as I should like to see instituted in the University, it would be important to lead the students *seriatim* through a range of proper authors, and an examination upon admission would form the basis of such a system.

XI. My experience of the University does not reach far enough back to perceive much difference in this respect. There is probably more activity and spirit of enterprise among young men now than there was one or two generations back: but I should think that if there be, as I suppose, less disposition to remain in College now than there was formerly, it is not to be attributed so much to any change in the prospects of professions and the distribution of emoluments as to a general impression, felt perhaps unconsciously, that the system of the University is carried on in an *unsatisfactory* manner. There is felt, I imagine, to be a want of *method,* of scientific arrangement, of progression and improvement in it; young active men want to see more effects produced (for instance, every man who takes a school now has a theory of working it, which he is anxious to carry out); in short, there is a disagreeable sense that our methods and arrangements fall behind the requirements of the age. I think I observe a disposition among such men to prefer connecting themselves with new institutions (without reference to views of marriage) rather than subside into the routine of the University. If this be the case, it is probable that any means by which new vigour could be infused into the general character of University education would tend to retain the services of many who are now lost to us. Inducements to leave the University.

My answer to Question XVI. will indicate the quarter in which I think such means may be found.

XII. The emoluments from *tuition money* are sufficient in *large Colleges* to increase the staff of Lecturers, which, I think, should be done to *some extent;* but I believe this would be impracticable in *small Colleges,* and I would by no means raise the fees for tuition. The grand remedy in the small Colleges would be to combine them in groups for such purposes, as I have before suggested. Staff of Lecturers.

XIII. It would be convenient to cut off the *first* or the *tenth* term of residence. Length of Terms.

1. According to the present system, the accommodation of the Colleges is liable to be overcrowded at one time of the year and the reverse at another.

2. The idle and evil-disposed among the Questionists are apt to exercise a pernicious influence on the Freshmen.

3. The tuition of the College is liable to be overworked at one period of the year and underworked at another.

I question the expediency of reducing the time of residence to *two* years. It would diminish the attachment of *alumni* to their University. The Students would probably enter a year *later,* and the whole expense of education would be little diminished. A large number of excellent men lose their first year in idleness, their second in ill-directed attempts to recover themselves, and make all their real advance in the third.

Nor do I approve of the middle course which has been suggested, that of giving the ordinary degree at the end of six terms, and postponing the examinations for honours to the ninth. I fear this would reduce the number of candidates for honours. It would also tend to stamp decisively from the first a distinction between the professed reading and the professed non-reading men.

I would place the general examination for B.A. degree at the end of the ninth Term, and in January, as at present. Students would be admitted at the commencement of the year, and the academical year would coincide with the civil. It would be undesirable either to have the general examination in the middle of the summer or to have it immediately after the Long Vacation, which would be the alternative if residence were reduced to nine Terms, and Freshmen commenced residence, as now, in October.

I think the Long Vacation should be shortened by a month, and extend from the middle of June to the middle of September. Vacation.

XIV., XV. I leave to the residents.

XVI. I wish, in this place, to urge the *principle of Educational reform,* which I would advocate, and which I have already indicated in reply to other questions. Educational reform.

I think that it is vain to attempt to assign by legislative enactment the due place and subordination of Professors, College Tutors, and Private Assistants. These must and will be regulated by the sense the Students entertain of their own interests. The only security the University can have for the efficiency of the instruction imparted through any of these channels is through its *examinations.* I would, therefore, leave these modes of instruction to compete with one another, and regulate themselves; that is, I would not materially interfere with the existing system, by which the Professors deliver lectures to as many as choose to attend them, the College Tutors employ a mixed voluntary and compulsory system, and the Students are free to seek further assistance from private hands, at their own discretion.

I conceive that the University has the power of securing that which is the main point to aim at (namely, that the time and money of the Student should not be wasted or misdirected in his efforts to obtain good education from all or any of these sources), by a carefully and methodically arranged *system of examinations.*

At present, the most important Classical Examination (that for the Classical Tripos) is con- Classical Tripos examination.

Rev. C. Merivale, M.A.

fided to very young and inexperienced Examiners, and great complaints are heard of the variable and capricious manner in which it has frequently been conducted. I fear that great injustice has sometimes been done by this inexperience. On the other hand, the Greek Professor and the Public Orator, the only classical examiners who are necessarily men of experience in examination, are lamentably overburdened. I may add that the *ex-officio* appointments of certain Heads, Professors, and other officers, to examine for certain Scholarships, introduces another element of confusion into the system.

Recommendations.

Without presuming to give the details of the system I would recommend, I venture to urge that the object to be attained is a *full, searching, and methodical examination* of the Classical Students three times, at least, in the course of their three years. In order fully to check, or bring out the merits of the modes of instruction they have been subjected to, the examination, in every case, should embrace translations, composition, and questions on paper, construing *vivâ voce*, writing of essays, and much personal communication between the examiner and the examined. If there be three general examinations appointed, the authors to be read, and the kinds of composition to be practised, should be fixed and arranged on a certain system. All this would require a perfect understanding between the various Examiners, and it could only be worked under the supervision of a Board. It would be necessary, I conceive, to combine a Board of permanent Examiners with a staff of a more fluctuating character.

I would propose, then, that the number of Classical Professors be increased by the addition of, perhaps, *three* new ones; as, for instance, of Latin, of Ancient History, and of Ancient Philosophy. These, with the Greek Professor and the Public Orator, should constitute a permanent Board of classical examination: the Senate should appoint younger men, as at present, by grace, to assist and act under them; all papers should be submitted to their revision before being set; while the departments which each co-examiner should take should be clearly known and defined beforehand.

I would try to reduce examination to a science.

I am bound to suggest some means for paying these new Professors.

1. They would be expected to give lectures, and the fees thence accruing might be thrown into a common fund, divisible among the group of Professors.

2. If necessary, the Students might be required to pay a fee for examination.

3. The College funds ought, in my judgment, to be assessed for the purposes of the University. If this should be found impracticable, some portion should be reserved from the tuition money to defray the expenses of examination.

A similar plan might be carried out in the other departments of University education; but I confine myself to that with which I am most familiar. I have said enough to indicate what I consider the great object to be attained, namely, *a thoroughly scientific system of examinations.*

With these remarks, I have the honour to subscribe myself, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

The Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. MERIVALE.

Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College.

Expenses.

1. I do *not* think the necessary expenses of students can be materially diminished. I have supplied the Master of Corpus Christi College, with a statement of the amount of our students' bills, which he will communicate to the Commission. My belief is that those bills fully bear out the opinion here given.

Credst.

2. A college tutor can, with the approbation of a student's parents or guardians, warn Cambridge tradesmen not to supply goods on credit. Such warning would be attended to; but this would after all effect little. A student could, when one tradesman had been thus warned, apply to another. Moreover, a college tutor has no influence over tradesmen out of Cambridge. In consequence of the checks lately applied by the University to students obtaining credit in Cambridge, it is said that tradesmen out of Cambridge have obtained more custom in the University. A tutor has no means of knowing the debts which a student incurs out of Cambridge; nor do all the Cambridge tradesmen attend to the rule which requires them to send in a quarterly return to the tutor of debts due to them from men *in statu pupillari.*

Lectures.

3. Lectures at Corpus Christi College.

		Per Week.
Senior Sophs.		
	Mathematical lectures for *high* honormen	5
(α)	„ „ „ *low* honormen	3
(β)	Classical lectures for classical honormen	3
	Classical and Mathematical lectures in the subjects of the ordinary B.A. examination, and in divinity . .	7
Junior Sophs.		
	Mathematical lectures for *high* honormen	5
(α)	„ „ „ *low* honormen	3
(β)	Classical lectures for classical honormen	3
	Lectures preparing for the previous examination . .	6
	Lectures in Greek Testament	3

Freshmen.

Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A.

Classical lectures	5
Mathematical (*higher*)	5
„ (*lower*)	3
Hebrew lectures open to all students	2

N.B. (α) (α) are combined in one class.
(β) (β) „ „ „

As regards mathematics, *freshmen* are divided into two classes in their second term; and *senior and junior sophs, honormen,* are divided into two classes: so that a student reading for mathematical honors has from his second term onwards the choice of a higher or lower class of lectures according to his capacity.

Questionists undergo examinations in all their subjects, preparing them for the tripos, or the ordinary B.A. examination. Attendance on college lectures is compulsory. The lecturers are all fellows of the college. All subjects belonging to the common B.A. examination, and all belonging to the mathematical honor examination, except the highest class (Airy's Tracts) are included in the college lectures.

4. The charge for private tuition, *every* day is 14*l.* per term, and 30*l.* for long vacation; *every other* day 7*l.* per term, and 15*l.* long vacation. Private tuition.

5. Some private tutors take their pupils *singly*, some *in classes.* Very few students aim at university honours without the help of a private tutor. The private tutors are in general fellows of colleges, who employ themselves in that way only for a few years, until they settle in some profession. Some private tutors are permanent residents in Cambridge, making tuition their profession. Some private tutors are men of eminence as mathematicians and scholars. The number of able men permanently resident as private tutors is small.

6. There is a system of private tuition for the common B.A. examination.

7. I do not think the restriction here referred to would be advantageous or practicable.

8. A list of the scholarships at Corpus Christi College will be found in the Cambridge Calendar, p. 235-6. There are also six sizars, two chosen by examination at the beginning of each Michelmas term. A sizarship is worth about 20*l.* a year. I do not think poverty without talent and attainments good ground for such aid. My opinion is, that a hall or college for poor students, simply as such, apart, would be a thoroughly bad thing. Scholarships.

9. Our students undergo an examination at the end of each Easter term. There is also a voluntary classical examination at the beginning of that term. The subjects of examination are those embraced in the lectures of the year then ending. Examinations.

My opinion is that students read too much with private tutors. I explained myself on this head in a former letter. Private tutors.

10. Our students do not pass a matriculation examination. A certificate of competency signed by an M.A. is judged sufficient. A matriculation examination, if such a thing were established, ought to be conducted by the University. The expediency of such a thing is doubtful: on the whole I should give my assent. Matriculation examination

11. A *considerable* part of the highest talent of the University is drained off to the law. I am not aware that high ideas of the Christian *Ministry* prevent men from acting as college tutors; men consider such duties quite compatible with the office of a Christian *Minister.* Possibly high ideas of a Christian *Priesthood* might act as supposed in this question; but I never heard of a man's declining college duties on that ground. Inducements to men of talent to leave Cambridge.

Most of our ablest men are in the course of ten or twelve years taken out of the University. The reason of this I gave in my former letter.

12. There is no lack of hands to conduct the tuition, without going beyond our own fellows. A limit to the actual number employed is in most colleges fixed by the amount of the tuition receipts. Staff of Lecturers and Tutors.

13. I think nine terms of actual residence, kept fully, might be advantageously substituted for the present system. Subordinate details the University might easily arrange. Number of Terms.

14. A few students, well-conducted and industrious, reside in college during the long vacation by special permission. Reading parties out of Cambridge are also common; except on the ground of expense, I think them preferable. Residence in College during vacation.

15. None of our students reside in lodgings in the town. I believe the lodging-house system bad, and that no regulations can make it otherwise. Lodging-house system.

If the time of residence were reduced to nine terms, the necessity of lodging-houses would be diminished.

Colleges ought not to take students whom they cannot accommodate; they might raise new buildings; or establish halls for students, every such hall to be placed under the same discipline as college rooms, and presided over by an M.A.

Answers from the Rev. J. N. Peill, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Queens' College.

Rev. J. N. Peill, B.D.

Queens' College, Cambridge.

1. It does not appear to me practicable. I am not aware, that any privileges conceded to College tradesmen and servants have the effect of increasing these expenses, so far as my own College is concerned. My answer refers to the strict meaning of "the necessary expenses." Expenses.

Rev. J. N. Peill, B.D.

Checks to extravagance.

2. The College Tutor can impose a check only upon tradesmen in Cambridge; and chiefly with respect to goods furnished to the Students who reside within the College walls. I myself only admit into my quarterly accounts the bills of such tradesmen as supply what are deemed *necessaries:* circumstances may occasionally require a deviation in some particular case from this rule. I do not think this practice affords any security or advantage to the tradesmen, *except* when the Student cannot be trusted with the money for the discharge of his bills by his parents. It certainly allows the Tutors the opportunity of examining the several items, and in this way is calculated to give to the Tutors the means of checking extravagant expenditure. I cannot suggest any which would not interfere with the liberty of an English subject. The bills of Cambridge tradesmen, which are not taken in and entered in the Students' College bill, are endorsed on the back of the College bill; so that the parents or guardians have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the extent of the liabilities incurred by their son or ward.

Lectures.

3. The Lectures are upon all the subjects, both Classical and Mathematical, which are required by the University for the B.A. degree—from the candidates for Honours, and the πολλοι. The Freshmen are lectured in both a Greek and a Latin classical author—in one of the four Gospels in Greek—in Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Conic Sections. In the May Term they are classed according to their merit in Classics and Mathematics; and five or six Scholarships are generally awarded to those who have passed the Examination with the greatest credit. The Lectures are adapted to the capacity of the Students, and the attendance is compulsory.

The Junior Sophs are lectured in the Differential Calculus, Mechanics, Newton's three first sections, Geometry of three dimensions: these are compulsory Lectures for the Honor men, who also, together with the "not candidates for Honours," are lectured in the subjects appointed for their previous Examination. The Junior Sophs are classed according to merit in the May Examination of the College, and have their Scholarships increased according to a fixed rule, subject to the decision of the President and Fellows of the College.

The Senior Sophs, in Honours, are lectured in the higher branches of Mathematical knowledge; and the "not candidates for Honours" are lectured in Arithmetic, Algebra, Elementary Mechanics, Hydrostatics, in the Greek and Latin subjects of their Degree Examination—in Ecclesiastical History, Moral Philosophy, and the Greek Testament.

The Senior Sophs are also classed in the May Examination of the College according to merit, and the Scholarships of the two first in the list increased according to the decision of the President and the Fellows of the College.

Attendance on lectures.

The Tutors of the College have the responsibility upon themselves of supplying the Lectures and paying the Lecturers, with the exception of the Lectures in Algebra given by the Sadlerian Lecturer. The attendance on all the Lectures above mentioned is compulsory, and no Student is allowed to absent himself except with special permission. There has lately been introduced a course of Lectures on Moral Philosophy, open to all Students, but the attendance at such Lectures has not as yet been made compulsory. Our

College Staff.

College staff of Lecturers is sufficiently complete to prepare the Students for the different College and University Examinations, excepting some portions of the new triposes: hitherto we have not had any Student reading a subject beyond the usual subjects for B.A. Degree, and so soon as the necessity arises we shall provide ourselves with efficient Lecturers in the newly introduced subjects.

Expense of private tuition.

4. 14*l.* per term as full pupil, or 7*l.* as half pupil. 30*l.* for the Long Vacation as full pupil, and 15*l.* as half pupil. The answer to the remainder of this question, and also to 5, 6, 7, is contained in my former communication.

Poor students.

8. The Chapel Clerks have their commons free during residence, together with a Scholarship of 15*l.* per annum each. The Librarian has 15*l.* per annum paid according to residence. There is a fund under the sole control of the President, for the purpose of aiding such poor Students as may be considered deserving of pecuniary assistance by the President himself, or the Tutors of the College. We consider it expedient in the disposal of this fund, to have regard to the merit and good conduct of the Student as well as his poverty, without measuring such merit by his ability and attainments. It appears to me that there is prevalent among persons unacquainted with the details of a University education, a false estimate of the necessary expences incurred by the poorer class of Students, viz., Sizars, in passing through their College career. From a reference to my own books, I find that the necessary expences of a Sizar, resident in College, need not exceed 45*l.* per annum, such Student not having the benefit of any Scholarship, exhibition, or donation from the College. I consider myself, therefore, fully justified in stating that no College or Hall could be maintained with an efficient staff of Tutors and Lecturers in which College or Hall the necessary expences of the student could be reduced lower than the present scale, except the board, lodging, and tuition be in a great measure gratuitous; nor can I conceive that such a gratuitous system of education would be attended with any beneficial results to the community, inasmuch as it would necessarily introduce a pauper class of Students who might not duly appreciate the advantages thus extended to them.

Examinations.

9. The annual College Examinations, the previous Examination required by the University, and the Examination for B.A.

Admission of students.

10. Every candidate for admission to the College must present to the President or College Tutor, a certificate from a Master of Arts, or some competent person, stating that such candidate for admission is qualified to profit by the College lectures and is capable by industry and attention to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts at the usual time.

11. To answer this question satisfactorily to myself, I should have to suggest a more

radical change in the University and College system than it is possible in my opinion to carry out at the present time. *Rev. J. N. Peill, B.D.*

12. See answer to Question 3.

13. I am not disposed to make any alteration in the length of the Terms or in the number of Terms kept in a year. I think it desirable that there should be for *all* Students in the University, shortly before the close of their third year of residence, a Pass Examination for B.A., and that such students as satisfy the Examiners in the said Pass Examination shall be considered qualified to offer themselves as candidates for the Mathematical, Classical and other Triposes in the ensuing year. Length of terms.

14. Special permission to reside during the Long Vacation is granted to such Students as the Tutors consider deserving of the indulgence. There is always provision made for the residence of one of the Tutors during the Vacations to enforce all necessary discipline. Residence during vacation.

15. Several of the Students reside in lodgings in the town—during Term time.

16. I am disposed to think that the taxes imposed by the Legislature on Degrees conferred by the University, might be remitted with advantage to the Students. Taxes on degrees.

(Signed) JOHN NEWTON PEILL, B.D.,
Tutor of Queens' College, Cambridge.

Queens' College, October 2nd, 1851.

Answers from the Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of Catharine Hall. *Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.*

1. An estimate of the necessary expenses of a residence in College has been for some years past printed annually in the Cambridge Calendar. The amount is stated to be 61*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* a-year. I have reason to believe that this statement is not far from the truth, as regards my own College, and I do not think it practicable to diminish such expenses materially, if regard be had to the habits of those classes of society to which students usually belong. Expenses.

There are no privileges conceded to College tradesmen and servants in my College which have the effect of increasing the expenses of residence.

2. The Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges issued an order on February 11, 1847, to the effect that no vintner or victualler should permit any person *in statu pupillari* to contract a debt for wine or spirituous liquors, exceeding the amount of 10*l.*, without the knowledge and consent of the Tutor of such person, on pain of deprivation of his license; also, that every tradesman or dealer with whom any person *in statu pupillari* should contract any debt for wine or spirituous liquors, or a debt exceeding 5*l.* for any other goods, should send notice of the amount of such debt at the end of every quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted. Debts.

The College Tutor has it thus in his power to prevent the supply of wine exceeding 10*l.* in value upon credit to any of his pupils by a tradesman in Cambridge; he is able also to ascertain nearly the whole amount of debt owing by any of his pupils to tradesmen in Cambridge at the end of every quarter: he is thus in a position to take means to restrain extravagance and debt by remonstrance with his pupils and their friends, or by the exercise of College discipline and authority. He is also in a position to remonstrate with tradesmen who are disposed to give facilities for contracting large debts, and to express his desire that further credit should not be given without his knowledge and consent; and in the case of tradesmen refusing to comply with his desire he may warn his pupils against dealing with them.

The tradesmen's bills admitted into the quarterly accounts of the Tutors in my College are the following:— Tradesmen's bills.

Cook, not exceeding 5*l.* a-quarter.	Milk.
Lodgings.	Hatter.
Chandler.	Tailor.
Barber.	Shoemaker.
Bookseller.	Hosier.
Upholsterer.	Hardware.
Painter.	Lectures.
Glazier.	Apothecary.
Whitesmith.	Chimney-sweeping.
Brazier.	Laundress.

The tradesman whose bill is admitted into the Tutor's accounts is certain of having his bill brought to the knowledge of the parents or guardians of the young man who contracts the debt. The Tutor's bill also is, in most cases, paid at an earlier period than other debts which a student may have contracted with tradesmen whose bills are not admitted into the Tutor's accounts. All Tutor's bills are usually paid before a student is allowed by the College to proceed to his degree. The tradesman whose bills are admitted into the Tutor's accounts is thus more certain than other tradesmen of having his bills paid, and of having them paid at an early period.

When a tradesman's bills are admitted into the Tutor's accounts, the bills themselves, with all the items of expenditure, are brought before the Tutor, who is thus able to form an opinion of the habits and mode of living of his pupils, and can advise or remonstrate

Rev. H. Philpott. D.D.

with them accordingly. The regulation which has been already mentioned that all tradesmen whatever should send to the Tutor of a College notice of the amount of every debt exceeding 5*l.* contracted by his pupils, seems to make complete the opportunity which the Tutor has of becoming acquainted with the habits and expenditure of his pupils. A student might contract debts with several persons of the same trade, one only of whom has his bills admitted into the Tutor's accounts, but the amount at least of all debts which exceed 5*l.* is now made known to the Tutor at the end of every quarter.

London tradesmen.

As the University has no effectual means of exercising control over tradesmen who do not live in Cambridge, the attempts of the College Tutors to check the supply of goods upon credit by such tradesmen cannot be supported by authority, and the present facility of communication with London and other places makes it very difficult to exercise control over the expenditure of persons *in statu pupillari* who are disposed to contract debts with such tradesmen.

I am disposed to think that something might be done towards preventing the evil which arises from this source by making it an academical offence, to be punished by suspension of degree, by rustication, or by other means, for persons *in statu pupillari* to contract any debt whatever with tradesmen who do not live in Cambridge, during their time of residence, without the knowledge and consent of the College Tutor.

Lectures.

3. The Lectures given in my College are—

For students in their *first* year of residence—
On Euclid, Arithmetic, and Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry;
Also on one or more books of the Greek Testament, and on one or more of the Classical Greek and Latin authors.

For students in their *second* year—
On Conic Sections, the Differential and Integral Calculus, the elementary parts of Mechanics, and Newton's Principia;
Also on the Greek Testament, and on one or more of the Classical Greek and Latin authors which have been fixed for the Previous Examination of the year;

For students in their *third* year of residence—
On the higher parts of Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy;
And on the subjects of examination for the degree of B.A., which the students of that year are preparing to attend.

The students are divided into classes in the Mathematical Lectures soon after they come into residence, so as to separate the more ready and better prepared men from those who require longer time for considering the subjects of lecture. The same division into classes in Mathematical Lectures, separating the students who intend to compete for honours from those who seek only an ordinary degree, is continued throughout their residence afterwards, and different lectures are given to the different classes.

Attendance on lectures.

The attendance of every student upon the lectures proper to his course and standing is made compulsory, unless sufficient reason can be shown to the Tutor for his absence.

There are five Fellows of the College engaged in giving lectures, and I consider that this staff of lecturers is sufficient to prepare the students in Arts for their several College and University Examinations, and the students in Law and Medicine for that part of the University course of study for such students which is preparatory to their attendance on the lectures of the Professors.

Expense of private tuition.

4. The payment usually made to a Private Tutor for a term is 14*l.*, if the student attends him for an hour every day, and 7*l.* if the student attends him only once in two days, as is frequently the case. The payment for twelve weeks in the long vacation is usually 30*l.*, if the attendance be daily, and 15*l.* if the attendance be once in two days.

I have no means of estimating the annual average expense of private tuition for each student.

5. There are many persons of great ability and attainments, both in Classics and Mathematics, who reside in Cambridge permanently for the purpose of taking private pupils. In some cases they give lectures to their pupils singly, and in other cases in classes, and not unfrequently the pupils are lectured in classes, while, at the same time, each pupil is allowed the opportunity, singly, of obtaining information and proposing difficulties for solution at certain stated periods.

The terms and times of attendance, either singly or in a class, are the subject of agreement in every particular case, and I am not aware that any general rule can be said to regulate such matters.

I am inclined to think that there are not many students who become candidates for the higher Classical and Mathematical honors without the assistance of Private Tutors during some part of their time of residence in the University, but I would ask permission to refer to the remarks which I have already made on this subject in my answers to the questions proposed respecting the Mathematical Studies and Examinations of the University.

6. There are many members of the University also who reside in Cambridge for the purpose of giving assistance to those students who seek only to pass the ordinary Examinations required for the degree of B.A., but who from deficiency of attainments or ability, or from idle habits, find difficulty in preparing themselves for the Examinations by the aid of the College Lectures only. The private tuition which such students obtain does not usually extend over the whole or a great part of their residence, but they are accustomed to avail themselves of it only for a short time before the Examination in each case.

7. I do not think it would be expedient to re-enact the prohibition referred to or any similar direct prohibition. There are great difficulties in the way of enforcing penalties

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

or offending against such prohibitions, and it is to be feared that means would always b ound to evade and make them ineffectual.

In some few instances among the candidates for ordinary degrees private tuition can hardly be dispensed with; and while the *abuses* of it are to be deplored and prevented as much as possible, it cannot be regarded otherwise than as an efficient means of education when both the Tutor and the pupil are disposed to turn it to a good purpose.

I have already made remarks respecting some means of checking the *abuses* of private tuition in my answers to the queries on Mathematical subjects, to which I would again take the liberty of making reference.

Poor Students.

8. There are two Sizarships in my College, intended for the benefit of poor students. The value of one, the Master's Sizarship, is 42*l.* a-year, with rooms in College rent free. The value of the other, the Chapel Clerkship, is 11*l.* a-year, with rooms rent free and commons in Hall free of charge during residence. The Sizars are in both cases appointed by the Master.

I think that there are cases in which a very good purpose is answered by provision of this nature for the education of poor students; as, for instance, in enabling the children of the poorer clergy to receive an education which they could not otherwise obtain, or in assisting persons whose circumstances have been reduced by misfortune to give their children the advantage of a course of study and of graduation in the University, for which they have been already in some measure prepared. The promise of such aid also is often effectual in drawing young men of talent to the University who would not be able to compete with others that have enjoyed greater advantages of early education, at their first coming to the University, and would thus fail to obtain the prize, if it were decided with regard to merit and attainments, but who eventually derive great profit from the advantages of College Lectures, and compete successfully at last for high honours. Reasons of this nature induce me to think that some provision for the assistance of poor students, given chiefly on the ground of poverty, may be of great use and value, but I do not think it desirable to afford such aid to a great extent or in very many cases. The endowments of the University in general would seem to be more advantageously devoted to the reward of merit and superior attainments.

Hall for Poor Students.

I am inclined to think that the establishment of a Hall or College for poor students only would not have a good effect either upon the students of that Hall or College, or upon the students of the other Colleges. It seems to be one of the advantages of the present system of admission and residence in Colleges, that students of different classes of society and of different means and circumstances are brought to associate together during their residence at the University, and the good effect of this arrangement upon both the higher and lower classes of students is very obvious, and produces permanent results. The *necessary* expenses of residence in College being small, persons of limited means are enabled to reside and join upon almost equal terms in all common pursuits of University study and in the competition for honors with the sons of persons of a higher class of society and of more abundant means. I should fear that the institution of a College or Hall of the kind described for poor students only would give rise to feelings of inferiority on the one hand, and of superior position on the other, between the members of that College and the students of other Colleges, which would not fail to have an unfavourable effect upon both classes.

It must be remarked also, that the *necessary* expenses of the present Colleges are so small that it would perhaps be found impracticable to bring the expense of residence at a new and unendowed College below the sum which is found sufficient, with strict economy and management, to support students in the existing Colleges.

I am of opinion that the system which has long prevailed in the University of selecting the Scholars and Fellows of a College from among its own members would still prevail in general notwithstanding the institution of a College for poor students only, and that the more intelligent and better prepared students would usually seek admission at the old Colleges, unless means were also found to provide the new institution with endowments of the same nature as those of the older foundations.

College examinations.

9. The College Examinations for which the students of my College are required to prepare during their residence before the degree of B.A., are three in number, one at the division of each Easter Term. The subjects of Examination in each year are those upon which lectures have been given during the three terms of that year.

The University Examinations are—

1. The previous Examination to be passed in the Lent Term of the year next but one after that in which the student has kept his first term. The subjects of this Examination are one of the four Gospels in the original Greek, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, the Old Testament History, as contained in the books from Genesis to Esther both inclusive, one of the Greek and one of the Latin Classics, the Elements of Euclid, Books 1 and 2, and certain specified rules of Arithmetic.

2. The Examination of some one of the following Professors (if the student be not a candidate for honours), viz.:—
   Regius Professor of Laws,
   Regius Professor of Physic,
   Professor of Moral Philosophy,
   Professor of Chemistry,
   Professor of Anatomy,

Rev. H. Philpott. D.D.

Professor of Modern History,
Professor of Botany,
Professor of Geology,
Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
Downing Professor of the Laws of England,
Downing Professor of Medicine,
Professor of Mineralogy, and
Professor of Political Economy.

The Examination is to be held in subjects appointed by the Professor, whose lectures also the student is obliged to attend, the choice of the particular Professor being left free to the student himself, and the examination must be passed before the student can be admitted to examination for the degree of B.A.

3. The Examination for the B.A. degree.

The subjects of this Examination (if the student be not a candidate for honors) are—

The first fourteen or last fourteen chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, one of the longer or two of the shorter Epistles of the New Testament, one of the Greek and one of the Latin Classics, three of the six books of Paley's Moral Philosophy, the History of the Christian Church from its origin to the assembling of the Council of Nice, the History of the English Reformation, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Equations of the second degree, Euclid, Books 1, 2, and 3, and the first six propositions of Book 6, and certain fixed propositions in Mechanics and Hydrostatics, 46 in number.

If the student be a candidate for Mathematical honors, the subjects of Examination are defined to be, for the first three days, Euclid, Conic Sections, Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Statics, and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Optics, Newton, and Plane Astronomy. For the remaining five days, the subjects are not defined otherwise than by the general terms of Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The candidates for honors are also required to attend, with the other questionists, the Examination in Paley's Moral Philosophy, the New Testament, and Ecclesiastical History.

Students who come to the University without adequate preparation made at school, or who are naturally of slender ability, find sufficient occupation during their residence in preparing for their several College and University examinations, and have little time for other objects of pursuit and study; but I do not think that the number and difficulty of the examinations are such as to interfere unduly with habits of independent study in the case of those students who come to the University sufficiently prepared in the learning taught at schools.

I am disposed to think that the number of subjects, both in the previous examination, and the examination for the ordinary B.A. degree, may be reduced with advantage. I do not think, however, that the assistance of a private tutor in preparing for the examinations can be said to be a matter of necessity in the case of a very large majority of the number of our students.

I believe that the voluntary attendance of students on the lectures of Professors, who treat of subjects not immediately connected with College and University examinations, has been less on the average of late years than it was formerly. The increase in the number of examinations and their greater strictness have probably contributed much to this result, as well as the increase of the number of subjects of study, which now form part of the course of proceeding to the B.A. degree.

Matriculation examination.

10. There is no examination of the students of my College by the tutors or other College authorities previous to admission or matriculation. A certificate is in general required before admission, from some graduate of Cambridge or Oxford, that the candidate for admission is properly qualified in point of learning for residence at the University.

A proposal was submitted to the Senate in 1848, to appoint a Syndicate for considering and drawing up a plan for a general examination of all students by the University before matriculation; but the proposal was rejected by the Non-regent-house. A printed paper was circulated about that time among the members of the Senate, containing a statement of reasons against the proposed measure; the paper was dated, "Trinity College, December 3, 1847," and it is now printed in the Appendix to Dr. Whewell's work on Cambridge Education, part 2, published in 1850. I think that the reasons stated in that paper cannot be sufficiently met by the arguments on the other side which have been brought to urge the adoption of the measure; and I am of opinion that it is desirable to leave every College free to make its own plans and conditions for the admission of students to College lectures, and for the preparation of them for the examinations which the University may institute for ascertaining the qualifications of the candidates for its degrees.

I think it is probable that a general examination of all students before matriculation would tend to diminish the number of resident under-graduates. Some students might be deterred by the fear of it from proposing their names for admission; and some who fail to be approved in the examination might probably decline to present themselves a second time. Many deserving students might thus be excluded who now come to the University less prepared than others, but by availing themselves diligently of College lectures make great progress during their residence, and eventually acquit themselves with credit in the University examinations.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

It does not appear to me that any considerable effectwould be produced on the public and other schools by the institution of a general examination of students before admission or matriculation. The particular subjects proposed for such an examination would probably be made the subject of attention and instruction in the upper forms of schools, but the stimulus which the schools now feel and recognize in preparing scholars for acquitting themselves with credit and distinction in the University could hardly be expected to be increased by it.

Inducements to leave Cambridge.

11. I am disposed to think that, from the causes mentioned in this question, a greater number of persons, who have gained distinction in the University, leave College and enter upon active professional duties at an early period than formerly. Many, who thus quit the University, would have filled important offices in the Colleges and in the University (if they could have been retained in it) with great advantage to our institutions and course of education, and the loss of them is felt and regretted accordingly. But I am not aware that, with such emoluments and such prospects of useful and honourable occupation as the University is able to afford, any great difficulty has been found in securing the services of well-qualified men for University and College offices.

Attendance on Professorial Lectures.

By the Regulations made by the Senate in 1848, the several Professors are called upon to take a more direct share in the education of students than they had previously done, every candidate for an ordinary degree in Arts or in Law being required to attend a course of lectures given by some one Professor, and to pass an examination, satisfactory to the Professor. The fees paid by students for attending such lectures will increase the emoluments of the Professors, though not to any considerable amount.

I have suggested, in my answer to the eleventh question proposed respecting mathematical studies and examinations, that the increase of the fee paid for tuition would enable the tutors of Colleges to obtain the services of a larger number of qualified assistants in carrying on the system of education in Colleges, and in preparing students for the examinations for degrees.

Staff of Tutors and Lecturers.

12. I have stated in my answer to the third question, that I consider the staff of tutors and lecturers in my College to be sufficient to prepare students for the several examinations which they are required to undergo. If it were not sufficient, I should think it desirable to endeavour to obtain the services of Fellows of other Colleges, or of graduates living in the town, to assist in conducting the work of College lectures and tuition. This plan has been sometimes adopted, and is now used by some Colleges with very good effect.

Time of residence.

13. I am of opinion that the time of residence of students proceeding to the degree of B.A. might be reduced to nine terms with advantage. I am, also, of opinion that there is no sufficient reason for retaining the last term, now formally required by statute, and it seems to be desirable that the student should be admitted to his degree as soon as he has kept all the terms required for residence, and passed the examinations instituted by the University for his degree. I think, however, that some advantage is gained by retaining the first term, now formally required by statute, inasmuch as it affords an opportunity for communication between the authorities of the College on the one hand, and the student and his friends on the other, previously to the commencement of his residence, and preparation may be made by the student more effectually after such communication for entering upon his course of College study with advantage.

The present arrangements require that, in the Michaelmas Term of every year, the students who are about to proceed to the degree of B.A. in the following January, should be in residence together with the students who then come into residence for the first time. There are thus students of four several years' standing in residence during the Michaelmas Term, while in each of the other two terms of the year there are the students of three years only in residence at the same time. In some Colleges the Hall and Chapel are thus inconveniently crowded during the Michaelmas Term; and it is also necessary either to remove students of the fourth year out of College rooms into lodgings for that term, or to place the students, then commencing residence, in lodgings in the town for their first term, both of which arrangements are attended with much inconvenience. It may be said, moreover, that students in their first term, and students in their last term of residence require more care and attention from the tutors and lecturers than students of any other standing: the one class, commencing their residence and studies, require the attention of the tutors to become acquainted with their attainments and characters; and the other, being in course of preparation for the examination for degrees, require continued exercise and examinations in College to test and improve their knowledge of the subjects. The anxiety and labour of College tutors and lecturers are thus much increased beyond their ordinary amount by the accumulation of students in the Michaelmas Term, and a staff which is sufficient for all purposes at other times may be unequal to discharge the duties of that term fully.

It is the practice of the University, when any change has been contemplated in the course of study or in the Examinations, to intrust the formation of a scheme for arranging the details which the change would render necessary to a Committee or Syndicate of Members of the Senate. I consider that the details of the arrangements respecting Examinations which the reduction of the time of actual residence from ten Terms to nine would require to be made, cannot be satisfactorily settled without the deliberation of a Syndicate composed of persons who are acquainted with the present system of study, and have had experience in the conduct of University Examinations. If the residence of our students were to be generally commenced in October, as at present, it might be desirable that the Examinations for the B.A. degree should be

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

held, and the degree conferred in the Easter Term; and that the Examinations for the Classical Tripos, the Medals, and the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes should be held in the following Michaelmas Term. Or, if it should be thought better that the residence of our students in general should be commenced in January, the Examinations for the B.A. degree might be held, and the degrees conferred, before the end of the Michaelmas Term, and the Examinations for the Classical Tripos, the Medals, and the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes might then be held, as at present, in the following Lent Term. I make these suggestions, however, with much diffidence, knowing how desirable it is, in settling the arrangements for details of this character, to have the advantage of the discussions and deliberation of a Syndicate of persons who have the requisite knowledge and qualifications for the task.

Vacations.

It does not appear to me that sufficient reasons can be given for shortening any of the vacations.

I think it is desirable that students in general should be required to reside for a longer time than the half of each Term, and that the College Lectures should be made to extend over such periods of time accordingly. It seems to be worthy of consideration, however, whether the University or the Colleges should not have the power of permitting residence for half a Term only to be counted, as at present, in particular cases when good reasons can be assigned for such indulgences.

Residence in College during vacations.

14. The students of my College have not been permitted hitherto to reside in College during the long vacation; but it has been recently determined to allow such residence in particular cases when the conduct of the student has been satisfactory, and his reasons for desiring to reside shall be approved by the Tutors. Special permission will be required to be given in the case of every student, and the following regulations of discipline have been drawn up for them:—

That they shall attend divine service twice on every Sunday, and once on every other day.

That they shall not absent themselves from the dinner in the College Hall, nor remain out of College later than eleven o'clock at night without special permission from the Tutor or Fellow in residence.

That they shall never go out of College without their academical dress, except during reasonable hours in the day for the purpose of recreation.

Reading parties.

It is not uncommon for Fellows of Colleges and other Graduates to form reading parties of private pupils in the summer at places distant from Cambridge, but I believe that such parties are not so frequently made as they were formerly. The number of pupils is different in different cases: perhaps six or seven may be stated to be the average number. They generally continue to read together for twelve weeks.

As far as my observation has enabled me to judge, I am disposed to think that the effect of such parties has been in general advantageous to the students; and I think that the summer may be spent more profitably in this way, in the majority of cases, than in continuing to reside and read with a Private Tutor in Cambridge.

Lodgings in town.

15. In the middle of last Michaelmas Term there were 27 students of my College residing in lodgings in the town.

No student is allowed to reside in any lodging-house which is not licensed by the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors, upon the recommendation of the Master and Tutor of some College; and the price of each set of lodgings is also determined by the same authority.

Every person to whom a licence is granted is required to promise, by his signature in writing, that he will observe the following regulations:—

1. That he will not let his lodgings to any student without express permission signed by his College Tutor.
2. That he will lock the door of his house at ten o'clock at night, and note down the hour after ten o'clock at which any lodger enters or leaves his lodgings.
3. That he will deliver or send a list every morning to the porter of the College to which any lodger belongs, to be by him inserted in his Gate-bill for the inspection of the College officers; and also will deliver or send a weekly statement of the above particulars to the respective Tutors of the Colleges to which any lodgers belong.
4. That he will report to the Tutor the next morning if any lodger shall come into his lodgings after 12 o'clock at night, or shall pass the night out of his lodgings.
5. That he will not allow, on any account, a key of any outer door of his house to any lodger.
6. That he will not supply or receive into his house a dinner or a supper for any lodger without a note being previously obtained from the Tutor.
7. That the house for which he applies for a licence is in his own occupation, and that he has no connexion with any other.

There have not been many cases in which lodging-house keepers have been punished of late years for offending against any of the Regulations. It is, however, obviously difficult to detect offences against them; and in many instances I am apprehensive that they escape detection and punishment.

I am inclined to think, however, that in the great majority of cases the keepers of lodging-houses are honestly desirous to observe the regulations which they have signed.

Students residing in lodging-houses are in some respects under stricter control than those who reside in College, inasmuch as no student can leave his lodging-house after ten o'clock at night without a note of it being sent to the authorities of his College; whereas

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

a student who resides in College may leave his rooms and go to any other part of the College and join parties at late hours of the night without restriction.

Students residing in lodgings are not unfrequently exposed to temptation, from the character of the servants employed in them, more than students in College; for the same control cannot be exercised over the appointment of servants in lodging-houses which can be held over College servants.

It is the custom of the Proctors to walk through the streets of the town and its suburbs every evening after the time when it is directed that the doors of all lodging-houses should be locked. It is thus in their power to note the hour at which students, whose persons they know, are seen by them, and to ascertain by inquiry at the Colleges the next morning whether correct returns of the times of the students returning to their lodgings have been made by the lodging-house keepers.

They are able also to try the outer doors of the lodging-houses, and ascertain whether they are kept locked, as the regulations require.

In the case of dinner parties or supper parties also being given at any lodging-house, they may make known the fact to the Tutor of the College to which the lodger belongs, and learn from him whether leave has been given for the admission of the dinner or supper as the regulations require.

By these and other similar means the Proctors are able to assist in enforcing the regulations of the lodging-houses, and exercise control over the keepers of such houses whom they may have reason to suspect of deceiving or being negligent in the observance of the rules.

Catharine Lodge, Cambridge, May 5, 1851. (Signed) H. PHILPOTT.

Answers from the Rev. Joseph Shaw, B.D., Senior Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. Shaw, B.D.

Expenses.

1. I do not think it practicable to diminish materially the *necessary* expenses of a student's residence in College: nor am I aware of any privileges conceded to College tradesmen or servants, tending to increase those expenses. With respect to the College servants, my own experience leads me to the conclusion that they are underpaid for their attendance on the students in the College.

Credit.

2. The regulations in force within the University give the College Tutor, with the sanction of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, a powerful check upon the supply of goods on credit, without his authority, as far as tradesmen in Cambridge are concerned: it appears to me that the check must be imposed on the tradesmen themselves; but that the College authorities have no control over the expenditure of students in London or elsewhere. The tradesmens' bills usually admitted into the quarterly accounts of the Tutors are those of the apothecary, bookseller, brazier, cook, glazier, grocer, hatter, joiner, linen-draper, woollen-draper, painter, shoemaker, and tailor. The advantage of this practice to the tradesmen is the greater probability of their bills being paid. The control over extravagant expenditure, afforded to the Tutors by this practice, arises from their knowledge of the amount of expenses incurred, their being able to advise their pupils as to their future habits of economy; and, if need be, removing them from their College.

Lectures.

3. I do not know with certainty what lectures are now given in this College; but I believe they consist of Mathematical, Classical, and Theological. The students are classified at various periods, according to their abilities and acquirements. The attendance on the lectures is compulsory. Our staff of Tutors is amply sufficient to prepare the students for the College and University examinations. There is no doubt that their functions may be said to be, to some extent, superseded by Private Tutors; but perhaps it is scarcely correct to say their functions are *superseded* by Private Tutors. The assistance derived from these Private Tutors may be described as so much *added* to the instruction derived from Public Tutors. But it is matter of notoriety that almost all those students who aim at high distinction in either the Mathematical or Classical Tripos have availed themselves of such extra assistance.

Private tuition.

4. The usual payment to a Private Tutor for a term is 14*l.*; for a half term of three days in the week, 7*l.*; for a long vacation of three months, 30*l.* I am unable to give any answer or even form any conjecture as to what proportion of the students engage Private Tutors, and consequently cannot state the probable average annual expense each student may be considered as incurring for this purpose.

5. The office of Private Tutor has for many years become a permanent and professional occupation to many men of eminence, both as mathematicians and classical scholars. The mode of lecturing their pupils many years ago was singly; but for some years past, the practice has prevailed of lecturing them in classes, and I believe with good effect. The latter part of this query has been before answered by me in my reply to question 3.

6. There certainly exists, to a considerable extent, a similarly organized system of private tuition for those students who are not candidates for the honours of the University. But I feel convinced the opportunity such students possess of gaining sufficient knowledge for those degrees is amply afforded by the public College lecturers.

7. I should be sorry to see any regulation adopted and enforced in accordance with the

Rev. J. Shaw, B.D.

Grace of the Senate in 1781 or otherwise, which might be interpreted to mean a prohibition on the acquisition of knowledge.

Poor Students.

8. In this College we have four Sizarships which we give to the poorer students, after due inquiry into their circumstances, and those of their relatives. I am disposed to approve of the plan of giving these Sizarships on the ground of poverty alone, as the College has it in its power otherwise to reward its other students by bestowing upon them Scholarships: and these Scholarships are given as the reward of merit and superior attainments, after an examination passed at the end of the first academical year. It seems very difficult to say what would be the effect of establishing a Hall or College for poor students only. My own opinion is unfavourable to such an establishment, as likely to produce a set of men who in after-life would be but ill qualified to take their place in society on a level with those who have had their education in our present more liberal establishments.

Examinations.

9. The first examination in this College is of the first-year men at the Christmas succeeding the commencement of their residence in College. The next is an examination of the same men at the division of the following Easter Term, when vacant Scholarships are given to the most deserving. These College Examinations embrace the subjects of College Lectures, and include Mathematics, Classics, and Theology. We have also voluntary Classical Examinations, as a preparation for the University Examinations of the same kind.

The tendency of late years seems to be, to push these examinations, and to multiply the subjects of them to an extent not compatible with the limited powers of the youthful mind. Opinions have also prevailed to some extent that at the same time a residence of one Term less should be required from the candidates for a B.A. degree. Thus an extended range of study, and a possibly diminished time allotted for it, may well be expected to drive young men into the hands of private Tutors, and at the same time tend to make superficial rather than sound scholars. I am unable to say whether the average attendance of students on the lectures of the Professors has been increased or diminished of late years.

Matriculation Examination.

10. There is no examination of the students of this College previous to admission. The *immediate* effect of an examination conducted by the University, and not confined to the members of particular Colleges, would probably be a *very great* diminution of the number of admissions, but might possibly in the end stimulate public and other schools to prepare their pupils better for admission to the University.

11. This query seems to me to embrace so wide a field of conjecture, as to possible contingencies and probable results, that I feel it would be presumptuous in me to attempt giving any opinion on the matter.

Staff of Tutors and Lecturers.

12. I consider the staff of Tutors and Lecturers in this College amply sufficient to prepare all the students for the various examinations they are required to undergo.

Number of Terms.

13. The number of examinations established of late years in the University, with now for the first time the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes, make me most unwilling to give any opinion in favour of a diminution of the number of Terms required for the degree of B.A.

Residence during Vacation.

14. Such of the students of this College as have conducted themselves regularly, are frequently allowed to reside in the College during the long vacation. For this purpose they must have the special permission of the Master. An attendance at the College Chapel once a-day is required of them, and any irregularity would be immediately followed by a withdrawal of the permission to remain in College. Reading parties are often formed elsewhere than in Cambridge; but I am unable to give any account of their numbers, continuance, or the proportions of the students who join them.

Lodging in private houses.

15. Those students of this College who cannot be accommodated within its walls reside in lodgings in the town. They are subject to the same regulations as to being within their lodgings, as they would be within the College gates. The lodging-house keepers are required to make a return of the hours at which their lodgers come home; and I have reason to think, from long experience, that these regulations are generally observed. The danger of detection by the Proctors and their officers, with a consequent loss of their lodging-house licence, tends greatly to enforce the regulations of the lodging-houses.

16. On this, the last of the list of queries with which I have been honoured by Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, I have no remark to make.

(Signed) JOS. SHAW, B.D.,
Senior Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College.

June 4, 1851.

Expenses.

1. It does not appear to me practicable to make any *material* reduction in the *necessary* expenses of a residence in College.

There is much common misapprehension about these *necessary* expenses, which it was endeavoured to correct by inserting a *table* of *necessary expenses* in the "Cambridge Calendar." It stands at p. 42 in the "Calendar for 1849."

Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A.

I think the *sytsem* could scarcely be more economical: the administration of it, depending upon the carefulness and activity of the superintendents, will make some difference in the result.

There are no privileges allowed to tradesmen or servants now which go to increase the necessary expenses of a Student. Fees and *perquisites* have been for some time almost wholly abolished, as far as College authority is concerned, and are forbidden; and the Students' expenditure placed as much as possible under their own control. Where any of these causes of expense continue in action, it is through their own carelessness and want of resolution.

Tradesmen.

2. As to tradesmen *in* Cambridge, the College Tutor can make rules, the non-compliance with which, in any case, he would visit with the penalty of not taking in for payment that tradesman's accounts, which all esteem as a privilege; he might go further, and prohibit dealings with him by any of his pupils. Over tradesmen in London and elsewhere the College Tutor has no control, and can put no check on their proceedings, except, with the College sanction, forbidding the delivery of goods and preventing their agents coming into College.

Almost all tradesmen are allowed to send in their bills to the Tutor, with whom a Student may have dealings for supply of *necessaries* (or reasonable indulgence), *i. e., to send in for payment.* A copy of the College bill is enclosed to show this.

A recently established order of the University requires all tradesmen to send in the bills of Students to their respective Tutors at the end of each *quarter,* if the amount is above 5*l.*, and in some cases, as of wine-merchants, &c., not to supply goods to a Student beyond a certain sum (5*l.*) without his Tutor's leave. But the *class* of tradesmen whose bills have not been usually received by the Tutors, I fear, have systematically neglected that order.

The admission of the tradesman's bill into the Tutor's quarterly account does not give him *security* for payment, but considerable advantage as to obtaining payment through the Tutor's influence with the Student's friends. All the tradesmen are glad to have their bills admitted [taken in] on this account.

If the tradesman honestly and carefully complies with the College rules, there is, so far, a very effective check on the Student's expenditure, provided the Tutor also is watchful and firm.

I do not think the University and Colleges could make better, or more, regulations than have been made. Doubtless they are not enforced with sufficient strictness and carefulness; but whatever care or stringency might be used, the end would be very far from being attained, through the want of power. It seems to me that there should be special laws applying to Schools and Colleges (for the same evils are experienced at the public schools). It has been suggested that debts contracted by Students, under certain circumstances, should be made by law irrecoverable; but this would not be a sufficient preventive. Might it not be constituted an *offence* punishable by law, the giving credit to *Schoolboys* and *Students*, without the knowledge of Master or Tutor? The object should be, to attach to such practice the character of *discreditable*, which it fully deserves.

One source, and a large one, of the mischief at the Universities, is the influx of agents of London tradesmen, who go round the University for orders. The Colleges have, practically, little (if any) control over this system. The London tradesman (or of any other place) being unfettered by academical rules, gets much illicit dealing to the prejudice, no doubt, and to the great complaint of the Cambridge tradesman. An enactment might reasonably make tradesmen *anywhere resident* subject to the same rules and laws to which those in the precincts of the University were amenable. The existing facility of communication ought to justify any such enactment.

Lectures.

3. There are lectures given in my College, in Classical, Mathematical, Theological, Moral and Medical Science, and in Hebrew.

The *classification* of Students is very *partial.* The principal one is made at the beginning of the *second* year, when they are divided into those who study for *honours* and those who do *not.* A subordinate classification is *occasionally* used in both the above divisions.

Attendance.

The attendance on the lectures is *compulsory*, in regard to the Classics, Mathematics, Theology, Morality, and Medicine (for the Medical Students).

The staff of Lecturers of the College *is* sufficiently complete, if they *gave their* whole time to their office and *could* command the full attention of the Students. Neither of these conditions is practically fulfilled. The Lecturers themselves take private pupils in order to increase their income, though the salaries are as much as the College tuition payments will admit: and the Students, having private Tutors, *will* follow their system by preference. The Private Tutors ought to make their course of instruction subordinate to the College course, as the College course is subordinate to the University course of studies; but many (if not most) do not so.

Private tuition.

4. Private Tutors in general receive for a whole term 14*l.*, for a short vacation (I believe) 10*l.*, for the long vacation (of 12 weeks) 30*l.* For a *half-pupil, i. e.*, a Student coming every other day, they receive half the several sums. An hour each time is the time supposed to be given to each pupil.

A *few* receive 20*l.* each term, who are in highest repute, and I believe still that Fellows of Trinity College take this fee. Lecturers in all Colleges used to receive this payment from Private Pupils, but within the last 20 years they dropped that privilege.

Private Tutors are not engaged *by the* year, but there exists an understanding that if the Student take a private Tutor *first* for the long term, he shall continue him the following short term.

Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A.

Almost all the Students have private tuition in some measure. I should think, about half the Students have private tuition through their whole course, being *nine* terms, either as *whole* or *half pupils*. A fourth part have it *half* their time. The other fourth part, or nearly so, have it a *quarter* of their time. This is a *rough* estimate—certainly I should say not over the mark. About half the number in a year take a Private Tutor for the summer vacation, a *small* number in other vacations.

Expense of private tuition.

Thus the largest amount incurred by a student for private tuition would be, possibly, 100*l*., but generally 72*l*. per annum by whole pupils, or 36*l*. per annum by half pupils. A small number would expend thus but 7*l*. There are scarce any who do not spend something in that way.

Considered in itself, the charge for private tuition, in the old way of giving it, may not be inadequate to the labour and attention given by a good Private Tutor; or a high price for the advantage gained from such a one when that assistance is wanted. But in most cases, in the absence of those conditions, the assistance I think acts injuriously. The moral influence of the Private Tutor is almost nothing,—too often worse than nothing. And, in comparison with the charge for college tuition or professor's Lectures, I consider the expense very costly.

In the greater number of cases the Private Tutor is *really* needless, and the payment for him is a superfluous expense.

The office of Private Tutor has become a permanent and professional occupation.

5. Only in a very few instances of eminent men. There are several whose occupation is giving private tuition to Students who take the common degree; a few of them indeed are very objectionable.

The general plan *now* with Private Tutors is to lecture their pupils *in classes*, as by adopting this method he could have twice the number of pupils, all still paying the *same* sum. There are thus instances of private tutors having from twenty to thirty pupils. This system commenced twenty-three years ago; and at the first was considered a fraud on the part of the private tutor. Still it went on and became a confirmed practice. This practice altered the character of private tuition, taking away much of the peculiar advantage of that method of instruction, and making it little else than a repetition of the College Lecture room.

Most of those who get the highest honours have been under the more eminent private teachers. This would necessarily happen, because Students of ascertained abilities would naturally seek the best reputed teacher. Still there are not a few exceptions to this rule.

6. There does exist the like system of private tuition for Students who merely seek to pass the common examinations; and in many ways this is very inconvenient and improper.

7. Though I consider private tuition, as now practised, quite inconsistent with the academical and College system, and most burdensome and productive of extensive mischief in several ways, I do not believe that any *simple* prohibition would be *effective*. But preventive means might be devised for removing the evil almost entirely.

The College Lectures must have a more effective arrangement, and the system be more strictly enforced, in order to take away the need of further aid to the Student. Students might be required to make *declaration* (as medical and law students do) respecting their use of private tuition. The consent of the Heads of the College to the use of private tuition might be made requisite; Private Tutors might be required to have the University license, such license describing and limiting his system of teaching. All these would be checks useful in several important ways.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

8. There are Scholarships and Exhibitions, all given, with a few exceptions, according to *merit*.

Poor Students.

Simply as *for poor students*, there is no provision directly, except a few exhibitions amounting to about 50*l*. a-year. The recipients are selected and recommended to the Master of the College, who bestows.

To the question of giving aid independent of *merit* and *attainments*, experience may be considered as having given answer in the negative. And I think, on the broad view of the matter, quite justly, since the giving aid independent of merit and attainments causes the bringing forward of a number of persons who are not fit or able to maintain the position they gain with credit and effect.

All academical experience is against the permanence of these preferments to Students. This could easily be shown by facts and examples—the Westminster Scholars at Trinity College—and many other like cases. I may mention particularly the Tancred Studentships The appointments should be annual for Scholarships and Exhibitions, *i.e.*, *given* for one year and renewable for three or more, according to their institution, if the holders prove their claim.

In most Colleges there are Sizars, anciently called Poor Scholars. I do not see that there could be a very different result from what takes place now, by making a distinct College or hall for students of that class. About twenty-five years ago these Sizars were very distinct from the rest of the College; but the liberal feeling of the time prevailed to abolish outward distinctions almost wholly.

Whether any such College or Hall could afford to educate at a lower scale of expense must depend on the state of its endowments. If such an establishment had not ample endowments of its own, it is to be expected that it would almost entirely fail to succeed or give public advantage.

It would not be easy to have a College in which the absolutely necessary expenses (independent of endowment) shall be less than at one of the existing Colleges, where the system is well overlooked and the student careful of his own affairs.

Examinations.

9. The Students in Arts have two College Examinations in each year to prepare for—one

Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A.

in Mathematics, the other in Classics and Theology. Of these examinations the subjects are the same as those required to be studied for the University examinations up to the B.A. degree. General questions may be given in the course of these examinations at the option of the Examiner. There is an examination in moral philosophy in the second year for an exhibition.

There are also examinations in Chemistry for a Scholarship, and in anatomy and physiology for a Scholarship.

There is ample time for independent studies for those who do not aim at the distinctions and prizes which are given according to the results of examinations. A few do pursue courses of reading of their own choosing; and any might do the like. The minimum of requirement in examinations, both College and University, is really very low. But, if a prize or preferment is made the object in reading, the examinations are so wide and extensive that the Student's attention must be given up wholly to the preparation for them, who desires to have a good prospect of success.

Private tuition.

The aid of a Private Tutor is, I believe, not nearly so requisite as is commonly supposed. In many respects it is prejudicial, especially to sound study; but such is the inveterate and prevalent use that the Students will, in spite of assurances, feel at a great disadvantage without it.

The increase of the number of Private Tutors has arisen from the increased zeal for distinction in the University Examinations. I think it is a mistake to suppose the attendance at Professor's Lectures has *systematically* decreased of late years. When a Professor's Lectures have been very attractive, there has been quite as much of late, and always will be, a good attendance; but *their* disadvantage has always been that they do not lead *immediately* to any distinct end, such as the University Examinations and Prizes.

Matriculation examination.

10. There is no Examination in any College previous to admission or matriculation any more than at any other College, except the *nominal* one by an M.A., anywhere resident, upon which a certificate of qualification is given; I need scarcely observe this examination is utterly valueless.

I have argued for and proposed the institution of such an Examination, believing it firmly to be the most important improvement which can be introduced into the University system, on account of its large effect on the whole system. It would have this effect by shutting out a few incompetent students who keep down the standard of requirements, and so keep open the way to pass for a multitude of students who thus are enabled to spend their time of preparation in idleness and extravagance.

Secondly, it would act most wholesomely upon the Schools all through the country—in cutting off the prospect of indulgence to idleness and negligence which is afforded by this facility of obtaining a degree.

If an Examination previous to admission or matriculation were confined to a College, it would entirely destroy the effect; because it is vain to expect the same care and independence on the part of a College as in the University, *i.e.* in a more or less *private*, as in a *public* administration. *One* bad College would make the good effects of all the others, as far as the University is concerned, useless.

I do not expect it would diminish the number of admissions in any sensible degree. What little effect of that kind might be produced would only be for the first two or three years. But if there were a permament diminution, it would be no real loss to the University or the public—the cutting off of those who do themselves little benefit by coming to the University and do the University a great damage.

The result in the reaction of such an Examination in the schools of the country must, I think, be manifestly most excellent.

Inducements to distinguished men to leave the University.

11. As far as my observation goes, there has not been as yet any serious difficulty in retaining the best qualified persons to fill the offices in College or University. The emoluments attaching to the most important offices, together with the *honour* attaching to the name and the *certainty* of the remuneration, are sufficient to induce men well qualified to reside in the University. Those considerations are even enough to induce men to come into residence for the purpose of holding some offices. Some of the offices, less prominent, to which only small salaries are attached, are conferred on those who hold other offices, which is doubtless detrimental to the fulfilment of their duties.

I do not know what effect the recent legislation as to Cathedral preferments has produced, or tended to produce in general. Whatever measure tends to secure the *bonâ fide* residence of the members of such Societies and of the University officials is doubtless most beneficial to the University: such as attaching Prebendal Stalls to Professorships, and not giving cause and encouragement to Professors and Masters of Colleges to be non-resident, as has been done often. The non-residence of any members of a College I hold to be an abuse; but that of high officers, Heads, Professors, &c., to be especially mischievous and most inconsistent.

Recommendations.

The mode of rendering the College and academical system really efficient in their several relations is, I believe, what I have advocated in public, to increase the tuition payment and increase the number of Lecturers, suppressing the vocation of Private Tutor; all these to be done *simultaneously*. In this way the system of College would be brought into close subservience to that of the University, as was intended, and as it is well fitted to be; and no increase of expence, but quite the contrary: a considerable saving would be thus effected in the cost of the education. And this also would enlarge the means of the Colleges for retaining the services of some who now are drawn away by more remunerative prospects. The most obvious example of this remark is the large income of the Masters at Schools, out of all proportion to the salaries of Lecturers and Tutors; I should be inclined to say, to their own labours also.

Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A.

The non-residence of Fellows is now without *any check*, contrary to all the intentions of founders and the spirit of the institutions. The prescribed checks might be exacted or made effective in the spirit of them. Or the statute which now in some Colleges makes the taking certain benefices vacate the Fellowship might, indeed ought, for consistency's sake to extend to *all benefices*, and to *other offices and occupations* which are inconsistent with the *active duties* of a Fellow of a College.

12. I have answered sufficiently already.

Examination for the B.A. Degree.

13. I would have the Examination for the ordinary degree of B.A. take place in the last half of the Easter term of the third year, and to cut off the *first* term which is *nominal*, and farther objectionable, because it reckons in the Student's payments. The inconveniences produced by the unequal accumulation of Students in the Michaelmas Term is exceedingly great; only Tutors of Colleges know the amount of the inconvenience Were this change made (but it must be in conjunction with those proposed in answer to No. 10, in order not to produce other evils) the Examination for Mathematical honours should take place at the end of the Michaelmas Term preceding the present time at which it is held, the others retaining their periods. The advantage would be very great on all points.

Terms.

In most Colleges the Students are now required to keep *whole* terms, except in the *Easter* Term, when *they all* keep only the first half. This I consider quite unreasonable and most inexpedient, producing the very evil which, it is said, is endeavoured to be prevented. The shortness of the term prevents the Students settling to their work; and indeed this evil effect extends to the whole body; for no public business is scarce ever begun in this half term, because the Senate are so unsettled, and there would not be time to finish. It is the maintenance of an old custom for which there was once a cause, but it has long since been removed.

Residence in College during vacations.

14. The Students are allowed to reside in College during the Long Vacation on receiving special permission; and those receiving such permission are expected to adhere closely to rules which are rather more stringent than those to be observed in term time.

Reading parties.

Numerous parties are formed for reading under Private Tutors who reside in various parts of the country, occasionally on the Continent, for three months in summer. The number in each party varies from two to twenty, seldom, of course, so many or so few, perhaps 200 are so bestowed every summer. The effects to a great extent, I believe, are not what is intended; but, it may be, more study is done than if that expedient were not used.

The worst case of all is where the College refuses to let its Students reside within the walls and takes no cognizance of them during the period, so that they may and do reside where they like,—in the town or neighbourhood.

Lodging houses.

15. The *greater* number of Students in my College reside in lodgings, owing to want of accommodation in the College buildings.

The regulations of lodgings are those prescribed by the University, almost exclusively, but strictly construed. I think that, on the whole, they *are* observed.

Where the lodgings are *well kept*, the control is more rigid than in the College.

The regulations in lodgings are some of a different kind from those in College.

The discipline of the University exercised by the Proctors does, to a considerable extent, and might much more contribute to promote the observance of the regulations of the lodging-houses.

Improvements in the University system.

16. The University has of late years been continually improving its system, as far as its powers extend, or as it feels them to reach; and there exists, I believe, a full disposition to extend improvement as soon as any proposals can be proved to be improvements.

The impediments to improvement are only those which naturally belong to a large body; and, if slow to adopt an improvement, when it is once made, they are as slow, or more so, to go back.

I could mention other measures besides what I have already ventured to suggest, which, in my judgment, would be most beneficial. I will state a few, but not presuming here to enter at length into my reasons:—

1st. The state of the Law Faculty, and the system which is followed up to obtain the Degree in Law is very imperfect. There has been recently an attempt to amend it, which failed. It is to be presumed that the effort will soon be repeated.

2nd. The same must be said of the Divinity Faculty, as far as the system of the school is concerned. It is in a condition quite worn out.

3rd. The succession in Fellowships is slower than it should be for the advantage of the Colleges and University. If non-residence were abridged or abolished, as I have proposed, some gain in this matter would be made. It has been suggested that a portion of the smaller benefices in the Chancellor's gift should be somehow distributed among the Fellows of the different secieties. Any measure of that kind having such effect would be highly advantageous to the University. On this principle, and for other *most important* reasons, it would be highly objectionable to make Fellowships tenable after marriage, as some desire. That Heads of Colleges should have that permission is quite a different thing, though even there it produces some evils.

The jurisdiction of the University.

4th. The jurisdiction of the University over its members, which was once both *extensive* and *clear*, is now, by the course of public legislation (how, I need not say) become uncertain and therefore ineffective. If the University as a place of education for the youth of the country is to be free from great evils and dangers, the University officers must have *extraordinary* and *well-defined* power; and that will be in every way expedient for the town also, however it may in a degree be repulsive to the ambition of some few of the inhabitants. Of course all gifts of power must be accompanied with safe-guards for its due exercise.

I allude chiefly to the Proctor's power over offending students, or in the detection of offences, and over other offending parties. I could easily specify cases. *Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A.*

Also to the power of the University court in cases where its members are concerned.

5th. A very great advantage to the University at large would be to give it the power, which it believes it does not hold, that of taking *contributions* from its members for its own purposes. I allude especially to the University library. It is most important that this institution should be well supported, and that cannot be without contribution from the members of the body. If the University had the power (which is in question), this important object might be attained in a proper and regular way

The students at present have not the access to it which they ought, I think, to have by right and propriety. But that change will, I believe, shortly come.

6th. The power exercised by the Caput, I believe without warrant, is, in my judgment, a considerable evil. The appointment of it is bad to begin. That is only by custom, and might be at once, and ought to be, changed. It would be quite enough to fulfil the statutable way of election, abolishing the wrong practice. The Caput.

At present it exercises a power over *all* graces or proposals by giving to any *one* voice out of *six* an absolute *veto*. This I consider most unreasonable, prejudicial, and an abuse of its constitution.

Such a body is useful; but all its important control could, I think, be exercised by a simple majority.

7. The statute about Grand Compounders acts very oppressively to individuals and detrimentally to the University. The payment is fair enough, but should be otherwise arranged. The University, I believe, has not the power to alter such a matter as this. Grand Compounders.

(Signed) J. J. SMITH.

NOTE.—Some of the above observations will lose their ground if the changes in the statutes proposed to be enacted are agreed to.

Dec. 16, 1851.

Answers from the Rev. J. Smith, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College.

Rev. J. Smith, M.A.

SIR, *Christ's College, May* 30, 1851.

I BEG leave to return the following answers to the questions of Her Majesty's Commissioners forwarded to me by you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

Rev. W. H. Bateson, Secretary. (Signed) J. SMITH.

1 (*α*). It does not appear to me practicable to diminish very materially the necessary expenses of a residence in college. Expenses.

(*β*). I am not aware that any privileges are conceded to college tradesmen which have the effect of increasing those expenses. To college servants there are, but only to such an extent that, if withdrawn, the advantage derivable therefrom must be supplied in some other way.

2.

3 (*α*). Two lectures are given daily by each of five lecturers (three of whom are mathematical and two classical) during the major part of each term. Hebrew lectures are also given twice a week for the same period by a Hebrew lecturer. Lectures.

(*β*). As a general rule the students are classified, each year being arranged in three divisions for mathematical, and in two for classical studies.

(*γ*). The attendance on these lectures is for the most part compulsory,

(*δ*). The staff of lecturers is, I think, sufficiently complete to provide for the entire course of public instruction and to prepare the students for the different College and University examinations, though their functions are to a considerable extent, I believe, superseded by private tutors. Additional private tuition may be requisite in those cases in which a student is so far superior to the rest of his class that his progress would be arrested by being kept with it, but not in other cases. College Staff.

4 (*α*). The usual payment made to a private tutor is 7*l.* or 14*l.* for the term, and 15*l.* or 30*l.* for the long vacation, the greater or less sum being paid according as the student reads every day or every second day with his tutor. Private tuition.

(*β*). The average expense which in my opinion each student may be considered as incurring annually for this purpose is about 15*l.*

5 (*α*). The office of private tutor has become a permanent and professional occupation of a few men of eminence both as mathematical and classical scholars.

(*β*). Some of these lecture their pupils separately, some in classes, and that usually for the term.

(*γ*). I believe that but a small number of candidates for the higher honours of the University attain those distinctions without the assistance of some of the more eminent of those teachers.

6. There exists a similar system of private tuition for those students who are not candidates for honours, but who merely seek to pass the ordinary examination required before the first degree. There being a complete course of lectures for this class of students, I am

Rev. J. Smith, M.A.

strongly of opinion that no private tuition would be required by them, except in a few extreme cases, if they could be induced by any means to attend to the subjects of their future examinations at an early period of their academic residence.

7. Under present circumstances, it would not be expedient in my opinion to re-enact this or any similar prohibition.

Poor Students.

8 (α). There is provision, by means of sizarships, for the assistance of four poor students.

(β). The average value of each sizarship is about 30*l.* per annum. They are selected chiefly on the ground of poverty, but not without some reference to merit. I may add that some of the exhibitions appropriated to particular schools are directed by their founders to be conferred on poor scholars from those schools.

(γ). Poor students, in my opinion, would derive in this University more benefit by being distributed amongst the different existing Colleges, than by being congregated together in one institution by themselves, particularly if they received some pecuniary aid from that fund which would be required to found such an institution.

Examinations.

9 (α). There is in this College an annual examination for each year in mathematics and classics, besides an additional one for freshmen. The University examinations are the previous and the B.A.

(β). The subjects are chiefly the classics and pure and mixed mathematics; popular scientific subjects not having been hitherto much required.

(γ). The examinations (except perhaps in one instance) I think numerous enough and sufficiently difficult: as many alterations have been effected within these few last years, all that is required, in my opinion, is that our present system of examinations should be fully and efficiently carried out, without further change, at least for the present.

(δ). I do not think that the lectures of the professors have been much, if at all, diminished by this cause.

Matriculation Examination.

10 (α). There is no examination previous to admission; a certificate of qualification from an M.A. is required by the College in all cases.

(β). A general University examination previous to matriculation, I am of opinion, would be beneficial, if too much be not required of the examined.

(γ). Such examination would at first probably diminish the number of admissions, but would stimulate the public and other schools to attend to the elements of every branch of a liberal education.

11.

12.

Number of Terms.

13 (α). I am not indisposed to recommend the reduction of the number of terms of residence to nine; the freshmen then first coming up in January instead of October.

(β). Under the present arrangements, we cannot accommodate so large a number of students within our walls as we otherwise might during the *whole* of their academical career.

(γ). I think it not undesirable to increase that portion of the May term which is usually devoted to academic business, and thus shorten to a small extent the long vacation.

Residence during vacation.

14. Students are allowed to reside in College during the long vacation. Special permission is required for that purpose. It is not unusual to form reading parties under private tutors elsewhere than in Cambridge. The number of students who join such parties in proportion to the whole body is not so great, I think, as it was formerly.

Lodging-houses.

15. Some of the students of this College do reside in lodgings in the town, but I think it highly desirable that they should be accommodated with rooms in College when it is possible.

Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College.

Sir, *London, September,* 25, 1851.

I beg to submit the following replies to the queries which I had the honour of receiving from Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, under the date February, 18, 1851.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

Rev. W. H. Bateson.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. A. SWAINSON,
Tutor of Christ's College.

Expenses.

1. I do not know of any privileges conceded to College tradesmen, the effect of which is to increase the necessary expenditure of a Student at the University. It is entirely at the option of the Student whether he deal with a College tradesman or no—and the effect of this is to make the prices of all articles much the same everywhere. I approve of the system of the Tutors admitting into their accounts the bills of certain respectable tradesmen: the abuses to which it is liable are the following:

Tradesmen.

(1.) The tradesman feeling generally confident of payment is tempted to press his goods on the Student to an extravagant extent, whilst the latter not being compelled to pay in ready money is tempted to go beyond his due wants.

(2.) There may possibly here and there be money transactions between the two parties, which are returned to the Tutor as transactions in goods. But these evils exist everywhere and are not part of the necessary expenditure. Judicious treatment on the part of the parent can alone obviate them.

Parents.

Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A.

The College servants are generally highly paid, but their positions require men of great trust, and I should be unwilling to see their incomes much reduced. But I feel confident that if these incomes were made up in fixed money payments, and the present system of fees and perquisites entirely abolished, there would be a gain to the Students of considerable amount in the year. I refer chiefly to the system of providing for the dinner in Hall. A Student *might* dine cheaper in his lodgings than he now does in the Hall and many *would* do so.

College servants.

2. The only check by which a College Tutor can control the supply of goods on credit by tradesmen in Cambridge, is to learn at the end of each quarter what bills above 5*l.* are due, and to transmit a notice of the amount to the Student's friends. But I believe that few but the most respectable tradesmen attend to this regulation. The check therefore is incomplete. Moreover the rule is easily evaded by those tradesmen who have establishments of their own, or in the hands of correspondents, elsewhere. And I believe also that one effect of the regulation of the Heads of Colleges to which I have referred, is to throw business into the hands of London tradesmen, who send down their travellers to solicit business from the Students. No University enactment can touch transactions of this kind. They could be only affected by a law of general application.

Checks on credit.

The only items of unnecessary expenditure which are admitted into the quarterly accounts of the Tutors at my College are connected with the practice of giving entertainments. I accept the bills of the College cook, of the College steward and of the grocer for desserts, &c. I mention the College steward, for when I find that the amounts of his bills against the Students vary from 3*l.* a quarter to 6*l.*, I know at once that the difference arises from the number of dinner parties or supper parties given. But in admitting these bills into my accounts, I do not consider myself as responsible for them, either to the parents for their correctness or the tradesmen for their payment: all that I vouch for is the general good character of the parties employed, and I believe that other Tutors besides myself can speak with feelings of gratitude to the College tradesmen, for bringing before their notice speedily instances of flagrant extravagance on the part of Students.

Entertainments.

3. I understand that Mr. Wratislaw has fully described the system of Lectures adopted with the Freshmen, and in the Classical subjects afterwards. I will therefore confine my remarks to the Mathematical Lectures.

Lectures.

During the last eight years, it has been the invariable custom of the Tutors of this College to divide into two classes at the commencement of their second year of residence the Candidates for Mathematical Honours; each class is lectured according to its proficiency. The attendance at Lectures is compulsory. For the Students whom we have had, I consider that the College has provided amply to prepare them for the University Examinations, but if we had had *also* men of very high calibre amongst the Undergraduates, I do not think that the means for their instruction, as well as that of the rest, could have been found. In a small College, the funds provided for maintaining the staff of Tutors and Lecturers are not sufficient for such a multiplication of Lecturers as would render private Tuition unnecessary. Indeed the Lecturer, and sometimes the Tutor, is compelled to take private pupils for his own maintenance, his income from his College post being inadequate. For instance, with a number of 80 Students, Pensioners, and a staff of five Tutors and Lecturers, the average income of each will be less than sufficient either to attract or retain adequate men, unless they can resort to the taking of private pupils, or unless they can regard their office as more permanent than it is now.

4. I think the sum spent in "private Tuition" in Cambridge now is much less than it was 10 years ago. The custom of "reading" only every other day has much increased during that time. But I should infer from the observations I have made, that there are few Students who attain the position of "Wrangler," who have not spent at least 120*l.* on the whole, in gaining the advantage of a private Tutor; few Senior Optimes who have not spent between 40*l.* and 60*l.*

5. The more eminent private Teachers, I believe, *lecture* their pupils in Classes, but the chief advantage of gaining their services, lies in the direct personal intercourse, which always ensues afterwards, in the Examination of their answers to the papers of questions which the private Tutors are in the habit of proposing to their pupils. When the pupils are lectured in classes, the lectures generally extend over an hour and a half. The *terms* are the same as with any other Tutor for his undivided attention during the usual hour. I find that the more advanced Students prefer the class system.

Private teachers.

6. There exists a similar system of private tuition for the Students who are not Candidates for Honours. But this does not embrace the higher classes of such Students now, so much as it did six years ago, the change being due to the altered form in which are now published the names of the successful Candidates. But the majority of the Students of inferior abilities, or worse education, or greater idleness resort to private Tutors, during the two or three Terms which precede their Examination for their Degrees.

7. I understand that the Grace alluded to was passed to correct a special evil which no longer exists. I do not think that any advantage would be gained at present by establishing this or any similar prohibition. An adequate provision should be made to supply the place of the private Tutors, which should be tested and found to work, before any attempt should be made to abolish or restrain their use.

8. In addition to the College Scholarships and Benefactions mentioned in the Cambridge Calendar, we have only four (what are called) Foundation Sizarships, the holders of which receive their dinners (except during the Long Vacation) free, have a deduction in the charge for their rooms, and have an allowance of 4*l.* a-year besides the usual deduction in the fee for Tuition. I think that for the ordinary duration of residence, the value of the

Scholarships and Benefactions.

Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A.

Sizarship may be estimated as between 24*l.* and 26*l.* a-year. I know of more than one instance in which the expenses of a Sizar did not amount to 37*l.* a-year. With his Sizarship he may hold a Scholarship which would still more reduce the cost of his education, and if he obtain a high place in the Examination, he will be almost able to pay his private Tutor. The vacancies are filled up as they occur, reference being had to the circumstances, the character, and the attainments of the Candidates. We do not consider ourselves bound to such attainments merely as will gain distinction in the University Examinations, but we do not wish to encourage Students to come to the College who have nothing but their poverty and their desire to go into Holy Orders to recommend them.

Hall or College for poor Students.

I should not look with a favourable eye on the establishment of such a Hall or College as that mentioned in the question. I think that the funds of our present existing bodies ought to be first made more directly available for the purposes of education: in the first place, there are several Exhibitions and Scholarships which are at present lying unemployed from want of such claimants as come under the terms of the deeds of foundation of these, some are vested in the Colleges in Cambridge, others in the hands of Trustees in the country. But the schools with which they were connected no longer furnish a supply of Students. These Exhibitions might be applied under some general Act of Parliament to purposes kindred to those for which they were originally founded, full regard being still had to the wishes of the founders.

But I think that the Colleges themselves should, out of their own funds, contribute directly towards the support of the Tutors and Lecturers. It is certainly true that they were founded, not merely as places of instruction, but also as homes for men of learning and piety. Indeed, according to the foundation statutes of my own College, I should say that the idea of its being a place of education for young men, was in the mind of our foundress secondary to the other. But this is now the primary duty. But still of the Fellows of Colleges, not one fourth engage in it; and the advantages which they receive from residence in Cambridge and connection with the Tuition are not equal to the income which they would obtain in positions of less importance elsewhere. I do not wish to see the Fellows forced into residence, but I consider that the non-resident members of the foundations ought to contribute more than they at present do to the maintenance of the work of education within its walls. I think that Cambridge should present inducements to reside and labour at least equal to the temptations to go elsewhere. And then I feel confident that more work would be done in the Colleges, and men would be found willing and anxious to enter heartily into it. At present, of the newly-elected Fellows many who would be most useful, remain in College two or three years, taking private pupils, and then finding themselves with neither position, nor occupation, nor prospects, leave Cambridge for other spheres of duty, still retaining their Fellowships, and then the University receives no advantage from them. With a different system, the Colleges might be made far more available than they are now.

Moreover the presence of such a Hall in the University would be injurious. The young men of ability would still go to those Colleges where there is room and encouragement for them. The Students therefore at this Hall would be inferior in point of talent as well as income to the rest of the University. They would have no opportunities of mixing with young men of a different class; the interchange therefore of sentiment would be lost. They would leave Cambridge better instructed perhaps, but less educated. Besides they would be marked men, and *feel* that they were marked. If such a College were deemed necessary, which I do not think it is, it seems to me that it would be far better to have it placed at some distance from the University, but still in union with it. But the expense of an adequate staff would be so great, that I would, on this account also, prefer to increase the accommodation of our present institutions.

Suggestion for increasing the accommodation in Colleges.

If I might be permitted to give expression here to an idea which has been long entertained in my own mind, I would respectfully suggest that some such scheme as the following might be feasible. In the neighbourhood of one of the Colleges (which would be willing to accept the Institution in union with it) erect a building containing between 20 and 40 sets of apartments, on the most economical principles consistent with due regard to health. Let the tenants of these rooms be duly selected, especial regard being had to their circumstances and their character, and the rooms be let at very low rents. Let the Students occupying them be on a par with the rest in every respect, save one, viz., that they must be under sumptuary laws, they must dine in the Hall with the rest, but no extras should be allowed them; their other meals they might have in common. The services in the College Chapel and the Lectures they must attend with the rest. The "warden" of this hospice or hostel might be a present or late member of the foundation of the Parent Society (there would be no necessity that he should be required to be the former, for he would be to a certain extent isolated from the rest of the Society,) and he might assist in the conducting the education of the College.

I have little doubt that any of the smaller Colleges which would encourage such a scheme would find no difficulty in raising the funds necessary not merely for the erection of the building but also for the partial endowment of the Institution: I think it would be almost self-supporting, and I am confident that offers would be soon made for the founding of additional Scholarships and Fellowships in the parent body, corresponding to the increase in its members. But in my opinion it would be essential that this hostel should be in connection with one of the older Colleges, and governed entirely by it. (I have spoken of the smaller Colleges alone, because I think that the machinery already at work in them would with the addition of a warden of the hostel and a few underservants prove sufficient for twice or thrice the present number of Students.)

Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A.

Examinations.

9. My colleague Mr. Wratislaw, has, I believe, answered this question so far as regards the Classical subjects required in the College Examinations. The Mathematical subjects are with us the same as are embraced elsewhere. In my opinion University Examinations at the end of the first and second year's residence would serve to guide the reading of the less diligent and less advanced Students better than the present College Examinations, and I do not think that these Examinations, if they were of no greater difficulty than the present University Examinations, would to any appreciable extent interfere with the private study of those who, not being candidates for honours, have any genuine taste for other branches of science or literature. Candidates for honours are certainly now much annoyed by the previous Examination, the reading for which lies in a totally different direction from their usual course. But I do not think that the annoyance forms a sufficient cause for doing away with this Examination; neither do I attribute to it chiefly the falling off in the attendance at the Professors' Lectures.

Matriculation examination.

10. There is no Admission Examination at our College. I believe that a General Examination conducted by the University on admission would be attended with almost unqualified good results. Then umber of Students coming into residence would not be affected more than 5 per cent, but the class excluded would contain almost all those who now cause the greatest trouble and anxiety to parents and tutors. Young men are frequently sent to the University, of whom from the first there is not the slightest hope of their passing the Final Ordeal. The parents are difficult to convince of this; after three years expense and delay they discover it, and the consequences of the discovery are at times fearful. There are frequent instances of the most unhappy results. The avoidance of such painful consequences would amply compensate for the annoyance caused to the few young men who are taken suddenly from the army or navy, or other professions, or commercial pursuits, and immediately sent to College. On these it would entail a delay of a few months; but to others, an Examination at entrance would save from loss of time, loss of money, sometimes, from loss of intellect and loss of life.

Of course such an Examination would act as a stimulant, not merely on the schools, but still more on the large class of private tutors scattered over the country. The success of the mode of teaching of these gentlemen would be at once tested, and many parents would be guided accordingly in the choice of a tutor.

Inducements to leave the University.

11. I do not consider that the openings alluded to in this question have served so much to create an inducement to leave the University, as they have furnished means of obtaining a livelihood elsewhere to those who have other inducements to leave. For instance, for one anxious to fulfil his duties as a Minister of Christ there is as great and important a field within the walls of a College as in the populous districts of a town, and very many of the Resident Fellows so consider it. The difficulty *of* retaining men of ability in the University, in my opinion lies in this, that the Lecturers and Tutors are underpaid; their offices lead to nothing: when they cease to hold their Fellowships their employment is gone; they must begin life afresh. And moreover this shortness of tenure of office affects the character of the instruction given. The duty of lecturing is not the business of life; no one hopes that it will be so, and therefore cannot enter into it with such energy and devotion as is desirable. The present limited number of Professorships would not, however well they were endowed, furnish a remedy to this defect, which seems to me to be owing rather to the uncertainty of tenure, than to any other cause.

If the University held forward to those who are charged with educational employment in it, any opportunity of continuing those occupations after they cease to be Fellows of their Colleges, I feel confident that the defect alluded to in this question would be almost entirely remedied. It is impossible, under any circumstances, and with any encouragements for residence, to employ within the University any large number of those whom from their attainments it would seem desirable to retain; and if they should be unemployed in Cambridge, they had far better be engaged elsewhere. But at present, from the uncertainty of tenure, it is not always possible for a College to call into play the services of its more eligible members: when the time arrives when these services are needed, they may be engaged elsewhere, and they will decline to give up a certain employment for that which is at best an uncertain one.

Celibacy.

Perhaps I should explain, for fear of being mistaken, that I do not consider it desirable that the Tutor of a College should be married: I think his influence is greater if he is so far on a par with his pupils as to enter into their difficulties and temptations, if he live among them, attend Hall and Chapel with them. But the Lecturers have very different duties; there seems to be no adequate reason why these duties should not be ably performed by one who is not at the time a Fellow. I would thus draw a marked line between the Tutor's and Lecturer's duties. The Lecturer's office might be deemed permanent, and even if the salary were continued small, still as being permanent it would attract and retain gentlemen of the highest qualifications.

The remarks I have made refer rather to a small College than to a large one, because in the former the intellectual character of the residents is more liable to fluctuate than in the latter. A large College will always supply men adequate to fill the highest positions in the University at a moment's notice.

College Staff.

12. I have explained above that I consider the staff of Tutors and Lecturers at my College amply sufficient to fulfil the duties which have been required of them.

Length of Terms.

13. I think that for the Students not candidates for honours, even the proposed residence of nine Terms is unnecessarily long, unless during their residence they are required to do more than the present regulations require. By the majority of such Students the greater part of the first year is neglected, so far as relates to any branch of their University

Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A

training. The period between Easter in their second year, and the subsequent January is wasted also. If there were a University Examination at the end of each of three years of the proposed course of nine Terms, this defect might be obviated.

With an Examination prior to admission not much less stringent than our present "Previous Examination," the general studies of the University might be advantageously finished at the end of the second year, and the third year might then be devoted to the study of Theology by those who are candidates for admission to Holy Orders. I would not however interfere with the Examination of candidates for honours.

For the latter I think the Terms are at present quite long enough. The excitement of the full Halls and Chapel, the additional College Lectures, the Professors' Lectures, all tend to wear the mind, when in addition to their own reading; and for their sake I should not be willing to see the length of residence increased beyond that required from them now.

Residence during vacations.

14. Students of good character whether Scholars or not, are permitted on application to reside with us during the Long Vacation. They must reside in College and attend strictly to the College regulations. I always prefer that my Pupils who are candidates for honours should join reading parties to reside at a distance from Cambridge. They do not perhaps work so hard in the country, but their minds are unstrung and they return with a stock of health and spirits more than sufficient to enable them to regain all their lost ground.

15. Our College contains 71 sets of rooms of which 11 last Term were occupied by Fellows of the College: 13 Students were in lodgings, five with their parents. I have no means of knowing from direct observation whether the lodging-house regulations are attended to, but we look with so much disfavour upon these houses, that we require any one of whose good conduct we feel any doubt, to reside in College.

Lodging in private houses.

Recommendations.

16. I may be permitted here to sum up the chief suggestions I have ventured to make.

I do not consider it desirable that the Fellows of Colleges should be required generally to reside, but I think that the Colleges in their Corporate capacity should take care that all who are engaged in conducting the education of the Students should be amply remunerated, and if it be necessary, out of the College funds. Of those who are so employed it is not necessary that all should be Fellows of the College. For I believe that it would be more easy to work the smaller Colleges if there was a prospect held forward to those who are employed in the tuition, that they need not expect to resign all connexion with it when they cease to be Fellows. Good Lecturers would be gained and retained, under such circumstances, who now never become connected with the College duties, or if they do so, are soon again dissociated and their places supplied with fresh hands. The position of such men would be good, and they would therefore be secured even at a comparatively low salary. And if instead of founding a distinctly new College for poor Students, hospices or hostels for the purpose of containing them were grafted on the old foundations, the charge of these hospices would furnish to the Lecturers additional occupation and additional remuneration.

Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

Expenses.

1. At this College, not "very materially," though I think that *some* diminution is practicable. College tradesmen, so called, have the privilege of sending in their bills to the tutor, and receiving payment through his hands, but as the number of these privileged tradesmen is now considerable, at Trinity not fewer than 100, their prices are necessarily affected by competition. Moreover, as they are more secure of payment than others, they have not so strong a motive for overcharging their customers as those who have a greater proportion of bad debts to reckon upon.

Servants.

Among the superior servants of this College, the butler is allowed the privilege of retailing butter to the Fellows and students, who, however, are not restricted to this source of supply. The under-librarian receives, I believe, a small sum out of the admission fees, and the porter is entitled to a halfpenny for every letter which he delivers. Coals are supplied by two privileged persons, but at fixed and moderate prices.

I am not aware of any privileges conceded to the ordinary servants, beyond that of receiving fixed wages for their services. All perquisites and additional fees are discountenanced; and any attempt to extort them, would, if reported, entail immediate rebuke or punishment. Of this the enclosed Notice is a proof.

Credit.

2. Formerly the tutor had no direct control, and not necessarily any knowledge of the debts contracted by his pupils, except those due to the *College* tradesmen, whose accounts were "sent in" to him. Hence it not unfrequently happened that debts accumulated for a considerable time, and to a large amount. In February, 1847, the representations of some of the tutors induced the heads of houses to pass a decree, that *all* tradesmen and dealers whatsoever residing within the town of Cambridge, should be compelled, on pain of being "discommuned," to furnish the tutors of their respective customers (whether B.A., or undergraduates), with a statement of every debt due to them *above the amount of* 5*l*. This regulation has in many cases enabled the tutor to give timely warning to the friends of his pupils; and so to check extravagant habits before they became confirmed. Its operation is especially salutary in the case of freshmen, whom mere inexperience will occasionally betray into expenses beyond their means and intention. In the case of undergraduates whose extravagance is of a more culpable and determined character, the difficulty of enforcing the rule is naturally greater. Such persons will seek to evade the regulation in one of the three following modes:—Either

Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A.

they will resort to London tradesmen over whom the University has and can have no control, and who sometimes give credit to a surprising extent: or so soon as their bill with a Cambridge tradesman rises within a few shillings of 5*l.*, they will commence running up an account with another tradesman in the same line of business, and so on, perpetually; or thirdly, they will resort to money-lenders, of whom there are some in Cambridge of a class so disreputable, as to regard the punishment of discommuning, the only one the University can inflict, with perfect unconcern. The last mentioned practice is happily most exceptional: but the tutor's vigilance is not unfrequently baffled by those who resort to the two former expedients. The second mode of evasion might be met by extending the rule to all debts however small; but to say nothing of the trouble thus entailed on all parties, it is obvious that the London tradesmen would be gainers by the change. In fact, I do not perceive how any rule of the *University* can adequately prevent the mischief complained of. The *Legislature* have, of course, full power to put an end to the evil: either by *defining* the "necessary expenses" for which the father of a minor can be sued at law, and, perhaps, extending the privileges of minority to the whole period of undergraduateship; or, if that be thought unadvisable, by enacting that no debt shall be recoverable which shall be contracted by an undergraduate (or *minor* generally), for which the tradesman cannot show a written permission from the father, (or guardian), stating the precise amount to which credit is to be allowed to his son (or ward), within such and such periods of time. The lending of money should be made illegal, even if the debt be subsequently acknowledged by the contractor. In the German Universities, if I am not misinformed, strict checks are enforced on tradesmen by the law; and strong as may be the objection to legislate for a class, I cannot but think that the very exceptional circumstances in which students at a University are placed, go far to justify exceptional legislation for their protection.

Money lenders.

Legislative aid necessary.

To the better-disposed undergraduates the regulations of the University undoubtedly afford considerable protection. The quarterly returns have the effect of bringing under their notice, and that of their friends, the actual amount of their expenditure; whereas, if their bills were permitted to run on to the end of the year, it might not unfrequently be found that they had inadvertently exceeded the means at their disposal.

The tradesmen's bills admitted into the quarterly accounts of the tutors are those for all articles of clothing, for groceries, for furniture, books and stationery, and medical attendance. As the *items* of these accounts are included in the tradesmen's books, it is obvious that the tutor will frequently obtain, by their perusal, an important insight into the habits and characters of his pupils. The advantage to the tradesman consists, I suppose, in the greater security of payment; bad debts of this class being, according to my experience, of rare occurrence.

Tradesmen's Bills.

3. In Trinity College the number of lecturers (or, as they are called, tutors and assistant-tutors), has been augmented since the accession of the present Master, from nine or ten to thirteen. As regards the mathematical lectures, the students are divided in the second Term of their first year into two classes, and in the third Term into three classes. In the latter Term they are classified without distinction of "sides." Throughout the whole of the second and third academical years, the students are lectured in three classes, according to proficiency, also without distinction of "sides."

Lecturers.

With regard to the conditions of attendance, the students are compelled to be present at two lectures daily during the whole of their first year. In the second year, attendance is so far compulsory, that every student is obliged to frequent *one* lecture at least. Many will attend two and even three lectures daily; and with regard to the higher classical lectures, no compulsion is found necessary or expedient. In the third year, the rule is the same, but it is not so strictly enforced, and attendance is found to vary according to the popularity and efficiency of the lecturer. The majority of the "reading-men" attend regularly, and of those not candidates for honours, many are glad to avail themselves of the lectures on the "Poll" subjects, mathematical and classical. Others are excused, on the ground of having to attend the lectures of University professors; others again, on the score of inability to keep pace with the rest, in mathematics. Notwithstanding the various causes of exemption, I find that more than half of the third year students under my own superintendance, attend regularly at least one College lecture daily.

Attendance on Lectures.

From this statement it will be perceived that the staff of lecturers is in this College fully adequate to the requirements of the *mathematical* examinations both for honours and ordinary degrees. Perhaps a little more might be done in the way of preparing students for classical honours. Many of the best scholars among my pupils avail themselves to a very limited extent of private instruction, being content with the classical lectures of the College tutors and the Greek professor. If, as I think ought to be the case, the University had two or three, instead of one classical professor, all would be done which the most exacting students could require.

College Staff.

I have hitherto said nothing of any preparation for the moral and natural sciences examinations. For the former, I can see no difficulty in providing instruction supplementary to that of the University professors, should such be found necessary or expedient. The demand, when it arises, will create the needful supply. With regard to the natural sciences, there may be greater difficulty, though, if the professors will lecture with a view to the examination, it may be long before the need of additional college instruction is felt.

Examinations.

4. Private tutors usually receive 14*l.* for a Term's instruction: 30*l.* for the long, and 10*l.* for the Christmas vacation. For these sums a pupil is entitled to an hour's instruction daily, if he think proper to claim it; or to two hours, and in some cases more, if he prefer attending with a class. A practice has lately become prevalent, of reading with a tutor *alternate days*. This is called by the undergraduates "taking a half-tutor;" and in such cases the payment is reduced one-half. I have no precise *data* on which to found a calculation of the average

Private Tutors.

Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A.

annual expense incurred by students for private tuition: but I think I shall not be far from the mark if I assert, that of the pupils under my care few during the academical year spend more than 21*l.* upon tutors. The exceptions are to be found among the candidates for the *highest* mathematical honours, with whom it has become a fashion to read in large classes, with a certain distinguished mathematical tutor, not of this College. The entire addition to their academical expenses arising from this cause amounts, I understand, to 144*l.*, for which they receive instruction during two academical years, and two long vacations.

Average Expenses of a Pensioner.

It is very difficult for me to estimate the average actual expenditure of a pensioner even at this college, much more throughout the University. Speaking generally, I should say that at Trinity it varied from 150*l.* to 250*l.* per annum; the former being rather a low, the latter a high average. Some spend less than 150*l.*, others more than 250*l.* I suppose that few students would be inclined to add so large an *item* to their total expenditure as 144*l.*, unless they or their friends regarded it in the light of an investment, to be repaid with interest in the form of Fellowships, which in all Colleges, except this, are usually bestowed upon those candidates who have obtained the highest place in the "Tripos." The number of pupils whom I admit annually ranges between forty-five and fifty, and of these, I do not think that more than three or four seek the assistance of the gentleman in question. The rest are in the habit of resorting to a private tutor occasionally, and in the majority of instances, to a "half-tutor." When consulted, I usually recommend the latter. Of those to whom success in the University is not an object, or by whom it would be unattainable if it were, and who naturally form the majority, few I should think, spend more than 100*l.* upon private tuition, during the whole three years and a half of their academical course.

Private Tuition.

Besides the very distinguished gentleman to whom I have alluded, I could enumerate some half-dozen eminent mathematicians, who may be said to make "the office of private tutor a permanent and professional occupation." Of distinguished *classical* scholars, but one answers to the description of a professional private tutor. I frequently recommend the more distinguished classical scholars to read with this gentleman for a Term or two towards the end of their academical career, and I should be sorry to see my pupils deprived of the opportunity of profiting by the instructions of so eminent a teacher.

6. Besides the professional tutors described above, there exists a third class, familiarly known under the appellation of "poll-tutors," answering to the "Répétiteurs,"* who prepare students for the degrees conferred by the University of Paris, and to an analogous class, who, as I am informed, carry on a prosperous trade in preparing medical students for the examinations at the colleges in London. This class has unhappily become more numerous in the University since the year 1838, when the Senate issued a new programme of studies for "undergraduates not candidates for honours," including a variety of subjects not previously required from such persons. It would be invidious to characterize tutors of this description; suffice it to say, that their services are commonly sought in the terms or vacations immediately preceding the "previous examination" and the examination for the B.A. degree, *i. e.*, during the Lent Term of the second, and the Michaelmas Term and Christmas vacation of the fourth year of residence; and that, so far as I know, their classes consist mainly of persons of idle habits or inferior abilities, who have neglected or refused to profit by the opportunities of instruction afforded them in the lectures to which they have given a compulsory attendance. I consider the existence of such a class of tutors as a nearly unmixed evil.

7. I doubt extremely the expediency of re-enacting this grace, even in a modified form. I think the shortening of the time of residence alluded to in (13) would do away with some of the grosser features of the private tutor system, at least in the case of those who are not candidates for honours. I have always entertained a strong objection to the introduction of such subjects as Scripture and Ecclesiastical History into a general examination, like that for B.A. These subjects were, I believe, originally introduced out of deference to certain prelates of the Church; but, however well-intended, I believe their effect on the undergraduates to be injurious in practice. They certainly throw much additional employment into the hands of the "poll tutor," and I think they ought to be discontinued.

With regard to candidates for mathematical honours, the rule might be a good one, if it could be rigidly enforced. The fact of its having fallen into desuetude is a proof of the extreme difficulty of securing its observance.

As regards the classical examinations, I should be well content if students were debarred from resorting to tutors during the month or two immediately preceding the examination.

Poor Students.

8. In this College there are now 72 scholarships, and 16 sizarships. The value of both has been increased by the College within the last five years, and the number of the former has been recently augmented by gifts and bequests from Fellows and others, aided by the College. Both scholarships and sizarships vary in value according to the length of residence of those who enjoy them; the former being worth from 40*l.* to 50*l.*, the latter from 50*l.* to 70*l.* per annum. The selection of scholars is made from the whole body of undergraduates, excluding the Fellow-Commoners, that of the sizars from those who are entered as subsizars. The scholars are selected after an examination held in the Easter vacation of each year; the subsizars succeed to sizarships in the order in which they stand in the first three classes of the first College examination. When vacancies take place at an earlier period, the freshmen subsizars are subjected to a special examination, and the most meritorious selected to be sizars.

It would be contrary to the express direction of our statutes to choose students for the enjoyment of these emoluments without regard to merit and superior attainments. It would

* A few years ago, Mr. James Heywood, M.P., printed a pamphlet containing curious and interesting details respecting this department of literary industry in Paris.

Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A.

also, in my opinion, be extremely detrimental to the students themselves, and injurious to the discipline and reputation of the College. In the case of *sizars*, the poverty of the candidates is sufficiently secured by the name they bear, coupled as that is with certain slight and not invidious marks of inferiority, without which it would be quite impossible to prevent the intrusion of candidates from the wealthier classes. The *scholarships* are open to rich and poor alike; but it is provided, that in case of equality the poorer candidate shall be preferred.

College or Hall for Poor Students.

A College such as that described in this question could hardly be self-supported. The students would necessarily consist of persons of inferior attainments, and the same description would probably apply to their instructors. The experiment has been tried on a smaller scale in the recently founded University of Durham. Whether, if it should seem expedient to the Senate to create a class of poor "students in theology," in order to meet the increasing exigencies of the Church, it might not be expedient also to encourage the foundation of a College or Hall for their special reception, is a question which deserves consideration. The danger to be guarded against would be, that persons able to afford a more complete and expensive education might avail themselves of the privileges of shorter residence, which would probably be accorded to the class of students alluded to. In this way a door would be opened to the entrance of a large number of comparatively uneducated ministers into the Church.

For students in arts, I think that such a College would afford an *inferior* education, and I think it extremely unlikely that it would be frequented by any large number of such persons. The whole sum at present paid for tuition by persons of the class of sizars is 3*l.* per annum. In a College without endowments, a much larger sum than this would be required, in order to remunerate the Principal and Tutor. (At Bishop Hatfield's College in Durham 15*l.* is paid.) Sizars' apartments are rated in Trinity College at 10*l.* or 12*l. per annum*, and I cannot see any probability that in the supposed College they could be let at a much lower rate. If students were admitted as pensioners, the College would become the receptacle of the idle and ill-prepared; of those, in fact, who despaired of attaining the advantages of the endowed foundations. If I am not much misinformed, the history of some of the smaller Halls in another University would be found to confirm this opinion.

Examinations.

9. The *University* examinations for the degrees in question are but two. Their nature is fully described in the Cambridge Calendar. Of the examinations at this College, I enclose a printed list, with the particulars required.*

I think the frequency and difficulty of our examinations could not be increased with advantage. It has been affirmed that the previous examination, instituted some 25 years ago, had the effect of diminishing the attendance on the lectures of the then Professor of Modern History. It does not, however, prevent the present distinguished Professor of that science from drawing to his lecture a crowded and attentive audience. Any harm which may have been done by the examination in question, has, I conceive, been amply compensated by the grace of 1848, making it compulsory on all persons not candidates for mathematical honours to attend one course at least of Professorial lectures, and to obtain a certificate of having passed an examination on the subject of such course. The institution of the two new Triposes is also working favourably in the same direction. My own opinion is, that audiences might be found for a much larger than the present staff of Professors in the University; in fact that an increased supply would create a more extensive demand.

Matriculation Examination.

10. At Trinity, there is such an examination, which has not been found to diminish the number of applicants for admission. If a *general* examination of this kind were instituted, the utmost care would be necessary in the selection of Examiners, who ought to be persons of judgment, experience, and superior, or even first-rate attainments. It would otherwise operate as an encouragement to extra-academical "cramming" by hireling tutors. The *general* cultivation of candidates for admission would be sacrificed to the *special* preparation required for this particular examination. The tutors of this College are aware that this is no imaginary danger, though from the circumstance that its numbers are in a great degree recruited from the superior class of schools, the evil is not felt so much as it would be in the case of an University examination for the same purpose.

As regards the public schools, such an examination might have the effect of ensuring a greater degree of attention to the elements of mathematics than that which, at present, exists in many of them. But it might also induce a considerable number of distinguished *classical* scholars to proceed to another University where no mathematical test is exacted on admission.

I am informed that at the University of Bonn no student is admitted until he has passed an examination in English or French. Substituting German for English, I think the same rule would be very advantageous at Cambridge.

Inducements to leave Cambridge held out to College Officers.

11. The changes enumerated in this question have undoubtedly been injurious to the University. Able men are driven from us, not so much in consequence of the inadequacy of the remuneration received by tutors and other College officers, as by the absence of any outward inducement to devote themselves to literary or scientific pursuits as the business of their lives. Many would be retained if there were a prospect of obtaining *permanent* offices in the University, Professorships for instance, unclogged with the conditions of remaining celibate and entering into holy orders. The natural substitute for the ecclesiastical preferments, the prospect of which in former times kept many able men among us, would be the creation of additional Professorships. An increase in the proportion of lay to clerical Fellowships would be a natural corollary to this proceeding (it being provided that such lay Fellows should lose their Fellowships in case of non-residence).

* As this list appears in Dr. Whewell's Evidence, p. 208, it is here omitted.

Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A.

Increase of Professorships.

The creation of such a body of Professors may seem a visionary scheme, and it is with some hesitation I propound it. The only chance I see of its realization is this; let powers be given to every College to convert a certain number of its Fellowships into Professorships, a number proportionate to the amount of its resources, or let it have power, without diminishing the number of Fellows, to institute well-paid Professorships, reserving to itself a voice in the nomination of the Professors. A precedent exists in this College, which, shortly after its foundation, was called upon to pay an annual stipend of 40*l.* to the Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, in addition to maintenance and chambers in College.

12. I do not admit the existence of such deficiency in this College (as appears from the answer to Question 3).

Terms.

13. It is probable that a proposal will shortly be laid before the Senate to apply for the necessary powers in order to diminish the number of terms required for B.A. to nine of actual residence, and I should give such a proposal my cordial support. If carried, as I trust and believe it will be, any change required in the succession of examinations alluded to would be provided for without difficulty by a syndicate appointed for the purpose. I think the proportion of each Term required to be kept ought in this case to be increased. Both regulations would tend to strengthen the discipline of the Colleges, as regards attendance at lectures, and in other respects. To diminish the length of the vacations would be unnecessary—to diminish it materially would be equivalent to increasing the expenses of a University education to an inconvenient extent.

Residence during Vacation.

14. In this College, the indulgence in question is accorded to those students who hold scholarships or sizarships on the foundations; and to those who, having punctually conformed to the discipline of the College, have also obtained a place in the first class at one of the annual College examinations. During the vacation such students are required to attend chapel daily, and to be in College every evening before the closing of gates at 10 o'clock. I am disposed to think that the practice of forming reading-parties elsewhere is not increasing. I am unable to give the statistics of such parties, as they are usually formed without the intervention of the College Tutors; but, if I may speak from general impression, I should say that the proportion of students who spend their vacation in this way is not considerable, and that it is rather diminishing than the contrary. I cannot say that I have a strong opinion either in favour of the practice or against it. When the expense can be afforded, it is obviously very conducive to health; and if the locality be judicially chosen, it need not be unfavourable to the industry and morals of the pupils. Ordinary care on the part of parents, in the selection of the Tutor and place of sojourn, is sufficient to prevent the probability of great abuses.

Lodging-houses.

15. Of the students in this College nearly three-fifths reside in lodgings in the town during the Michaelmas Term, and about one-half during the rest of the year.

Of the conditions imposed on every licensed keeper of lodgings, the three following are the most important:—

1. That he procure the written permission of the College Tutor of the undergraduate who may wish to engage apartments in his house.
2. That he will not permit any breakfast, dinner, or supper to be conveyed into the rooms of such undergraduate without a written order from his Tutor.
3. That the street door of the house shall be locked at 10 o'clock, P.M.; and that a paper shall be left every morning at the Porter's Lodge of the College, containing a statement of the precise hour of the preceding night (after 10 o'clock), at which every lodger may have entered the house. No lodger being allowed to leave the house after the hour of 10.

Of these regulations the second is found the hardest to enforce; and its violation is the most rarely detected.

The first is, so far as I am aware, uniformly complied with.

The third, there is reason to fear, is partially disobeyed by some among the lodging-house keepers. I do not think that any habitually omit to make the returns required; but I think it not unlikely that in some instances the lodger is represented as having come in at an earlier hour than the true one. The evil, however, supposing it to exist, is not so great in practice as might be supposed. For instance, if an undergraduate—to put an extreme case—should be reported during a whole week to have returned to his lodgings at 11 o'clock (meaning before 12) each night, when, in fact, he did not come home until after 12 or 1 o'clock, a Tutor of ordinary penetration will not fail to draw his own inferences from the appearance of such undergraduate's "gate-bills," as the returns in question are called. He will infer the neglect of study from the false, as confidently as he could from true returns.

It is fair to observe, that *many* respectable lodging-house keepers are exempt from all suspicion of such evasions; and that those who are so exempt are invariably recommended by the Tutors. When such an offence is detected, it is visited by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors with the suspension or withdrawal of the offender's licence.

The discipline exercised by the Proctors operates as a check upon the lodging-house keepers in two ways. In the first place, these officers are in the habit, during their nocturnal rounds, of trying the doors of the lodging-houses, in order to ascertain whether they are really locked after 10. One person was called to account by a Pro-proctor in the course of last Term, for a violation of his engagement in this particular. Secondly, when they are so unfortunate as to meet with a gownsman in improper company, they not unfrequently report the occurrence to the authorities of the College, specifying the hour at which it happened.

The lodging-house keepers are also deterred from false returns by the fact that the porters mark the hour at which students pass through the gates of the College on their way to their lodgings.

Regulations like these, if they do not render false returns impossible, undoubtedly render them unsafe. Without going so far as to assert that the control exercised on the students in the town is in all respects so great as that to which those in College are subjected, I think that the difference is not so great as persons unacquainted with the working of regulations of this description are apt to suppose. *Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A.*

(Signed) W. H. THOMPSON,
Tutor of Trinity College.

Answers from the Rev. E. Warter, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College. *Rev. E. Warter, M.A.*

Magdalene College, Cambridge,
June 27, 1851.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

In reply to a series of questions forwarded to me as Tutor of this College, on the 18th of February, 1851, I beg to state that I have already, in replying to another set of questions issued December 20, 1850, given my opinion and such information as I possess on many of the heads or queries contained in the second document. However I will take the questions in order and again touch briefly on each.

In reply to Question 1, I would say, that it does not appear to me either practicable or desirable to diminish very materially the necessary expenses of a residence in College, so long as we contemplate the old Universities continuing to be the resort of those classes in this country to which the students have hitherto generally belonged; and now that so many new seats of learning are being established, there is no sufficient reason, in my opinion, for altering the character of the old. The provision of some new degree, such as that of a Licentiate in Divinity, requiring a much shorter residence (which I trust to be embodied in the revised statutes of the University), would be in itself practically a great reduction in the expense of a College course, and meet the increasing calls and exigencies of the Church, while the class of students, who come to the University, as preparatory to other professions, may, I think fairly be expected to submit to such payments, for the most part as are at present required. The question of degree-fees, &c., is of course distinct from the above, and may probably be *re-considered* with advantage. Expenses.

If I understand the latter part of Question 1, I am not aware that any privileges are conceded either to College tradesmen or servants in our own body, which have the effect of increasing such expenses.

2. I am not aware that a College Tutor can impose *any* check on the supply of goods to his pupils by any tradesmen *out of Cambridge;* but I think this might be effected by some such enactment as I have hinted at already in reply to a former series of questions. I do not, however, conceive that the *University itself* could pass any effective grace against such a class. The mere exclusion of such people from College walls is of course no remedy. As regards the *local* tradesman, the fact of his being *now* obliged to make a return of all bills contracted over 5*l.* each quarter, puts the Tutor in possession of such knowledge as enables him to prevent his pupil running into any great excess beyond what may be done *in a single Term.* Most respectable tradesmen do give the Tutor information, in case they see any great extravagance even during *this short space of time;* but probably some further steps might be taken by the University itself to remedy even this. If the parents or guardians of youths neglect such information, when forwarded to the Tutor, they have only to thank themselves. I need hardly add that these regulations are only of recent date. The danger, however, from the London tradesman and Jew require some further legislation, and from *some other* quarter. In answer to Question 6 of series dated December 20, 1850, I have given a list of the tradesmen's bills and the amount admitted into the College bill. The tradesman himself is a gainer by this system of having his bills inserted in the Tutor's account; but unless the rule were that nothing beyond this sum should be recoverable under any circumstances, I do not see that much good can result to the pupil. At some Colleges the whole amount contracted is sent home in the Tutor's bill; but still, by an arrangement not uncommon, this does not secure an accurate return; and, under the new regulations, I see no advantage gained thereby, while it involves this evil—that it seems in some cases to recognise the debt. Credit.

3. The first part of this question has been answered by me under No. 5, of December 20, 1850. The attendance at all lectures except the Voluntary Classical Lecture, is as far as possible compulsory. Neither our own College, nor any other in the University, *in my opinion*, has or can afford a staff sufficiently complete to provide for the entire course of public instruction, or to prepare the Students for the different College and University Examinations, under our present system; and the consequence is that a great portion of the instruction is supplied by private Tutors. Attendance on lectures.

4. Private Tutors are either what is called whole or half; that is, their pupils attend them either every or every other day, and for either 14*l.* or 7*l.* per Term accordingly. Some Tutors receive 10*l. for the half-pupil*, and formerly *Fellows of Trinity* used to receive 20*l.* per Term (from the valuable assistance, I presume, they were supposed to render to their private pupils); but whether such is at present the case I am not aware. Those engaged in the public tuition of their College also have generally received the 20*l.* per Term. What the sum generally paid for a short vacation may be, I do not know; but the whole pupil pays 30*l.* or 40*l.* for the long vacation, and the half-pupil 15*l.* or 20*l.* Some private Tutors take their pupils singly, and for an hour; others by classes; and I should say that there are *very few* candidates for the higher honours of the University Private Tutors.

Rev. E. Warter, M.A.

who do not avail themselves of the assistance of private tuition either in the Classical or Mathematical department.

6. A similarly organized system of private tuition exists also for those students who are not candidates for honours; and unless the University as a body (for I do not believe in the admission examinations which I hear of in certain Colleges) establishes some test prior to residence, it will be no easy matter to supply the place of *this class* of private Tutors for the very ill-prepared men who are to be found at present in almost every College.

7. I do not think the prohibition here alluded to can be practically carried out, so long as private Tutors for pupils in residence continue in the University. The remedy I would suggest will be found under Qu. 12.

Poor Students.

8. The little my own body is enabled to do for poor students has been already mentioned by me under Question 9, of the series dated December 20, 1850. I have always been of opinion that the establishment of a Hall or College for poor students, to be maintained on the lowest possible scale of expenditure, would be preferable to a general reduction on a larger scale of the necessary expenses of a University education; but I have never seen any practicable plan put forth, though many have been suggested.

Examinations.

9. The first part of this question I have in some part replied to under No. 5, of December 20, 1850. I considered that both our University Examinations for the ordinary degrees, and some of our College Examinations, are too much of a *lanx satura;* and that the latter do often interfere with habits of independent study. In fact I consider the present Examination for the ordinary B.A. degree to be, from its confused, mixed, and imperfect nature, most objectionable; and I trust that the day is not far distant when, in spite of the strong opposition of some of our leading authorities, and the natural prejudices of others, all this will be remodelled. I approve of what *many have suggested*, that there should be one general B.A. degree to be taken by all at the end of the third year of residence; that for this, three Examinations should be required, one at the end of each academical year, and that the third should complete the course. By this means the subjects might be subdivided and classified, and the non-reading men (as they are quaintly called) be compelled to work regularly, and not devote the Easter Term to boating and cricketing only.

I would at the same time leave the Honour Examinations just as they are, and so rid candidates of the *unequal* burdens which at present press upon them. I am aware that there would be many difficulties in detail, when one came to work out this plan; but I, for one, do not fear but they would be soon surmounted, and a healthy system introduced. As regards the Professorial system, I believe, although I may be singular in my opinion, that it was better suited to the olden time than the present for particular instruction, although it is undoubtedly very valuable in other ways; but the recent alterations in our degree system will be the best test of this.

Matriculation examination.

10. I have already given an answer in part on this subject under Question 6. The result of a general University Examination would certainly give a stimulus to our public schools, and provincial private Tutors (the refuge for the very ignorant), in preparing their pupils more adequately for the University.

Means of securing the permanent residence of eminent men.

11. Although I am fully aware of the facts here mentioned, and that the quick succession and great youthfulness of College Tutors and officers have been decidedly detrimental to the good of the Colleges themselves, I have no remedy which I can venture to suggest, although there are those who tell us that Tutors and other permanent officers might be allowed to marry with advantage, and thus the services of many valuable men permanently secured to the University.

Private tuition.

12. Under this head I shall give my opinion on the subject of private tuition, inasmuch as it will constitute my answer to the question. I would then suppress private tuition altogether for resident students, and in lieu thereof restore to a certain extent the old system. I would in the first place either double or treble the public tuition (as a matter of ultimate economy), and then by means of this source of income employ the whole body of resident Fellows as a staff, distributing the different subjects in such a manner as to secure competent lecturers or teachers in each department; or in case the College did not supply such, I would call in assistance (as many Colleges do, to their credit, now-a days) from without. I would then turn the body of good private tutors into public ones, and entail a responsibility on them which at present they do not incur; at the same time they would have an additional reason for taking interest in their pupils. I am quite aware that it will be stated as an objection to my plan, that many men who come up to the University in a state of *great* ignorance, do ultimately, by aid of *these private* Tutors, succeed in obtaining a degree. My answer to this is, that they may avail themselves to any extent they please of such assistance elsewhere than in Cambridge during their vacations, and then the increased means of instruction provided (as I propose) in College would surely be sufficient for this class. For the Honour men there can be no question but the provision would be ample. I am quite aware that my plan or proposition is by no means well digested; but I am satisfied the detail might be worked out satisfactorily by abler heads than my own. I would further add, that in suggesting any such plan as the above, I do not for a moment mean to dispute or deny the valuable services of the class called "Private Tutors." I am quite aware that they comprehend the *most able and rising men* from time to time out of our resident members, and render most important service to the University; but I do wish to see them put in a different position, and all publicly employed in their respective Colleges during the Term. I was myself for some years engaged in the private tuition of Classical Honour men, and must ever retain a grateful recollection of the kindly expressions conveyed to me by many of my old pupils; and I

would not, therefore, wish such a body of men to be done away with, except, as I said above, they could be placed in a better position. *At present* the University would be *helpless* without them. For although all Tutors are not drones, the private Tutors are certainly working bees, and, I may add, get a fair portion of honey for winter. *Rev. E. Warter. M.A.*

13. As I have stated under Answer 9 I should like to see the resident terms reduced to nine; whether the term of admission should be done away with I am hardly prepared to say. There are those who think it gives time for inquiries and domestic communications to take place prior to residence, and therefore that it is of great use; but by the first plan we should get rid of the great inconvenience which arises in many ways from having four years in residence at once. As I have already stated, I would have three Examinations, one at the end of each academical year (doing away with the hodge-podge of the previous Examination of the Lent Term), and after the third Examination the men should be in the position of commencing Bachelors. Those who purposed to become candidates for the Honor Triposes should be examined at the usual time, and either be compelled or not (as might be deemed best) to reside during the ensuing Michaelmas Term. I do not think any great inconvenience would arise from the presence of the reading men of a fourth year in this term. Resident terms.

I believe a majority of the governing body of the University are in favour of a lengthened residence, and would wish to have *two-thirds* of the Term kept by every student, instead of the major part as at present.

14. Whenever a Fellow resides in College during the long vacation, those students, to whom the College is disposed from their steady habits and good conduct to give special permission, are allowed to remain in College and have the use of their rooms, but with this understanding, that they are, for *any irregularity* in respect of gates or otherwise, at once sent out of residence. From experience I can say, that I believe more is done during a long vacation by those who are permitted to remain in College than by those who join reading parties elsewhere. I myself tried both plans, and much doubt the extent of benefit which attends the latter. Residence during vacation.

15. A few of our students do from time to time reside in lodgings in the town, and I have no reason to believe that any great evil arises out of it. The penalty which falls on a lodging-house keeper for breaking the University rules is so heavy, that I suspect they are *very rarely* found to make false returns, or in any way gratify a student in anything forbidden at the risk of losing their license; and, moreover, the giving of this license, in the first instance, is a sort of guarantee for the respectability of the house. Still there are certainly greater temptations than within the walls of a College, and perhaps some further inspection or discipline than that which the Proctors can at present possibly exercise would be found wholesome: for instance, an especial officer might be appointed to have the regulation and management of these matters, and such a suggestion has, I believe, already emanated from some quarters, but it is a subject on which the Tutors of larger Colleges are much more competent than myself to speak, and therefore I shall say no more on this head. Lodging-houses.

16. In reply to the last question, I can only add, that probably what I have already suggested will be thought far too much, and too redolent of rash and hasty legislation, and therefore I shall close the subject.

I am, my Lord and Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
(Signed) EDWARD WARTER.

P.S. I have received a list of questions in reference to the College libraries, and also to the management of the Pitt Press. Our Librarian has undertaken to answer the former, and I shall therefore leave it in his hands; absence frem College will, for some time, prevent me from sending any information I might feel justified in giving in relation to the latter.

Answers from the Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

Trinity College Lodge, Dec. 5, 1850.

The discipline of the University, as distinct from the discipline of the Colleges, is provided for by the privileges conferred upon the University for the purpose of discipline, and by the University officers who act in virtue of these privileges. Discipline.

It does not appear that the means thus provided for preserving good order and good morals in the University, so far as such discipline can preserve them, have been found greatly deficient, till we come to very recent times. But it is apprehended that some of the ancient privileges of the University, which were very valuable for such purposes, have been weakened, or destroyed, by recent laws and judicial decisions; so that, for instance, the University has no longer the undoubted power, which it has hitherto been supposed to possess, of preventing assemblages of persons which may be injurious to order and decency, such as those which are collected by exhibitors of wild beasts, horsemanship, and the like.*

Also the power which is exercised by the proctors of apprehending or removing suspected women in the streets, and of entering houses of ill-fame for the like purposes, has of late been found more difficult to exercise, in consequence of a growing jealousy of such deviations from common law.

* At least the authority of the University in such matters has of late been allowed to be disobeyed with impunity.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

This difficulty has been much increased by the want of cooperation between the University and the town in supporting and directing the police; and by the existence of other subjects of contention between these two bodies.

Expenses.

The alleged expensiveness of a University education may be regarded as coming under the head of discipline; and is undeniably a matter deeply affecting the beneficial influence of the University. On this subject a few remarks may be made.

The expensiveness of students at the University is in a great measure the act of the students themselves, not in consequence of, but in spite of the measures taken by the University and by Colleges. The necessary College bills are everywhere small. The additional expenses incurred by students, for dress, luxuries, entertainments and amusements, may be very large, and are very difficult to control.

The amount of such expenses depends very much upon the previous habits of the students, as formed in their own families, and at the schools where they have been; and upon the conduct of their parents and friends. When a student has been accustomed to expensive habits at home, and at school, as is very often the case, it is very difficult to prevent such habits at College, where he is necessarily less closely and constantly subjected to control.

Parents.

Nor can it be proper to conceal the fact, that the conduct of parents and friends very often greatly increases the difficulty of controlling the expenses of students disposed to be extravagant. Such guardians of our young men, often, though loud in their complaints of their extravagance, and of the College and University authorities for not preventing it, are not ready to aid the authorities in enforcing measures really effectual for that purpose, either by making the payment of tradesmen's bills dependent upon there being a proper reserve in the credit given, or by removing from the University a student when he shows a disposition to be extravagant, or by pleading his minority in cases where this may be reasonable, or by assisting the authorities in other measures for controlling extravagant expense.

Checks to extravagance.

Nevertheless, measures have been adopted by the University, which, if steadily persisted in, will produce a good effect in controlling unreasonable expenses, or at least in making them known in time to the guardians of our students. It has been ordered by the University that not only the tradesmen's bills which are "taken in" and paid through the Tutors shall be thus, term by term, made known to the parents; but that all tradesmen whatever in Cambridge who have claims against any of the students, shall every term give a statement of the amount of their claims to the respective Tutors. The penalty for not doing this is, that the offending tradesman be "discommoned;" which penalty has already been inflicted in several instances.

This measure has been much complained of as a hardship by the Cambridge tradesmen; but it is plain that it is only a hardship upon those who wish that students should contract debts, unknown to their Tutors and parents. Nevertheless, in the present temper of the town with regard to the University, the execution of such a rule is likely to be represented as an oppressive proceeding.

Clandestine extravagance.

This measure, however effective it may be, cannot absolutely prevent clandestine extravagance; for there is now so easy an intercourse with London tradesmen, that the students may incur debts with them to a great amount; and in such cases, it does not appear what means, either of detection or of punishment, the University possesses. It may be recommended, as a point for consideration to the legislative friends of the University, whether anything can be done to obviate this evil.

Private tuition.

There is one article of expense connected with the studies of the place, which might probably be materially diminished with advantage to the students, if the means of doing this could be found; namely, Private Tuition; which, in the extent to which it is now carried, injures the education of our students, both by removing them from the beneficial influence of public and responsible Professors and Tutors, and public lecture rooms, to the influence of private and irresponsible teachers, whose instructions have no higher aim than success in examinations; and also by preventing that salutary intellectual discipline which arises from the student having to overcome difficulties for himself.

Considering the imperfect preparation for University and College studies with which many students come to College, it would probably not be desirable to prohibit private tutors in the early part of the student's residence in Cambridge. But it would be a great improvement in the educational influence of the place, if private tuition during the latter portion of the student's residence could be prevented; and in this way, a considerable amount of expense also would be saved to the students; since at present almost all of them engage private tutors.

The University has, at various times, legislated against the practice of students reading with private tutors in the latter part of their Undergraduateship; and there is a Grace prohibiting the practice for the last six months of this period, passed May 19th 1824, and still, as I conceive, in force. It has not, however, been recently enforced. In what manner it could now be carried into effect, or any similar and more extensive regulation established and made effective, I do not here pretend to say: but it is not too much to assert that such a regulation would be highly advantageous, both to the intellectual and the pecuniary interests of the students.

MY LORD, *Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, December* 19, 1850. *Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.*

I AM induced, by the kindness with which your Lordship has acknowledged the few remarks which I ventured to make on the subject of the control of the expenses of students at the University, to offer a few additional remarks on the same subject.

I cannot help again stating, as one of the most important considerations bearing upon this subject, that it will be very difficult, and probably impossible, to control effectually the expenses of students at the University, when they have been accustomed to habits of expense at school not sufficiently controlled by their parents. I have been given to understand that the expenses of a schoolboy at one of our great schools are often 200*l.* a-year or more. I do not think, so long as this is the case, it will be likely that the same schoolboys, removed as students to the Univerity, will cost their friends less. I have heard on the best authority, that at one of our great schools the Master asked the parents of his boys to join him in enforcing *effectual* measures for preventing the boys incurring debts with the tradesmen, and that the parents univerally, with hardly an exception, would not give their assistance to such measures. The same is the case, as I have before said, very generally at the University; and so long as it is the case, it will be impossible to control the expenses of students materially. Expenses.

The principal means which the University has of controlling the expenses of students, so far as their debts to tradesmen are concerned, reside in the power of discommoning or otherwise punishing tradesmen who are too facile in giving credit to the students, or who do not give notice to the tutors of debts contracted by the students, as the University rule now requires. The enforcement of this rule in particular cases is attended with difficulties; the evidence can only be obtained in peculiar cases; any additional facility in inflicting the punishment on the tradesmen would not be likely to be abused, and would be likely to aid in checking the evil.

The expenses of students arising from payments to their College are small, and (so far at least as the expense of tuition is concerned) could not be diminished without being made quite disproportionately small in comparison with all other educational payments, and inefficient for providing adequate instruction for the students. As it is, the emoluments of the Tutors and Assistant Tutors in Colleges, even in the greatest Colleges, are not more than one-third or one-fourth of the emoluments of men of equal distinction engaged in the great schools. I do not think, therefore, that the payments for tuition and the like could be properly diminished.

The principal other payments to the Colleges are for food; and these are, in very few instances, *necessarily* considerable; some of them, however, for instance, the cook's bills, may become serious when the student is luxurious or too hospitable. In some Colleges there are rules limiting such expenses, but such rules, if made very rigid, are almost unavoidably evaded. It appears to be desirable that the student should be constantly apprised (for instance, by weekly bills) of the expenses which he is thus incurring. This mode of warning has already been adopted at some Colleges, and will probably be extended to others.

A considerable portion of the expenses of students commonly arises from their amusements, and in these they are naturally very little under the control of the officers of their College. Perhaps some moderation in such matters might be produced, if the places of their sports were more closely connected with the Colleges and the University; if, for instance, there were in the fields behind the principal great Colleges a cricket-ground, a fives' wall, and the like. Such arrangements appear to have been connected with the Colleges at a former period.

I shall be glad if the above remarks in any degree fall in with the views of the Commissioners.

I am, my Lord,
Your very faithful and obedient servant,
The Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) W. WHEWELL.

MY LORD, *Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, March* 22, 1851.

I HAVE received, with the date "Cambridge University Commission, February 18, 1851," a series of questions respecting University and College matters, which, perhaps, I may describe, for the sake of distinction, as "questions respecting expenses and teaching." Upon these I beg to be allowed to remark, as I have remarked upon former sets of questions, that they refer to matters which are, as law, reason, and the interests of the University require, regulated by College and University authorities, and cannot be regulated by any external power, without superseding such authorities, and introducing confusion and mischief. If these questions, therefore, are answered by persons holding office in the University, it can only be with a view of gratifying curiosity; which course they may take the more readily as there is, on such points, nothing which the University need wish to conceal; and on some of the points, the effect of a rightly directed public opinion may be a beneficial auxiliary to existing rules.

I must, however, be allowed to add, that the questions contained in this and accompanying lists are so numerous and comprehensive, and my time so much occupied with important employments, that I can by no means undertake to answer the whole or any considerable part of these questions, and must content myself with making such remarks as the questions suggest to me. I am the less reluctant to give this imperfect reply, inasmuch as I do not doubt that your Lordship will find it easy to obtain answers on all the definite and positive parts of the subject.

I will number my remarks with reference to the queries which suggest them.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

Expenses.

1. To the inquiry, whether there are any privileges conceded to College tradesmen and servants which have the effect of increasing the expenses of students, I reply that I know of none. But I must say further, that if I knew of any privileges of College tradesmen or servants which increased the expenses of students without some equivalent advantage gained, I should not report them to any extraneous party, but should, with the assistance of the College, suppress such privileges. Examinations of the College arrangements have repeatedly and recently been made for this purpose. I may add, that if your Lordship will refer to the statement of the necessary College expenses which I sent a short time ago, you will perceive from the moderate amount of the whole, that they cannot be *much* increased by any such cause as is here referred to.

As to the possibility of diminishing the *ordinary* expenses of College students (which appears from the context to be what is meant in Question 1 by "necessary" expenses), I have already offered some remarks, of which the most important may be thus summed up:—the great obstacles to the diminution of the College expenses of students are, *first*, the conduct of parents who will rarely co-operate heartily with the College authorities in measures which tend to reduce the expenses; they wish their sons to be on a level in dress and company-keeping with rich men, and are pleased to complain of the College authorities, as if the expense were their fault: *second*, expensive habits begin at school; if boys cost 200*l.* or 300*l.* a-year at Eton or Harrow, they are not likely to live on less at Cambridge: *third*, Cambridge tradesmen resist as much as they can all rules tending to limit expense of students.

Credit.

2. I can suggest nothing better, in the way of checking the excessive credit given to students by Cambridge tradesmen, than the rule lately made by the Heads of Colleges, that all dealers to whom students owe debts send, every term, a statement of the amount to the Tutor. This rule has been especially disobeyed, I am informed, by the horse-dealers; a fact the more to be regretted, inasmuch as, in their case, the refusal of too great credit could not generally drive the students to London dealers.

Lectures.

3. I send herewith (A) a schedule of the lectures given in the College, which schedule is followed in its main features every year. I conceive that the lectures so given would be sufficient for students of ordinary capacity and preparation, if they were resorted to with that intention, the lecturers being always willing to explain special difficulties when applied to specially "after lecture." But, undoubtedly, a large portion of the students seek the assistance of private tutors in addition to the lectures.

Private Tuition.

4, 5, 6, and 7 refer to the habit existing in the University of the students employing the assistance of private tutors, and to the effects of that habit. In my publication respecting "Cambridge Education," to which I have already taken the liberty of referring your Lordship, I have made several remarks upon this subject, which I see no occasion to alter. I send the book, and beg particularly to refer to Articles 154, 155, 156, 157, and again to Articles 265, 266. I have, in Article 268, stated what appears to me to be the general result of a careful consideration of the subject, namely, that private tuition and its predominance over other modes of teaching, arise naturally from the exclusive prevalence of paper examinations; still more, if the system of selecting examiners be such that the examiners and the private tutors, taken collectively, form the same body, rapidly renewed by new accessions of successful prizemen. I have there stated what appear to me the most probable remedies for the evils of this state of things. In particular, I conceive that the restoration of oral examination as a part of the examination for honours would have that effect. I may add that I conceive that a beneficial result in this respect would be produced by having the examinations conducted by a Board of Examiners, slowly changing, instead of a body of examiners, each of whom is elected for the year only. I may say further, that as the ascendency of private tutors depends in a great measure on their belonging to the same class which supplies the examiners, so I conceive that additional influence and attractiveness could be given to the public lectures of University Professors and College tutors, if these classes of persons were made to supply a portion of the examiners by some permanent arrangement.

7. I have, in the "Cambridge Education," Article 269, and following, given an account of the steps taken by the University with regard to private tuition. The prohibitory grace of 1781 was repealed in part by successive steps, in 1807, 1815, and 1824; and by the last grace, still unrepealed, no student is allowed to obtain honours in his B.A. examination, who has had a private tutor within the *six months* previous. This grace is not acted on, and, I believe, never was enforced. It would not be difficult to enforce it by requiring a declaration from the student or his College tutor that it has not been violated; and I think that the actual enforcement of this grace would be beneficial, but it would go a very small way in suppressing the practice of private tuition, or even its gross abuses and evils.

Poor Students.

8. In this College there are sixteen sizarships, to which applicants are appointed according to merit. The value of these appointments may be considered as about 45*l.* a-year. From my knowledge of the history of those who have been sizars without possessing superior attainments, I am of opinion that it is no benefit in general, either to them or to society, to encourage such persons to come to College. The effect of a poor man's College, such as the question speaks of, would not, in my opinion, be beneficial.

The members of such a College would probably be for the most part rarely admitted into any University society but their own. They would feel themselves degraded by such exclusion, and would not participate in the effect which a University education produces upon most students, of giving them a knowledge of the tone of good English society. If, as seems to be implied in the question, the College were not endowed so as to offer prizes to the merit of its members in the form of fellowships, and the like, the members would be much worse off than a meritorious poor man is in the existing Colleges.

The number of Examinations.

9. The question with regard to the number of examinations would require some considerable

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

space to answer it fully, and appears to be inserted merely to serve as an introduction to the next question, Whether they are too many or too difficult? I do not think that, speaking generally, it can be said that the College examinations and the ordinary University examinations form too numerous or too difficult a series to be a good course of study. For the College lecturers prepare the students (or ought to do) for the College examinations, and the College examinations are made, in a good measure, a preparation for the University examinations. But the *University Scholarships*, and perhaps some other prizes, do appear to me very much to interfere with the possibility of a progressive and instructive course of reading; and they divert men's thoughts from the College course of study, which, for most students, is by far the best and most improving employment of their time. I must again beg leave to refer to my "Cambridge Education," Article 318.

It is certainly true that, as I have remarked, Article 257, the establishment of the "*Previous Examination*" appeared to thin the attendance at the Professors' Lecture Rooms. But this, a compulsory *Pass* examination, affects quite a different class of students from those who are commonly candidates for the University Scholarships.

It is worth notice, as showing to what an extent the competition for the University Scholarships disturbs the ordinary course of progressive study, that for a single scholarship, where one only can be elected, there are sometimes above 70 candidates. Many students like better writing in an examination what they do know, than learning anything more; and some run through such a constant series of examinations that it is scarcely possible they should make any progress such as requires continued study.

Matriculation Examination.

10. There is an *Initial Examination* at this College, and I conceive that it produces good effect. But I am not prepared at present to recommend an Initial *University* examination In the book on "Cambridge Education," Appendix xiii., are some reasons against such an examination, which appear to me very forcible. Our initial examination is principally useful as turning the attention of the tutors upon those students who are the worst prepared, but still who may be allowed to pass. With regard to the effect of an initial examination upon the schools, I do not think it would be beneficial. A single examination given once for all is a very bad test, either of knowledge or of training. If the requirements are made high, many very fit students will be rejected by accident; if it is made low, it will be futile. So far as it affects the systems of the schools, it will do them harm, as every attempt to make a long course of study bear upon a single examination must do. But probably it would not affect the schools much. They would soon learn the trick of it. Also, if the requirements implied the preparation which the best schools give, it would not be easy to go on in College teaching *progressively* from that point. The best scholars from the schools would have nothing to learn; and if there were any worse among the students, they would be behind the College lectures.

But in truth, the examiners (themselves probably coming from great schools) would not be found stern enough to go on rejecting resolutely all but very good scholars: nor would it be a benefit to the University if they did.

Inducements held out to distinguished men to leave the University.

11. The changes affecting men's prospects in the Law and in the Church, which are referred to in this Question, have not affected this College so as to prevent our obtaining, on every vacancy, persons well qualified to fill the more important College offices. But it is evident that, with the present very wide license of non-residence to Fellows, such causes might operate so as to draw away from College all the best qualified Fellows, if there were not some counteracting causes. I suppose that if the need were to occur, a Master of a College, with the other governing persons, might refuse to allow non-residence to such of the Fellows as should be wanted to carry on the business of the College, and that the Fellows would acquiesce in such restraint; or Fellows might be elected on condition of taking certain College offices, as is now sometimes done in some Colleges. But it would certainly be better if the necessity of such modes of proceeding could be obviated. Moreover, the new studies which have been introduced or encouraged of late by the Universities, may be thought to require the establishment of some corresponding studies in the Colleges, and thus we may need a new class of teachers. I do not think that any external power can guide the Colleges through difficulties of this kind, but it appears very likely that the independent action which is necessary to their life, and which generally finds a way out of their difficulties, might be aided by giving them some additional powers, of the same kind as those which several of the Colleges have obtained on particular occasions by special application to Government. Suppose, for instance, merely for the sake of illustration, it were made practicable for them to alter the conditions of tenure of some of their Fellowships; adding to the conditions certain duties of residence and instruction, and, in return, relaxing certain obligations, as Holy Orders and celibacy. By such a change, the commuted Fellows might really acquire the position of Professors, and even of University Professors; for there is no reason why their instruction should be confined to the members of their own College. And there would be a great advantage in providing in this manner a class of College Professors who might give instruction in the subjects of the New Triposes; since such instruction is needed, in order that the Triposes, and the other measures for encouraging the Moral and Natural Sciences, may produce their effect.

Terms.

13. The reduction of the number of terms of residence required, by omitting the first *or* last (not the first *and* last as stated in the Question), is at present under the consideration of the University, and the University is likely to apply to the Crown for the authority requisite to make this change. If such a change be made, the consequent new arrangements of Examinations, and the like, must necessarily be settled by a careful discussion among persons practically acquainted with the subject.

It is also likely that a similar application will be made by the University for authority to increase the proportion of each term required to be kept by residence.

Residence during Vacation.

14. Students of this College are not allowed to reside in Cambridge during the long vacation, without express permission; which permission is generally given only to those who have been

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

in the First Class, and are of quiet and regular habits. A more extensive practice of the Students staying here during the long vacation would lead to great evils, from the want of the usual regular College employments, and some of the usual restraints; as has been found by experience.

Lodging-houses.

15. I believe that Students in lodgings, in general, are nearly as much under control, as to their hours, as Students in College. In the cases in which the returns of the lodging house keepers are faithful, which I believe to be the ordinary cases, the Students are more under the notice of the authorities as to their hours, than the Students who are in College; because the latter may stay in their friends' rooms till very late hours, without its being known by any formal report. The reports of the Proctors with regard to Students found in the streets at late hours are a check upon the returns of the lodging-house keepers; as are also the returns of the College Porters.

The statement of the numbers of members of this College residing in College and in lodgings, in November last, is 226, and 311, respectively.

Begging your Lordship to excuse the defects of this statement, arising from inevitable haste and want of leisure, I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) W. WHEWELL.

(A.)—Trinity College, Cambridge.

Course of Studies.

Course of Studies.

The Freshmen usually assemble between the 12th and 16th of October, and in order to be allowed to reside, must pass, in a satisfactory manner, an examination on the following subjects:—

Cicero "De Amicitiâ" and "De Senectute."
The first book of the Æneid.
The first book of Xenophon's "Memorabilia."
The first book of the Iliad.
The Gospel of St. Luke.
Arithmetic, including Fractions and Decimals.
Algebra as far as Simple Equations.
Euclid, B. I. and II.

The Freshmen, Junior Sophs, and Senior Sophs (students of the first, second, and third year), attend College Lectures according to the Table below.

N.B. *All Junior Sophs and Senior Sophs, as well as Freshmen, are requested to avoid any arrangements (with Private Tutors or otherwise), which are likely to prevent their following the subjects in the College Course of Lectures, according to the Division* (A, B, *or* C), *in which they are.*

There is an Examination of the Junior Sophs at the end of the Michaelmas Term in their subjects: (Conic Sections treated geometrically, Analytical Geometry, Elementary Mechanics, a classical subject of the Previous Examination, Butler's Three "Sermons on Human Nature" and "Dissertation on Virtue," and Dr. Whewell's Introduction to his "Morality;") and an Examination of each of the three years at the Division of the Easter Term, in their respective subjects.

Prizes of books are given to those who are in the First Class in the Easter Term Examination in each year. Also, those who pass the best Examination in the New Testament on this occasion receive prizes in books; thirty-five pounds is thus given to a number of Senior Sophs, not exceeding five, and twenty-five pounds to a number of Junior Sophs, not exceeding five.

Persons who are found not worthy to be classed at any of these Examinations will be brought before the College Authorities, in order that they may be removed from the College.

Each Senior Soph has to compose one Latin and one English Declamation, in his Michaelmas Term, on subjects proposed by the Senior Dean and Head Lecturer. The best of these are to be recited in the Lent Term. Three prize goblets are given to the three best English, and two prizes of books to the two best Latin Declaimers.

There is a prize in every Term for the best copy of Latin verses on a given subject, which may be written for by any undergraduate of the College.

There is also a prize given every year for the best English Essay on a given subject, to be written for by the Senior Sophs.

There is also a prize for the best essay on the character and conduct of King William III., to be written for by any Junior Bachelor of Arts of the College.

The election of College Scholars from among the Junior and Senior Sophs takes place by an Examination held in Easter Week.

Lectures of the Tutors and Assistant Tutors.

MICHAELMAS TERM.

Freshmen.	Euclid. Book I—VI.	hour.	Greek Play.	hour.
JUNIOR SOPHS.				
Division *A*	Conics, Analytical Geometry, and Mechanics.		Composition in Latin and Greek. Classical subject of "Previous Exam^{n}."	
,, *B*	Conics (Geometrical), and Elementary Mechanics, (1st and 2nd Law of Motion.)		Butler's Three Sermons, &c., and Dr. Whewell's Morality, Book I.	
SENIOR SOPHS.				
Division *A*	Optics and Hydrostatics.		Composition in Latin and Greek.	
,, *B*	Optics. Newton, Sect. IX. and XI.			
,, *C*	Mechanical Euclid.		Classical subject for Degree.	

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

Course of Studies.

LENT TERM.

Freshmen.	Algebra.		Greek Prose subject.	
JUNIOR SOPHS.				
Division *A*	Newton. Sect. I. II. III. Differential Calculus.		Composition in Latin and Greek. Plato.	
,, *B*	Newton. Sect. I. Differential Calculus.		Dr. Whewell's Morality. B. II. Classical subject of "Previous Examination."	
,, *C*	Elementary Mechanics. (3rd Law of Motion, &c.)		Paley's Evidences.	
SENIOR SOPHS.				
Division *A*	Dynamics of rigid bodies.		Compositions in Latin and Greek.	
,, *B*	Hydrostatics. Dynamics of a particle.		Acts and Epistles for Degree.	
,, *C*	Mathematical subjects for Degree.			

EASTER TERM.

Freshmen.		Hour.		Hour.
Division *A*	Trigonometry.			
,, *B*	Trigonometry.		Latin subject.	
,, *C*	Algebra.			
JUNIOR SOPHS.				
Division *A*	Statics and Dynamics. (with Differential Calculus).		Gospel (subject of "Previous Examination)."	
,, *B*	Theory of Equations. Newton. Sect. II. III.		History (Dr. Thirlwall, &c.)	
SENIOR SOPHS.				
Division *A*	Geometry of Three Dimensions.		Aristotle (Ethics or Politics).	
,, *B*	Astronomy.		Ecclesiastical History.	
,, *C*	Mathematical subjects for Degree.		Classical subject for Degree.	

Answers from the Rev. T. Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College.

Rev. Thos. Worsley M.A.

On the questions in this paper also, which involve Tutorial details, I have consulted the College Tutors.

1. In this College several items of expenditure have lately been diminished by withdrawing privileges conceded to former College servants. It does not appear to us practicable further to diminish very materially the *necessary* expenses of a residence in College. Considering the existing habits of society, we think that in some cases the *actual* expenditure of Students in a College may be diminished by a slight increase of the necessary expenses; or that, under a more economical management, better provision can be made at the present rate of charge. A good deal may be effected if perquisites be regulated and kept in check, but more depends on the Senior Members of a College setting the example of sociability without luxury. Expenses.

2. For greater accuracy in Tutorial details, I have remitted this question to the Senior Tutor, and his answer is not yet received.

3. Lectures have been spoken of under the previous Question 5. The staff of Lecturers is in my opinion sufficient for the present circumstances of the College, under the condition of two resident Fellows. Less than this, as a permanent staff, would be wholly insufficient. Lecturers.

4. An Undergraduate of Downing is rarely put to the expense of a private Tutor, unless he takes a Degree in Law; when, being a Fellow-Commoner, he is liable to be charged 20*l.* per Term for private tuition; and it would seem that he cannot dispense with such assistance. The expenses attendant on graduating in Law, may therefore extend to 60*l.* or 80*l.* Private tuition.

5 & 6. Students of Downing College are usually prepared for an ordinary B.A. Degree, without the aid of a private Tutor; in this respect we consider that they differ from the generality of Students.

7. The College Tutors are decidedly of opinion that it is futile to pass Graces with a view to bar or restrict the services of a private Tutor. I should myself very much doubt the efficiency of any such Grace taken singly.

8. There is no such provision in this College.

I do not think it expedient to afford such aid on the ground of poverty alone. There would remain no desirable mode of choosing from the crowd of Candidates for such positions of advantage or emolument, if moral and intellectual tests of superiority were excluded: and whether we look at the direct consequences to the supposed College, or to its reaction on the class from whence its Members would be recruited, the results of Poor Students.

Rev. Thos. Worsley, M.A.

excluding such tests would be equally unsatisfactory. Such a Hall or College could not, in my opinion, educate successfully for the liberal Professions as they are now constituted; unless it possessed sufficient endowments to aid its Students during the earlier and more unproductive period of their professional life, by Fellowships or Exhibitions tenable for a certain number of years. That Colleges might be advantageously founded, furnishing many of those who cannot afford to enter the liberal professions with a completion of their school education analogous to that which the Universities supply to those who can, is very probable: but I should have serious doubts about Oxford or Cambridge being the best localities for such foundations. Such a College established there, but unprovided with adequate emoluments of its own, would attract few if any pupils from among those of the poorer class who are ambitious of a liberal profession; for the hopes excited by a somewhat more expensive College possessed of endowments, would be more attractive than the offer of a completed liberal education unaccompanied by any ostensible means of making it available.

Examinations.

9. On this question the Tutors express themselves as follows:—A Student of moderate abilities and fair habits of application, who knows a little Latin when he comes up, but no Mathematics, next to nothing of Greek, will have his time fairly and fully employed in preparing for his previous Examination, which takes place in his 5th Term. This however, he may pass with credit if he is diligent. He will then not have such full employment in preparing for his B.A. Examination in his 10th or 11th Term. We consider that he might be very well prepared in his 9th Term with all that is now required.

To apply this statement to Question 9, we would observe, with regard to a pupil duly prepared at a tolerable school, the previous Examination far from being too difficult, does not comprise a sufficient amount of standard classical subjects, and that the space of time between the previous Examination and that for B.A., is amply sufficient for attendance upon one or more courses of Professorial Lectures, and for the reading necessary to illustrate the subjects of those Lectures, without in the least degree involving a neglect of the preparation necessary for passing the B.A. Examination. We conceive that the need of a private Tutor does not arise from the extent or difficulty of the subjects of the previous or of the B.A. Examination; but from the fact that the University requires greater accuracy then is usually required at school, that the College Lecture to a large number, cannot sufficiently test or impart this accuracy, which can be done only by repeated oral examination. Let the subjects of Examination be ever so much restricted, still private Tutors would continue to be necessary, so long as the University required accuracy, and the ordinary College Lecture class as at present constituted, did so little towards imparting this valuable qualification. We would further observe that it would be futile, or worse than futile, to impose a Matriculation Examination, unless at the same time the standard of later tests were raised, or their range enlarged.

With regard to frequency of Examinations, there is a large class of young men from whom it is very difficult to obtain anything like earnest work, from any interest they take in that kind of exact knowledge—philological be it or scientific, which is preeminently valuable as a discipline of the *character*, from the sustained application it demands, as well as of the mind. Of these a considerable number may be roused to exertion by the twofold stimulus of honour and disgrace which Examinations involve; and there is no doubt that many who thus begin, on lower inducements, are raised by them, within the influence of worthier motives, and end by loving science or literature for themselves.

Still it remains true that the perpetual recurrence of Examinations, tends to give an undue predominance to the lower motives for intellectual exertion, and fosters the system of *cramming*, and that it often interrupts and discourages those more genial Students who are capable of pursuing a subject for itself, rather than for the number of marks they will gain by it. Were it not for this danger—which, be it remembered, affects the most valu able men, whether as members of the University or of society—there would certainly be room and grounds for an Examination in the third year, when this influence of the previous Examination, has ceased to operate, and that of the B.A. Examination has hardly begun to lay hold on the majority.

Such difficulties can, I believe, be effectually met, only by that Legislation from within the University, which from time to time originates in the best wisdom and experience of her abler sons, and which is carried out into practice by their united energy, and interest in their own well considered and gradually matured improvements. One of the grounds on which I look with much hopefulness to the new Triposes, is the probability that they will supply this want without the *deadening* effect of another *sine quâ non* Examination. If they do not, I believe that the University is fully alive to the question, and that it wants neither the intelligence, nor the will to supply a proper remedy.

Matriculation Examination.

10. They are examined individually, on applying for admission. I think the present system of each College examining its own Candidates for admission, more advantageous and better fitted to the constitution of the University, and its relations to the Colleges. There actually exists, a certain diversity in the characters and characteristic pursuits of the several Colleges; and I do not think it desirable (setting aside the question of each College's rights) to discourage or do away with such a diversity by a uniform and compulsory test of fitness for admission.

The University requirements for Degrees and for Honours, are in my opinion a sufficient check upon the College admission.*

Inducements to leave the University.

11. I think the causes here enumerated have tended materially to engage the abler University men in the practice of professions more generally, and earlier than heretofore.

* The objections to this scheme are presented in greater detail in Appendix XIII. to Dr. Whewell on Cambridge Education, Part II. With these objections I coincide in the main.

Rev. Thos. Worsley, M.A.

They are thus themselves prematurely withdrawn from those larger and more exact studies, in Theology e.g., or in the history and philosophy of Law, which are essential to solid and dignified professional eminence; and on the other hand, the Faculties and the study of Theology, Law, &c., are weakened and discouraged in the Universities. And even though the Professors in these Faculties may be quite competent to their position, such additional inducements to an immediate entrance into professional life tend materially to weaken and diminish their classes. The abler Students, whose intelligence and sympathy would have encouraged the Professor in larger historical research, and a more thorough investigation and exposition of principles, are, by such inducements, withdrawn from the University very soon after their first Degree.

Before that time, the competition for honours in the primary and essential disciplines of classics and mathematics has, hitherto at least, precluded their effectual attention to professorial lectures of such a character as I am now contemplating. Hence the Universities are to a considerable extent withheld from cultivating and communicating that amount and variety of exact knowledge, and those habits of exact thought, which are invaluable and which are indispensable preparations for a really useful and dignified professional life.

I think that this undue tendency to the merely and immediately practical, which is thusinjuriously affecting the Universities, as well as undermining the solid dignity and usefulness of professional life, lies too deep to be met by any financial arrangements for securing higher salaries to Professors or to Tutors.

Practically speaking the assumed necessities, the predominant views and aims even of those who attend Tutorial—still more of those who attend Professorial Lectures, will, in the main, determine the *character* and finally the *success* of such Lectures.

Hence the practical wisdom of the endeavours recently made and still being made by this University to bring the Professorial as well as the Tutorial Lectures within the range of those motives whose influence is, and, especially in an endowed society, must be, most generally and immediately operative on the Students.

I can hardly doubt that if these endeavours be allowed free scope, so that the new element may gradually and firmly take its place in the University system, honours and emoluments will be growingly awarded to proficiency in the Moral and Natural Sciences, &c., as well as in Classics and Mathematics, and that these new branches will be studied with such exactness as to furnish new and valuable instruments of mental discipline as well as important accessions of useful knowledge. These new or newly-organized studies, growing as they have done out of a want which has been for some time making itself felt more and more in the University and in the country, have in them a true principle of life and growth: and they are the more hopeful inasmuch as they are gradually taking shape under the combined views and efforts of those persons in the University whose further zealous co-operation in working them out is *available*, and is also in my opinion *essential* to their progressive and ultimate success.

Emoluments of Professors.

With regard to emoluments for the Professors, I think the principle now in operation of *various* modes of election and sources of endowment more conducive to the best interests of the University and of the country than any uniform system. And though I do not think it an infraction of this principle that a limited number of these chairs should be, as they are, appointed to by the Government for the time being, whether with sufficient or as in most cases with insufficient stipends; I should think it an injury to the University and to the country for which no increase of their stipends could compensate, if the element of Government patronage in the University Professorships were materially increased.

With regard to the adequate remuneration of the Professors, thinking as I do, that if not injudiciously interfered with, their lectures will in due course become an integrant portion of the University system, I am further inclined to hold that the increase of professorial emoluments will be best left to the increase of each Professor's class, added to such further emoluments of his Professorship as may from time to time be made, in the spirit of those which already exist, whether from public or private sources.

Tutorial Emoluments.

As to the Tutorial emoluments, which depend almost wholly on the actual number of Students in each Tutor's side or class, I should say, *generally*, that no increase in such emoluments is necessary as an inducement for sufficiently able men to hold College Tutorships.

College Staff of Tutors and Lecturers.

12. One of the greatest difficulties I have had to contend with since my appointment to the Mastership has been the securing a sufficient and permanent supply of Tutors and Lecturers. This difficulty has arisen, first, from the fact that only three out of the whole number of sixteen Fellowships have hitherto been filled up—there remaining thirteen to which the Crown will not by the Statutes nominate, until the buildings of the College are complete; second, from the uncertainty whether, in the actual state of the College, two out of these three Fellows are to be elected, as they are when the College is complete, with special reference to their fitness for the College offices of Tutors, Lecturers, Chaplains, Deans, &c., and to their residence for the discharge of these offices.

With regard to the moral necessity for two of the Fellows being, in the present state of the College, elected with such reference, I have had a former occasion to express my opinions fortified by those of several influential persons at that time resident in the University, and to lay them before the Visitor in certain letters, of which I had two copies only printed, for his perusal and for my own satisfaction. If further details on this head be necessary to that clear understanding of the actual position of Downing College, which I am endeavouring to supply, it may perhaps become expedient to submit these letters to the Commissioners. I do not, however, at present perceive the expediency of this: as I believe the existing Society is fully convinced both that such elections are necessary and

Rev. Thos. Worsley, M.A.

that it possesses the power of making them. At all events it actually enjoys the advantage of two gentlemen holding Fellowships in conjunction with Tutorships and other College-offices, who reside regularly for the discharge of these duties, and in whom I have entire confidence. And so long as the College remains devoid of any attractions for Undergraduates, in the form of Scholarships, Exhibitions, or other emoluments, I conceive this to be a sufficient staff for the College Tuition.

Reduction of Terms.

13. I have not sufficiently matured my own views on the points here mentioned to give a decided opinion with regard to them. The expediency of introducing such changes would depend to a considerable extent on the degree in which the new Triposes and the other changes recently introduced, became essential parts of the University system. It appears to me that the University has not shown itself devoid of the power or of the will to introduce such changes in proportion as they become necessary; and that the fact of their becoming so, can be satisfactorily determined only by observing for some limited period, the workings of the very important alterations so lately effected.

Residence in College during Vacations.

14. In so small a Society it rarely happens that a Student wishes to reside during the Long Vacation; and, as the governing body of the College is then either absent or but partially resident, I have generally discouraged the practice. Once or twice I have allowed it, on the strong recommendation and personal responsibility of the Tutor.

Lodgings.

15. We have very rarely had any residents in the Town, excepting married Fellow Commoners.

Library.

With reference to the questions of February 18, 1851, I have little to say, inasmuch as the College Library is not yet built, nor any Librarian appointed.

A room has, however, been set apart sufficient to contain the small number of Books and MSS. which the College possesses; the former consisting chiefly of a collection of law-books, presented by Mr. Gurdon, one of the Fellows. The Society has determined on appropriating a certain portion of the Fellow Commoners' fees to the gradual enlargement of this nucleus for its future Library. There are at present no funds statutably appropriated to this purpose.

Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College.

SIR, *Christ's College, Cambridge, March* 11, 1851.

I BEG respectfully to return the subjoined answers to such of the Queries of Her Majesty's Commissioners as I have deemed myself competent to answer either wholly or in part.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) A. H. WRATISLAW,

Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College.

Expenses.

1. It scarcely appears to me practicable, consistently with what is due to the habits of those classes in society in this country to which students usually belong, to diminish by much more than a fair percentage the *absolutely necessary* expenses of a residence in my College. The system of paying College servants by perquisites instead of direct salaries, of employing caterers as supposed checks upon the cook, of placing more meat upon the Hall table than really necessary, of never allowing meat to appear a second time in the College Hall, even in the shape of made dishes, and the position of the College Steward as an annual officer with little knowledge, experience, or power, appears to me to have the effect of increasing those expenses.

Lectures.

3. There are five persons employed in the tuition in my College. Three of these are employed in Mathematical Lectures only, Latin, Greek, and Theology being intrusted to the other two. I confine myself to the latter of the two departments, in which the various courses are as follows:—

Compulsory Lectures.

Compulsory Lectures.

1. To the Freshmen, on a Greek subject, a Latin subject, and one of the Gospels.
2. To the ill-prepared candidates for the previous Examination, or little go, in the second year.
3. To the candidates for the ordinary degree in the third year.
4. Examinations for the candidates for the ordinary degree in the fourth year.

Voluntary Lectures.

Voluntary Lectures.

5. To a voluntary class of candidates for Classical Honours in the second and third years.
6. To a voluntary class consisting of B.A.'s and students in all the years on theological subjects more or less connected with the Voluntary Theological Examination in the University.
7. To a voluntary class in Hebrew.

Staff of Lecturers.

The students are classified after the first year. Candidates for Mathematical Honours are not compelled to attend any but Mathematical Lectures after the first year. The Moral and Natural Sciences are not recognized in the system of my College. The College does not afford a staff of lecturers sufficiently complete to prepare the students for the various Honour Examinations, though ample to conduct them through that part of the University system, which is or ought to be common to all. In the case of the candidates for Honours upon almost all Triposes their functions are necessarily, in that of the candidates for the ordinary degree unnecessarily (except in a few exceptional cases of extreme ignorance or dulness), to a considerable extent superseded by private Tutors.

4. There are two classes of charges for Classical Private Tutors, according as the pupil reads every day (whole pupil), or every other day (half-pupil) with his Tutor.

	Whole Pupil.	Half-Pupil.
For a Term . .	14*l.* to 20*l.*	7*l.* to 10*l.*
For a short vacation .	10*l.*	5*l.*
For a long vacation .	30*l.* to 40*l.*	15*l.* to 20*l.*

I should conjecture that nearly three-fourths of the students employ a private Tutor for the whole or some portion of a year, and I should think the annual expense would vary from 21*l.* to 50*l.*, or even to 70*l.*; thus, in some cases, exactly equalling the absolutely necessary expenses of residence at my College.

Private Tutors.

5. The office of Private Tutor has become a permanent and professional occupation of many men of eminence both as mathematicians and classical scholars, especially the former. In Classics the practice as to lecturing the pupils singly or in classes is very variable. Those who lecture their pupils in classes usually charge them as half-pupils. When I was an Undergraduate, the two principal professional Classical Private Tutors adopted opposite plans with equal success. It is very rare for a student to become a candidate for the higher Classical Honours in the University without the assistance of a private Tutor. With respect to Mathematical Honours I never heard of such a case since I have been in the University.

6. There exists a similarly organized system of private tuition for those students who are not candidates for honours, but who merely seek to pass the ordinary Examinations required before the first degree.

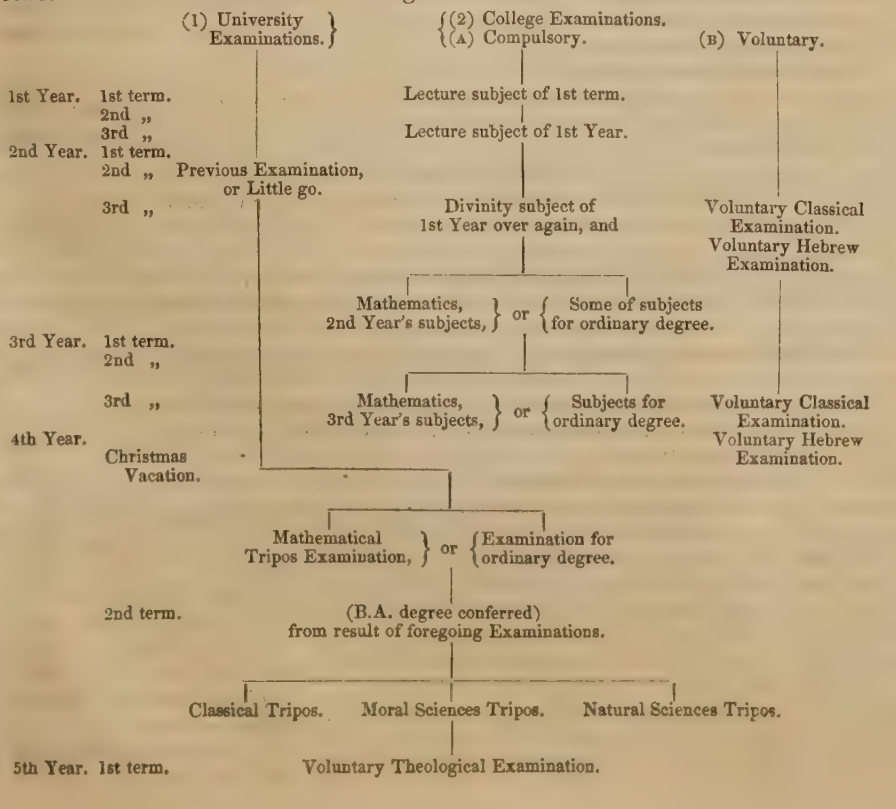
7. Without the establishment of a complete and well-organized University Staff of Professors, I think it would be highly injurious to put any limitation upon the students employing private Tutors. With the establishment of such a staff, some limitation of the kind formerly existing would, in my opinion, be a great boon to science and learning, would tend to develope individual power and character in the students, and would make the higher University honours of far more practical value than they are at present. I should, however, desire to confine the prohibition of the employment of a private Tutor to Term time, and to avoid any legislative interference with the long vacation.

Poor Students.

8. Provision is made in my College for the assistance of poor students by means of Sizarships. A Sizarship is worth about 25*l.* per annum. The Sizarships are four in number. The Sizars are selected from such students already in residence as apply for them through the Tutors. The qualifications required are poverty, good conduct, and, *ceteris paribus*, ability. It is not, in my opinion, expedient to afford such aid in the education of students on the grounds of poverty alone without regard to merit and superior attainments. As far as my observation would enable me to judge, the establishment of a Hall or College for poor students only, who should be educated and maintained at the lowest practicable scale of expenditure, would be beneficial if confined to *bonâ fide* Theological Students, and if made entirely subsidiary to the study of Theology. The domestic system of Cambridge, by which students of one College are rarely admitted to Scholarships or Fellowships at another, would, in my opinion, have a most baneful effect upon the probable success and public benefit of such an institution, supposing it unprovided with ample endowments of its own.

Examinations.

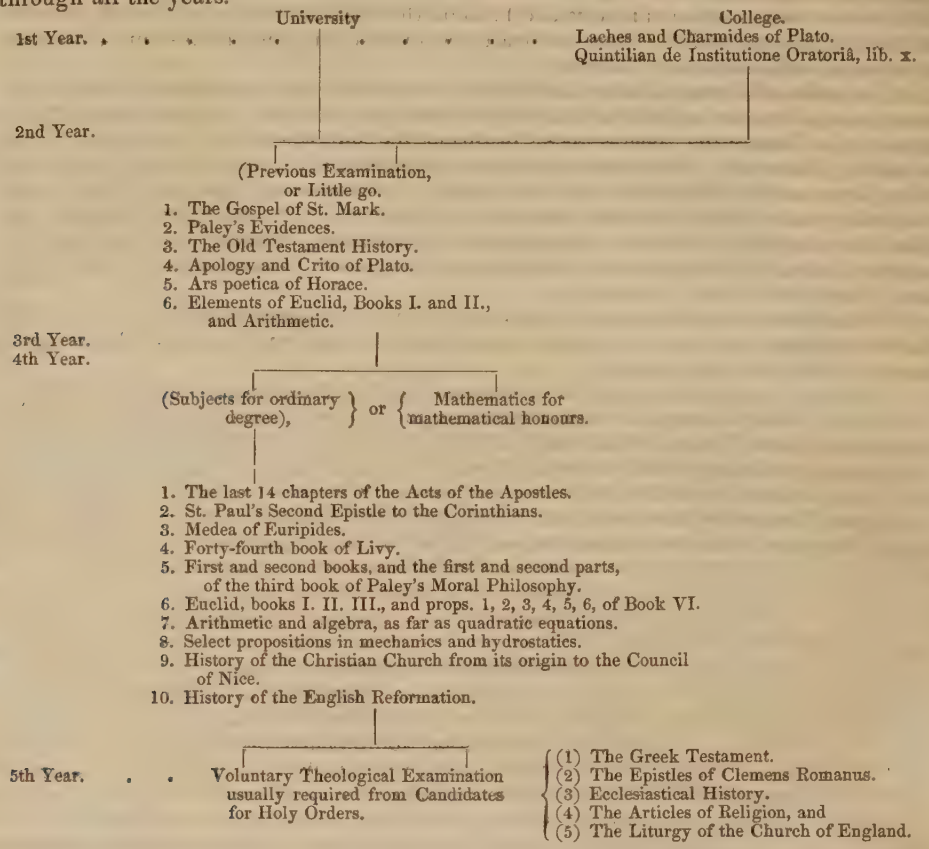
9. I now proceed to give, in a tabular form, the various University and College examinations for which the students of every College are required to prepare in the interval between their first residence and the degree of M.A.


(1) University Examinations.
(2) College Examinations.
(A) Compulsory.
(B) Voluntary.
1st Year. 1st term.
2nd „
3rd „
Lecture subject of 1st term.
Lecture subject of 1st Year.
2nd Year. 1st term.
2nd „ Previous Examination, or Little go.
3rd „
Divinity subject of 1st Year over again, and
Voluntary Classical Examination.
Voluntary Hebrew Examination.
Mathematics, 2nd Year's subjects, } or { Some of subjects for ordinary degree.
3rd Year. 1st term.
2nd „
3rd „
Mathematics, 3rd Year's subjects, } or { Subjects for ordinary degree.
Voluntary Classical Examination.
Voluntary Hebrew Examination.
4th Year.
Christmas Vacation.
Mathematical Tripos Examination, } or { Examination for ordinary degree.
2nd term.
(B.A. degree conferred) from result of foregoing Examinations.
Classical Tripos.
Moral Sciences Tripos.
Natural Sciences Tripos.
5th Year. 1st term.
Voluntary Theological Examination.

Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A.

Course of study.

I now give a table of the compulsory subjects of the University, and also of the College (where the latter are not identical with the former), for the current year 1850-51. A fair view will thus be presented of the nature of the Compulsory College and University Courses taken together. A course of Mathematics for Mathematical Honours continues through all the years.


University
College.
1st Year.
Laches and Charmides of Plato.
Quintilian de Institutione Oratoriâ, lib. x.
2nd Year.
(Previous Examination, or Little go.
1. The Gospel of St. Mark.
2. Paley's Evidences.
3. The Old Testament History.
4. Apology and Crito of Plato.
5. Ars poetica of Horace.
6. Elements of Euclid, Books I. and II., and Arithmetic.
3rd Year.
4th Year.
(Subjects for ordinary degree),
or
Mathematics for mathematical honours.
1. The last 14 chapters of the Acts of the Apostles.
2. St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians.
3. Medea of Euripides.
4. Forty-fourth book of Livy.
5. First and second books, and the first and second parts, of the third book of Paley's Moral Philosophy.
6. Euclid, books I. II. III., and props. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, of Book VI.
7. Arithmetic and algebra, as far as quadratic equations.
8. Select propositions in mechanics and hydrostatics.
9. History of the Christian Church from its origin to the Council of Nice.
10. History of the English Reformation.
5th Year.
Voluntary Theological Examination usually required from Candidates for Holy Orders.
(1) The Greek Testament.
(2) The Epistles of Clemens Romanus.
(3) Ecclesiastical History.
(4) The Articles of Religion, and
(5) The Liturgy of the Church of England.

It will thus be manifest that the addition made by the College to the compulsory University course consists of one Greek and one Latin subject in the first year.

The voluntary subjects for Classical Students in the College for the current year are as follows:—

Second and third years;—

1. Rhetoric of Aristotle.
2. Orator of Cicero.
3. Homeric Hymns.
4. Jus Publicum Græcorum.

In part of these subjects the students have the opportunity of attending voluntary lectures, the rest they are expected to prepare themselves.

Shortly after the B.A. degree the majority of the students go out of residence; and such as contemplate entering into Holy Orders prepare for the Voluntary Theological Examination at their own homes. There is no Examination for the M.A. degree.

College examinations.

The College Examinations after the first year do not in anywise interfere with independent study except as confining the attention of the students to Classics and Mathematics only. The University Previous Examination, or Little-go, does so not from its difficulty, but from its position, cutting up the second year, and necessarily interrupting any course of study that may have been entered upon. That for the ordinary degree, both interferes with private study, and frequently necessitates the employment of a Private Tutor; not from its difficulty, but from the very great number of minute scraps of subjects which have to be got ready in a producible state for one and the same Examination—a circumstance that drives even well-prepared students to undergo the process of "packing" at the hands of an experienced *Poll*-Tutor. In the Classical Tripos the aid of a Private Tutor is rendered necessary by the want of University Lectures and the requirement of Verse Composition in both Greek and Latin. And the restrictions laid upon candidates for the Classical Tripos give occasion to "coaching" of a most useless kind, in order to secure the low Mathematical Honour, or the first class in the *Poll*-List. As regards the Mathematical Tripos, it is well known that success is unattainable without the constant employment of a Private Tutor.

Private tuition.

Matriculation examination.

10. There is no Examination of the students of my College previous to admission or Matriculation with a view of ascertaining their fitness to profit by the College Lectures. I am disposed to think that a General Examination conducted by the University, and not confined to the members of particular Colleges, would be most desirable. All that is at present demanded at the Little-go in the second year, might most reasonably be required from every student previous to admission or Matriculation. The probable result of such an examination would be a temporary, but only temporary diminution in the number of

admissions. Its effect in stimulating the public and other schools in preparing their pupils for the University would undoubtedly be most beneficial. At present many students come up excellently prepared in Classics, who are ignorant of the first principles of Geometry and Algebra; and others, possessed frequently of considerable mathematical talent or attainments, who are equally ignorant of the very elements of Greek and Latin. *Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A.*

11. As far as my observation has extended, the effect of the great increase of the emoluments, offices, and civil honours of the law, and of the recent legislation with respect to cathedral and other preferments in the Church, as well as the very general prevalence of higher views with respect to the obligations of the Christian ministry in inducing the more distinguished students after attaining Fellowships to quit the University, and engage at once in professional studies, or in the active duties of a parish, has been most prejudicial to the University. And a similar, or even more prejudicial effect has been produced by the improvement, both in social position and emolument of the Masterships at the public and other schools in various parts of the country. These changes have undoubtedly tended to increase the difficulty of retaining the best qualified persons to fill the more important offices in the Colleges and the University. In order for the emoluments of those who devote themselves, whether as Tutors or Professors, to the duties of public instruction, both in the Colleges and the University, to be increased so as to secure more effectually the services of the ablest men for these important offices, I would suggest changes in both the Collegiate and Academical system of the following nature :— Inducements to leave Cambridge.

(1.) I would respectfully suggest the attachment of several Fellowships (or their incomes) from each College, in proportion, freed from all College duties and restrictions, to permanent Professorships in the University. Recommendations.

(2.) I would suggest that sufficient Fellowships to work the College system much as at present should be left upon their present footing in each College, requiring, however, residence and employment in the public tuition from each of these Fellows.

(3.) I would suggest that one or more permanent Fellows (freed from the restriction of celibacy) should be attached as Tutors to each College in proportion to its magnitude, such Tutors to be chosen from among the resident Fellows, or otherwise, by the several societies.

(4.) In order not to lose the stimulus to exertion, which is exerted by the present non-resident Fellowships, I would suggest the creation of small *temporary* Fellowships in each College without any duties or restrictions whatever.

(5.) Lastly, I would suggest that the College preferment should be offered to the resident Fellows and Tutors (if in holy orders), in order of seniority, and in case of their declining it, to such present or late temporary Fellows as happen to be clergymen.

By some such system, I believe, the services of the ablest men in their several branches would be secured to the University, as Professors, one or more suitable Tutors, and a succession of competent Lecturers to each College, and the services of valuable clergymen, at an earlier and more fitting age than is frequently the case at present, to the College livings.

12. The staff of Lecturers and Tutors in my College being sufficient to prepare students for the various Examinations necessary for a degree, but insufficient to prepare them to compete successfully in the various Honour Examinations; the plan I should suggest for supplying this deficiency, would be simply the increase, completion, and regular organization of the Professorial Staff of the University. As far as the College is concerned, I should recommend that its staff should consist (including the Tutor) of two Lecturers on Mathematics and Natural Science, two on Classics and Moral Science, and one on Divinity; and that these should be expected to prepare the students for the ordinary degree, and give elementary instruction in their several branches, leaving the higher education entirely in the hands of the University Professors. But I should most earnestly deprecate any increase in the payments at present made for tuition in the several Colleges, which I consider ample for all that the Colleges actually do, and for all that they are capable of doing, or at any rate, for all that the public can have any security for their doing. Were there to be any increase in the payments of the students, which, with a properly regulated application of the already existing Collegiate revenues to the purposes of education, I believe to be scarcely called for; I should trust that it would go towards supporting the staff of the University rather than that of the Colleges College Staff.

13. I am disposed to recommend the omission of the first and last terms now formally required by statute, and the substitution of nine terms of actual residence for ten for the degree of B.A. Nay, I should rejoice to see the time assigned to general studies reduced to two years, provided a third year were spent in professional studies. And I should desire to see a professional degree granted under such circumstances instead of the usual degree in Arts. Under the present arrangements the unequal accumulation of the students in the Michaelmas Term, produces the effect of driving either the Freshmen or those just about to take their degrees, into lodgings. The present arrangements also cause considerable delay in commencing lectures in the Lent Term. Were the number of terms for the B.A. degree reduced from ten to nine. I should suggest a general examination for all the students of the proper standing immediately after the division of the Easter Term for the degree of B.A. As soon after that as practicable, I should recommend that the Mathematical or Classical Tripos Examinations should follow, even at the risk of driving one or both of them into the Long Vacation. I should place the Medal Examination at the beginning of the next Michaelmas Term, and those for the Moral and Natural Length of Terms.

Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, MA.

Science Triposes in the Christmas Vacation following. From my own experience as Classical Tripos Examiner, I should say that the conduct of an important University Examination might interfere very considerably with College duties, and should be inclined to recommend the adoption of the principle, that all Honour Examinations should take place in vacations. I should not consider it expedient to shorten any of the vacations, but should recommend an increase in the proportion of each Term required to be kept by statute. Perhaps two-thirds of each Term instead of half would be sufficient, if the Colleges began lectures at the beginning and ended them at the end of each Term.

Residence in College during vacation.

14. None but scholars (who have a statutable right to do so), are allowed to reside in my College during the long vacation, without special permission. All who do reside there are required to attend chapel daily, and not permitted to be out of College after 10 at night. It is usual to form reading parties under private Tutors elsewhere than at Cambridge, during the long vacation. Their numbers are very variable, and they continue during 12 weeks. Their effect depends upon the moral influence of the Tutor and the set of students who happen to be thus thrown together. I should not, so far as I can judge, assign them any very great importance or influence over and above the regular University system.

Lodgings in the town.

15. Several of the students in my College reside in lodgings in the town. Lodging-house keepers are required to make a return of the hour at which the students lodging with them return to their lodgings at night, should it be later than that of closing the College-gates. They are also required to keep their doors locked after the above-mentioned hour. In my opinion these regulations are very loosely observed, and there is frequently an understanding between the lodging-house keeper and the students lodging with him, that he is not to return their names as late, unless they come directly from their own College, where they are noticed at the gates, in which case they inform him of the fact, and their names are returned accordingly. I am disposed to think that students in the town are under far less rigorous control, and are in some respects exposed to greater temptations than those who are within the College. The external discipline of the University exercised by the Proctors and their officers tends (to the best of my knowledge) only accidentally and occasionally to enforce the regulations of the lodging-houses.

Alterations in the Cambridge system desirable.

16. I should beg respectfully to recommend to the consideration of Her Majesty's Commissioners the following alterations in the Cambridge system :—

(1.) I should recommend an University Examination comprehending all the branches of learning and science, for which honours are offered by the University, and also theology, for all candidates for Fellowships in the smaller Colleges, no graduate to be eligible to a Fellowship without passing in at least two branches. At present, the Fellowships at Trinity are attained entirely, at St. John's partially, by Examinations independent of those of the University ; and while many graduates, with qualifications superior, perhaps, to those of almost every Fellow in some of the smaller Colleges, are rejected entirely from these great Colleges, especially Trinity, others by no means qualified for the public duties of the University are elected into the governing bodies of the smaller societies. I should deprecate taking the election of Fellows entirely out of the hands of the Colleges, but I should rejoice to see their choice confined to candidates really worthy of the honour, and available for the great end of the Colleges and the University. This would also reduce within harmless limits the, at present, so injurious domestic system of Cambridge, by which students and graduates of one College are rarely elected Scholars or Fellows of another.

(3). I should also beg to recommend the institution of an University Honour Examination for the Oriental and another for the modern languages.

(4.) I believe that it would be a great advantage to the students intended for the ministry, and to the Church itself, if the Faculty of Theology and its degrees were brought practically to bear upon the study of that science. I beg respectfully to refer to the suggestions upon this point contained in my answer to Question (13). At present the degrees of B.D. and D.D. are of no positive value whatever, as denoting or exacting proficiency in Divinity ; and I cannot but look upon them as little more than matters of form and money. The real value of the Divinity Professors consists in their relation to the Undergraduates and Bachelors of Arts, and here their influence as Lecturers and Examiners is most beneficial. I would respectfully suggest to the Commissioners, that an honourable professional degree be made at a comparatively early period, the sequel of a regular course and *bonâ fide* proficiency in Theology. And I should recommend the granting to all who thus take *bonâ fide* professional degrees, all the privileges of Master of Arts, when of standing sufficient to take that degree.

(4.) Should public lectures be delivered to any extent in the University, public lecture-rooms would be absolutely necessary, and, in fact, the want of them is already sensiby felt. I beg to suggest to the Commissioners that the site of the Old Botanic Garden, which belongs to the University, would be both available and admirably suited for such a purpose. As the University is without funds for the erection of such a building, or for any similar purpose, I beg to remind the Commissioners that the Colleges contribute nothing towards the expenses of the University, and to recommend the imposition of an income-tax upon their revenues, primarily for the object above-mentioned, and afterwards for the general purposes of the University.

(5.) Should any considerable increase be desired in the number of students in the University, I do not think that the present Colleges would be able to make arrangements to meet it. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that members of the Senate, under proper guarantees, be allowed to take private pupils into their houses

Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A.

independently of the Colleges, (a step which would also tend to diminish the number of students in ordinary lodgings in the town); and also that students residing with their parents or near relatives, in the town, be relieved from the expenses of connexion with a College.

(5.) Should it be considered expedient to have more University Examinations between that at matriculation and that for the degree, I would press upon the Commissioners the expediency of placing it or them towards the conclusion of the Easter Term. The College Examinations have no control over the idler students, whom in fact, nothing but the fear of actual disgrace, can induce to work at any time, much less can they be effectually restrained by the Colleges in the finest summer weather. The first two terms would thus be at the disposal of all students who can fairly be expected to employ themselves in other and independent studies, and the idle would have their idlest time necessarily devoted to serious work.

(Signed) A. H. WRATISLAW.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE ON MATHEMATICAL STUDIES AND EXAMINATIONS.

The following paper was addressed to the Heads of the several Colleges, the Mathematical Tutors and Lecturers, and the Moderators and Examiners for the past ten years:—

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing-street,
December 1850.

SIR,

HER Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined List of Queries; and request the favour of such information in reply as you may be kindly disposed to communicate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
(Signed) Your obedient humble Servant,
W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

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1. What is the mode followed by the University, for ascertaining the proficiency in Mathematics of Students who are candidates for the Degree of B.A.? Have any and what changes taken place of late years in the nature, order, and duration of the examination for this purpose, and what has been the general character, design, and tendency of such changes?

2. Are the examinations in Mathematics at present more or less searching and severe than heretofore? Do they embrace a wider range of subjects, and those subjects less elementary than formerly? Is there a tendency in this direction still observable in the questions and problems which are proposed?

3. What amount of mathematical knowledge is required for a common Degree? What is the minimum of knowledge, as nearly as it can be ascertained, that is required for a place on the Tripos? Has there been a tendency of late years, both in one case and the other, to raise the standard of qualification?

4. What is the average proportion of Students taking honours to the total number taking Degrees? Is this proportion greater or less than heretofore, comparing decennial periods? What proportion of candidates for honours fail in attaining them, and what proportion of all the candidates for Degrees are rejected?

5. Are—(1) the mode of examination at present followed, (2) the nature of the questions proposed, (3) the mode of proposing them, (4) the way in which the answers are required to be given, and the time allowed for giving them—the best calculated, in your opinion, to bring into evidence the more or less full possession of the several subjects by the candidates? If not, state what you consider their defects, and the remedies you would propose?

6. In what manner does the recently appointed Syndicate of Studies act, or propose to act, on the course of University reading? What is their authority in effecting changes in the mode, direction, or severity of the examination? Have they already effected any such changes?

7. Would you be disposed to recommend the limitation of some of the subjects included in the present range of the examinations, for instance to omit such propositions and applications of the Calculus of Variations, of the theories of Definite and Elliptic Integrals, of the Planetary and Lunar theories, of the theories of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, of the undulatory theory of Light, as require for their treatment a very refined and laborious analysis? Might such higher mode of treating these subjects be advantageously reserved for examination for special prizes at periods subsequent to the Degree of B.A.? Would not the concentration of the attention of Students upon a smaller number of subjects, and those restricted within narrower limits, tend to increase the accuracy and raise the character of their knowledge, and to bring their instruction more completely within the grasp of the public and recognised teaching of the University?

8. What are the usual English or Foreign elementary books which are used in the University? Do they comprise a course of Mathematics sufficiently comprehensive and continuous, and sufficiently on a level with the present state of knowledge, to qualify Students for the examinations, or do they require to be completed by manuscript compilations? Are such manuscripts, containing collections of problems, or teaching short processes, or superseding printed books, very generally used? What objections, in your opinion, may be made to their use?

9. Is it your opinion, or the contrary, that the course of Mathematical study, as determinep by the University examinations, is tending to become more and more exclusively analytical and symbolic? If so, do you think that it has passed the beneficial limit? Do you consider it a fact, or the contrary, that the present system of reading tends to fix the attention unduly upon the dextrous use of symbols to the neglect of natural relations in the application of Mathematics to physical subjects?

10. Is it your opinion, or the contrary, that the problems proposed in the examinations bear too large a proportion to the questions derived either immediately or by a very simple deduction from the books which are commonly read? Are they for the most part so proposed, as to admit of their being readily apprehended and their solution effected by a Student who thoroughly understands the principles and applications of the branches of Mathematics upon which they depend, or are they not unfrequently involved in such a form as to require for their solution a peculiar tact distinct from accurate and philosophical knowledge? Are you not disposed to think the number of problems proposed to be solved in the time allowed (as many, generally, as seven or eight in one hour of time) is greater than the best prepared Student can be expected to complete?

11. What is the course usually followed by Students in preparing themselves for the examinations for Honours? Is not the assistance of a private Tutor, with very rare exceptions, considered indispensable? Are not many of the private Tutors men of great eminence, who devote themselves to the private instruction of Students as a professional pursuit? Can you suggest any change of this system, by which the labours of this important body of teachers might be rendered more generally useful to the students, without increasing unduly the expenses of academical education?

12. What inducements does the University hold out for the continuance of Mathematical study or the retention of the knowledge acquired, after attaining the degree of B.A.? Would the deferring the examination for the Smith's Prize to a later period (say one or two years) operate as such an inducement? What is the nature of the recently instituted Adams' Prize, and what influence may it be expected to exercise in this respect? Would not the institution of similar Prizes for the best Essays or Examinations on particular branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (such as the examination for the B.A. degree can very imperfectly touch upon) materially contribute to the continued and progressive study of those subjects?

13. Are there any other suggestions which you are disposed to make for increasing the efficiency of the public teaching of the University.

Answers from the Rev. J. Cooper, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

Rev. J. Cooper, M.A.

SIR, *Trinity College, Cambridge, Feb. 4, 1851.*

Mathematical Examinations.

I HAVE had the honour to receive from you a list of queries to which my attention is invited by Her Majesty's Commissioners, for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges thereof, with a request that I will furnish, in reply, such information as I am disposed to communicate.

The majority of questions refer to matters of detail on which my practical experience in the Mathematical Teaching and the Examinations of the University does not place me in a position to offer any remarks for the consideration of the Commissioners.

Private Tuition.

With regard to the subject mentioned in the 11th Query, I can say that I have never known an instance of a Student taking Mathematical Honours without the assistance of a Private Tutor. Students who are well prepared in their Mathematical subjects when they commence residence, sometimes dispense with this assistance until their second year; but so far as my experience extends, no one, aiming at high honours, trusts to the public teaching of the College, or the University, after his first long vacation.

Among the Private Tutors who prepare Students for honours, are many who have distinguished themselves on the Mathematical Tripos. They devote themselves to the private instruction of Students as a professional pursuit.

I believe this system to be a necessary consequence of our present system of examinations, and on the whole I consider it advantageous. There are, however, two alterations in it which I should think very desirable. First, a more free and regular communication between the Private and the College Tutor, with respect to all that concerns the Student's progress, habits of study, &c. Secondly, a reduction in the charge for private tuition, which at present appears to be out of proportion with the scale of charges for public teaching, and the general advantages of the Institution. But I do not see how these changes can be effected by direct interference.

Examinations.

With reference to the last query, I am of opinion that the examinations are, and must be, the great instrument of public teaching. From the advanced age at which Students now enter the University, from the improved standard of the Public Schools of the Country, and from the ready diffusion of knowledge, by means of cheap books, I believe that Professors' lectures, independent of some peculiar felicity of manner in the lecturer, or some remarkable discovery in science, will never again command the attention they did when the facilities of acquiring information were fewer. The Professors will always occupy a most important position as the heads and representatives of their several sciences, but the public teaching of the University is in the examinations, and any alteration in the subject or method of our studies must be introduced here. It appears to me that the machinery for effecting such alteration, when it is required, is already in existence in the Mathematical Board recently established.

I should have had greater satisfaction in replying to the queries of Her Majesty's Commissioners if I had been in a position to treat the subject of their inquiries more fully.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

The Rev. W. H. Bateson,
Secretary, &c.

(Signed) J. COOPER.

R. L. Ellis, Esq., M.A.

Answers from Robert Leslie Ellis, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College.

The Course of Mathematical Studies.

THE seventh query so far as it relates to the limits beyond which it is not expedient that the undergraduate course of mathemetics should extend, seems naturally to form a part of a more general question, namely how the whole time given to the study of mathematics may be most advantageously employed. In order to discuss this more general question, it is necessary to consider on what grounds the study of mathematics is made to form part of our system of education.

I. The grounds are two-fold: mathematics are studied as ancillary to natural philosophy and as a means of training and developing the mind. In the latter point of view they are chiefly valuable, because they deal with necessary and not contingent truth.* Of every necessarily true proposition which the mind distinctly apprehends as such, the contradictory is seen to be inconceivable; this inconceivableness of the contradictory being *ex parte mentis* the criterion of necessary truth. Nevertheless, although when we think of any simple proposition in arithmetic or geometry, we perceive not merely that it is true, but that it must of necessity be so, this is nowise the case with respect to all demonstrated or demonstrable results. The intuition, so to speak, of the ablest mathematician is confined within a narrower circle than that of the truths which he can prove. He may satisfy himself of the cogency of each step of the demonstration, and yet

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* This applies to mixed as well as to pure mathematics; the necessity of the conclusion being, however, in the latter absolute, and in the former hypothetical,—*τὸ ἐξ ὑποθέσεως ἀναγκαῖον.*

the essence of the conclusion—the fundamental principle of its truth—remains unseen. The ὅτι is manifest, but the διότι obscure; and consequently a proposition contradictory to that to which he has been led does not appear to him an absurdity, but simply an untruth. It might, for what he sees, have been true, though he knows that actually it is not, and thus while he is aware that his conclusion is true necessarily, yet still it seems as if it were so only contingently and as a matter of fact, the demonstration appearing *assensum constringere, non rem.* In a word, his conception of the matter is still imperfect. But between this state of mind and that which is produced by the contemplation of any elementary proposition, there is no fixed or definite boundary. Every one who has really studied mathematics must remember cases in which, after long and patient thought, the reason of the truth of a proposition, with the demonstration of which he may have been acquainted for years, has seemed to dawn on him; the proposition thenceforth becoming, as it were, a part of his own mind,—a matter about which he is no more capable of doubting than about the primary conceptions of form and magnitude. The mind thus brought into nearer, if not immediate, contact with necessary truth is conscious of its own development; and herein, I believe, resides the special benefit to be derived from the study of mathematics, a benefit, that is, distinct from the exercise of patience and attention which it undoubtedly requires, but which is required also in other pursuits. The study of mathematics is especially valuable, not because it gives the Student practice in ratiocination but because it enlarges the sphere of his intuition, by giving him distinct and conscious possession of truths which lay hid in his conceptions of figure, number, and the like. But in order to this kind of mental development, it is necessary not only that the Student should master the successive steps of the demonstrations set before him and retain them in his memory, but that his mind should become imbued with their spirit and essence. His real progress therefore is not to be measured simply by the extent of ground over which he has passed: it varies also according to the degree in which he has approached towards a complete intuition into the results which he is able to prove.

I believe that this principle ought to be our guide in examining the merits and defects of a course of mathematical study intended to form part of a liberal education. But the connexion of natural philosophy with mathematics must, to a greater or less extent, modify the conclusions to which it would lead us.

II. It would be impossible to trace in detail the consequences which appear to follow from this way of considering the subject. They may be classed under two heads, the choice of subjects, and the choice of methods. With respect to the former, my impression has long been that a good deal might be omitted which now enters into our course of reading, not only without impairing its utility, but with positive advantage. A more rigorous subordination of details to fundamental principles would not only save the Student's time, but would make the principles themselves be more clearly apprehended. Everything received into our course ought to justify its admission there, either by its own importance or by its connection with something more valuable than itself. Mere exercises of industry and ingenuity, long numerical calculations, complicated processes of algebraical reduction, tricks of transformation for the evaluation of integrals and the solution of differential equations, and the like, may all be accounted comparatively useless. These things may be impressed on the memory but will hardly long remain there, and meanwhile are felt to be rather a burden than an acquisition. So in mixed mathematics,—many of the approximate formulæ in optics, the less important astronomical corrections, detailed descriptions of philosophical instruments, &c., might all be advantageously laid aside. Not that these things are not worth knowing, but that they do not properly belong to such a course of mathematics as we are considering—in which the chief end proposed is a clear insight into fundamental principles. In general it may be said that formulæ of approximation are unsuited to the end we have in view; they give little or nothing on which the mind can rest: their value resides in the practical application which is to be made of them, but which the Student never makes. It is the predominance of approximate results which renders the Lunar and Planetary theories unsatisfactory portions of the Student's course. They are, however, by no means to be omitted or curtailed, and with respect to the latter, the evil might be lessened, though not without some inconvenience, by giving more prominence so the general theory of the variation of parameters as we find it in the Mécanique Analytique and in some of Poisson's memoirs. Sir W. Hamilton's essays in the Philosophical Transactions, and those of Jacobi in Crelle's Journal, might, perhaps, give some additional materials for the formation of a course of study on this part of natural philosophy.

III. Secondly, as to the choice of methods, and especially as to the preference to be given to geometry or to analysis. Ever since the introduction of the modern analysis into University reading, there have been complaints of its having superseded the older methods and traditions of the Cambridge system. Those who favoured its progress affirmed, and most truly, that by its aid the Student advances faster, and goes farther, than he could do without it; he gains in fact more knowledge of the subjects set before him. But this argument had little weight with those who held that not the knowledge but the process of acquiring it—the training and discipline of the mind was the thing chiefly to be thought of.

It has been said that if information merely is the end in view, mathematics have less claim on our attention than many other things, and that most of the arguments in their favour cease to be applicable if geometry is discarded or disparaged. Of late these views seem to have gained ground in the University: their influence may be traced in the recent legislation on the subject of mathematical honours. The principle on which this re-action against the newer methods is chiefly based, namely that the mind of the Student ought to be as much as possible conversant with fundamental conceptions is, I think, perfectly correct. But it does not follow that analytical methods ought to be discouraged. Demonstrations may be geometrical, and yet in a high degree artificial; and first principles may be lost sight of in a maze of triangles, no less

R. L. Ellis, Esq., M.A.

The Course of Mathematical Studies.

than in a maze of equations. Though in mathematical investigations there is no royal road, yet there is a natural one, that namely which enables the Student, as far as possible, to grasp the natural relations which exist among the objects of his contemplation. If this route be followed, it matters but little whether the reasoning be expressed by one set or kind of symbols or by another—in plain words—in short hand—or algebraically. To change the notation is merely to translate from one language into another.

It is common to find persons in Cambridge and elsewhere who insist upon it that geometry is geometry, and analysis analysis; but it may be doubted whether this notion of an absolute separation between the two things is not the result of a want of familiarity with either. It seems to be supposed that if a mathematician treats a problem geometrically, he has to think about it for himself, whereas if he treats it symbolically, the symbols think for him. Perhaps it may be said that the fact of there being any tendency towards so childish a notion is in itself evidence of the mischief produced by the use of symbols; and certainly if symbols were never used, the notion could not exist. But neither could it exist if they were rightly used and rightly understood. The phrases which I believe may now and then be heard from some of our younger analysts, such as "the irrefragable x," and "putting it into the mill," for expressing the conditions of a problem symbolically, show perhaps that those who use them have but a half understanding of what they are doing. But this evil is not to be remedied by discouraging the use of symbols. That our methods should be geometrical is not by any means essential; they ought to be natural, and it has been too hastily supposed that they will necessarily be so if symbols are excluded: whereas it is not by precise adherence to any particular mode of expression that we are to bring the Student to a familiar apprehension of the principles of what he is engaged on. This is to be accomplished rather by a "mélange heureux de synthèse et d'analyse," to use the words of a great master in the art of which he speaks, than by imposing either on Teacher or Students any unnecessary restraints. Let us consider the question more generally. When the conditions of a problem have been stated, the solution may be evolved from them by innumerable sets of combinations. It does not often occur that even a practised mathematician divines the simplest and the best. His choice among the routes which he may follow is determined by an infinity of circumstances, and more especially by the way in which the conditions have been expressed. "Words shoot back on the understanding of the wisest," and so do symbols; and if the conditions of the problem, whether geometrical or mechanical, or, if we will, logical, are expressed by means of algebraical symbols, he will, in all probability, not deal with them as he would have done had they been expressed in common language: the reason of which is, that the combinations and inferences which are the most obvious when one mode of expression is employed, cease to be so when it is replaced by another. Hence and from other causes arises a variety of forms of demonstration, often, it is true, perplexing, and yet, if attentively considered, full of instruction. For as to a mind which has attained to a perfect mastery of the subject, and by which, therefore, the connection of the data of the problem, with its solution is perceived as by intuition, all the demonstrations appear to be in their essence identical,—different modes merely of presenting the same conceptions,—so contrariwise the comparison of the different demonstrations by which a given result has been established, tends to make us recognise the grounds of their essential unity. It is not by merely fixing in the memory the successive steps of a single mode of demonstration, or even by studying several, if we allow them to remain in the mind as distinct and heterogeneous processes of thought, that we are to acquire a complete insight into the subject in hand, but by a more discursive method, —by inquiring perpetually into the grounds and reason of what we are doing,—by interpreting our symbols and following the train of geometrical or physical conceptions to which their interpretation leads, and again by retracing our steps and passing from general considerations or purely geometrical reasoning to the technical language of symbols. Every change of form should be suggestive of a new aspect of the subject, and it is thus that the simplest way of considering it is to be discovered.

In confirmation of some of the opinions which I have been endeavouring to express, I may refer to Poinsot's admirable tract on the motion of a rigid body. He has there shown, with great felicity both of thought and of expression, that the art of combining symbols is by no means the whole of mathematical analysis;—that we must join to it the art of interpretation, and that in many cases the essence and meaning of a result are scarcely more obvious in the equations which express it than in the original "mise en équation."

It did not belong to his purpose to point out that on the other hand geometrical are not necessarily natural methods of demonstration; but that there is a real distinction cannot, I think, be questioned. If it were not so,—if the Student felt that by studying a subject geometrically he acquired more real insight into it than he could else have got, geometry would be more popular in the University than it now is. In truth, the difficulty of remembering many geometrical demonstrations is in itself a proof of their artificial character; for that which the mind has once completely grasped it does not easily forget. What we want is the introduction of a freer and more liberal method,* and especially the abandonment of the notion that anything is gained by a rigorous separation of geometry and analysis. It is this which for the most part makes our geometry pedantic, and many of our analytical text books dry and sterile. If

* What may be called the new geometry seems to be little studied in the University; yet the method of which it makes so much use, namely, the generation and transformation of figures by ideal motion, is more natural and philosophical than the (so to speak) rigid geometry to which our attention has been confined. It has been well said that the differential calculus is the symbolical expression of the law of continuity, and probably the principles of the calculus would be better understood if notions connected with this law were introduced at an earlier period of our course. See, on the impossibility of severing our conceptions of space from those of time and motion, Trendelenburg's *Logische Untersuchungen.*

R. L. Ellis, Esq., M.A.

it be asked how such a change could be brought about, I am inclined to think it could only result from a change in the opinions of those on whom the character of our studies chiefly depends,—the Professors, Tutors, and Examiners. It could hardly be made the subject of direct legislation.

The Course of Mathematical Studies.

IV. The same remark would apply to the subject more especially suggested by the seventh query, namely, the proper limits of an undergraduate course of mathematics. In every branch of mathematics there are parts which from their abstruseness ought not to be introduced into the degree examination; but it would be found difficult to trace any precise and permanent line of demarcation by which these might be separated from the rest. In the progress of every science its methods tend to become simpler; and to refer especially to one of the subjects mentioned in the query, namely, Electricity, I may remind the Commissioners of the great simplification which the theory of induced electricity has recently received. Professor William Thomson's theory of electrical images has made, so to speak, elementary, problems which previously required a "very refined and laborious analysis." This theory, if electricity is to be studied at all, would now almost of necessity form a portion of the undergraduate course. It is, however, sometimes doubted whether not only electricity but also the cognate theories of heat, light, and magnetism ought not to be excluded from the degree examination. I confess to being unwilling that the Terminus of our mathematical studies should be made to recede, and am disposed to believe that with the changes suggested in the earlier part of these remarks, sufficient time would be found for these subjects to be, up to a certain point, satisfactorily studied. They now engage so much of the attention of scientific men that it seems particularly desirable that the highest class of Students should leave the University in a condition to follow their progress and development. A young man will not willingly forget what he learned at Cambridge if he finds that it enables him to understand the discoveries and researches which are now going on; on the contrary, he will probably always retain, at least, an interest in scientific matters. This advantage would in many cases, perhaps in most, be lost if the subjects in question were not studied until after the B.A. degree. Few even of our best Students could then be induced to devote themselves to fresh mathematical studies, notwithstanding the influence of any system of prizes either for mere proficiency or for original research. Of all such prizes* it may, I think, be said that they could not be made to form a natural element of the system of University education.

I do by no means deny, or even doubt of, their utility; but we must remember that a University may be considered in two points of view,—as a seat of learning and as a place of education. Much may be done by means of prizes to encourage learned men in the pursuit of the kind of knowledge to which they have especially dedicated themselves; but as things are, and perhaps as they ought to be, even a liberal education must end about the age at which the Bachelor's degree is commonly taken. And it may further be affirmed, with much show of reason, that those whom after that epoch circumstances still permit "inter silvas Academi quærere verum," may with advantage, so far as the symmetrical development of the mind is concerned, turn from mathematical to other studies.

V. With respect to the subjects mentioned in the seventh query, I have already made some remarks on the lunar and planetary theories, as well as on electricity and the kindred branches of physics. There remain, therefore, only the calculus of variations and definite and elliptic integrals. Of these subjects the first seems not unsuited for University reading. It involves important principles and admits of important applications. From its connection with the theory of conditions of integrability it forms a natural sequel to the integral calculus; and, on the other hand, if the planetary theory were to be studied in the manner which I have suggested, some previous acquaintance with its principles would be indispensable. In favour of definite integrals there is not so much to be said, many of them depending for their evaluation on particular artifices, which must uselessly burden the Student's memory; and if in an examination he attempts to determine the value of one with which he is not already acquainted, he will often only waste time and ingenuity to no purpose. Still certain definite integrals must be known, and the theory of definite integrals of periodic functions is especially important from its connection with Fourier's theorem and the development of discontinuous functions. The difficulties of this theory have I think been sufficiently removed to justify its introduction into our course; and it is not to be forgotten that no other step in the recent progress of analysis has exercised so great an influence on mathematical physics. The general theory of elliptic integrals is too extensive and too abstruse for University reading, and the study of isolated propositions almost useless. But Abel's theorem ought to be studied as the natural development of the theory of symmetrical functions, nor is there any difficulty in the demonstration by which an intelligent student can be embarrassed. Likewise Abel's method for the division of the complete elliptic function might with advantage replace Gauss's solution of the binomial equation. It includes this solution as a particular case, and from its generality is far more intelligible: Boscovich's doctrine, that the more generally a subject is considered the more easily is it understood, being for the most part true. These instances, in which portions of the theory of the comparison of transcendents serve to complete and illustrate the theory of equations, tend to show that a course of mathematical study cannot well be made to adhere precisely to any definite classification of the different branches of mathematics.

Number of Problems.

VI. One of the obstacles which hinder our mathematical studies from being quite what they ought to be is touched on in the tenth query. It is there asked whether the number of problems proposed in the Senate House examination is not, regard being had to the time allowed for solving them, greater than it should be. It may be answered that it is necessary to set

* The remark does not apply to the Smith's Prizes, the examination for these Prizes being in effect a kind of sequel to the degree examination, and, therefore, not requiring a distinct course of reading.

R. L. Ellis, Esq., M.A.

before the candidates for high honours more problems than any one is supposed capable of solving in the given time, in order by the variety of subjects to provide sufficient employment for each, and at the same time to leave a certain freedom of choice ; and, further, that if no more problems were proposed than the ablest questionists might be presumed capable of solving, the number would still be too great for those of inferior ability. All this is true, and it is therefore much less easy to point out a remedy than to perceive the evils which result from the present state of things, not only in the problem papers but throughout the examination. He who for a season can remember a great deal, and who while he remembers it can reproduce it rapidly and well, generally attains to more honour than he quite deserves; and though the undue influence of mere memory is somewhat diminished by papers consisting of original problems, yet at any rate the Student is trained to be quick and ready rather than wise and thoughtful. In devising problems it is difficult to avoid mere puzzles—things to be solved only by some happy guess; and if on the other hand, examiners were to confine themselves to tolerably obvious deductions from known propositions, the problem papers would cease to be a counterpoise to the rest of the examination. If the candidates for high honours were, as in the Smith's prize examination, examined apart from the rest, it might be possible, so far as they were concerned, to diminish these difficulties by varying the modes of examination. In a select examination there could be no excessive inconvenience in giving almost unlimited time for the consideration of the questions proposed, and in these questions the candidate might be required to state accurately, and in detail, the grounds of his views on fundamental principles in analysis, geometry, or physics. Again, in such an examination books might perhaps be introduced, and if so, interesting questions might be proposed of a kind now inadmissible ; to mention one class only—the candidate might be required to form an opinion on any controverted point, to examine for instance the correctness of Sir James Ivory's doctrine, that in certain cases the ordinary condition of fluid equilibrium is insufficient, and to state his reasons for adopting or rejecting it.

It must, however, be remembered that after all possible improvements the complaint that schools "lack profoundness and dwell too much on seeming," will always be more or less just. A course of study, of which the most obvious purpose is to prepare the student for an ἐπίδειξις, can never be quite what a course of study ought to be, and might be made if higher ends could always be kept in view.

Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College.

1. What is the mode followed by the University for ascertaining the proficiency in Mathematics of Students who are candidates for the Degree of B.A.? Have any, and what changes, taken place of late years in the nature, order, and duration of the examination for this purpose, and what has been the general character, design, and tendency of such changes?

Mathematical Studies.

1. A complete answer to this question will be found in the Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies for 1849, pp. 5 to 8. I have been a member of the Board since its institution. The Report will be found in the Appendix attached hereto, and is marked A.

2. Are the examinations in Mathematics at present more or less searching and severe than heretofore? Do they embrace a wider range of subjects, and those subjects less elementary than formerly?

Examinations.

2. The book-work questions are more searching. Very little accession of new matter has taken place in the last 10 years, during which the character of the examination, with respect to the subjects it includes, may be asserted to be nearly stationary. About 1831 various subjects were introduced, for example, the Planetary Theory, and the Undulatory Theory of Light, with questions occasionally proposed in Analytical Hydrodynamics, Definite Integrals, La Place's co-efficients, and, sparingly, in the Mathematical Theories of Electricity, Magnetism, and Heat. The present tendency is to reduce the range of subjects, and by the regulations which came into operation in January 1848, one part of the examination is entirely elementary, and made essential for a place in the List of Honours. The first three days are assigned to the elementary, and the last five to the higher parts of Mathematics.

Is there a tendency in this direction still observable in the questions and problems that are proposed?

There is no tendency either to extend the number of subjects or to make them less elementary.

3. What amount of mathematical knowledge is required for a common Degree?

Amount of Mathematical knowledge required for a Common Degree.

3. The Mathematical subjects are:—

1. Arithmetic, simple Algebraical operations, a few propositions in Ratio and Proportions; Simple Equations, or simple questions producing such Equations.
2. Euclid, Book I., II., III., and six propositions of Book VI.
3. Twenty-three elementary propositions in Mechanics, and 23 elementary propositions in Hydrostatics, with simple examples arising immediately out of the propositions.

The paper proposed on Arithmetic and Algebra consists of about 10 questions in Arithmetic and six in Algebra. In these subjects Students are generally found extremely deficient, and the Examiners are obliged to be satisfied with less than one-third of the paper, otherwise they would be reduced to the necessity of refusing degrees to a large proportion of the Can-

didates. The time allowed is three hours, but the paper may in general be solved by Students well prepared in two hours. With regard to the questions in Hydrostatics and Mechanics, about three-eighths of the whole is generally required, but in the great majority of instances there is little evidence that the principles are understood. With regard to Euclid, the answers to the propositions are in general written out correctly, although very few answers are given to the deductions from the propositions. About three-eighths of this paper is also required for a degree. *Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A.*

What is the minimum of knowledge, as nearly as it can be ascertained, that is required for a place in the Tripos ?

Six papers are proposed to Candidates for a place in the List of Honours. The subjects are :—

1. Euclid and Conics.
2. Arithmetic, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry.
3. Elementary Statics and Dynamics.
4. Elementary parts of Hydrostatics and elementary parts of Optics.
5. Newton, Sections I., II., III., and elementary parts of Astronomy.
6. Problems in all the preceding.

Problems have but little influence upon the lowest places on the Tripos, and an average of about one-third of the first five papers will generally secure a place thereon.

Has there been a tendency of late years, both in one case and the other, to raise the standard of qualification ? Tendency to raise the standard of qualification.

The Moderators and Examiners of late years have been anxious to do so, both for honours and the ordinary degree, but, in consequence of a regulation by which classical honours were restricted to those whose names appeared in the List of Mathematical Honours, the Moderators and Examiners not unfrequently extended the List of Honours beyond its proper limits, in order to include some who were likely to distinguish themselves if they might have an opportunity of becoming Candidates for Classical honours. The restriction being now done away, it is to be hoped that there will in future be fewer Candidates for honours, and that the Moderators and Examiners will still further raise the standard. Also by a grace of the Senate which came into operation last Easter, the elementary rules of Arithmetic, and the first two Books of Euclid, are required in the previous examination ; and as the natural consequence is to increase the proficiency of the Students at the examination for degrees, I am not without hope that this regulation will enable the Examiners to make the Mathematical standard for the ordinary degree less discreditable.

4. What is the average proportion of Students to the total number taking Degrees ? Is this proportion greater or less than before, comparing decennial periods ? Average proportion of Students to the number taking Degrees.

Year.	Total B.A. Degrees.	Number taking Honours.	Ordinary Degrees.	In Gulf.
1801	119	43	69	7
1811	129	43	78	8
1821	212	50	152	10
1831	327	85	233	9
1841	309	106	194	9
1851	337	116	198	23

Formerly all persons admitted into the Senate-house as Candidates for honours were entitled to a degree, but if thought unworthy of an honour, they were thrown into the gulf, that is to say, their degree was allowed, but their position was neither in the honours nor the poll.

What proportion of candidates for Honours fail in attaining them, and what proportion of all the candidates for Degrees are rejected ?

Of the six years mentioned in the foregoing table, 1851 is the only one in which a record has been kept of the practice of rejecting Candidates for honours, and in that year there were eight Candidates for honours so rejected, and 23 were sent down into the gulf, the effect of which now is to exclude them from an honour but to give a certificate of approbation for an ordinary degree so far as the Mathematical part of the examination is concerned. In order, however, to obtain a degree, it will be necessary for the Candidates who have obtained such Certificates to be approved in all the subjects of the ordinary degree with the exception of the mathematical ones. The average of the total number rejected for the last 14 years is about one Candidate out of seven. In 1851, the number rejected was 54, in 1841 it was 47.

5. Are (1) the mode of examination at present followed, (2) the nature of the questions proposed, (3) the mode of proposing them, (4) the way in which the answers are required to be given, and the time allowed for giving them, the best calculated, in your opinion, to bring into evidence, the more or less full possession of the several subjects by the candidates ? If not, state what you consider their defects, and the remedies you would propose.

5. Yes, with one exception. (3.) In order to obtain a surer test of the real acquaintance of the Candidates with the subjects of the reading, examples and deductions are attached to many Examinations, &c.

Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A.

of the propositions from books. The prevailing tendency is, in my opinion, to make these examples and deductions too difficult. The examples ought to be of the most simple kind, to show whether the Student can apply the formulæ or results he has obtained to a particular case. In many instances, the solution of the example requires considerable ingenuity even when the proposition to which it is attached is perfectly understood.

6. In what manner does the recently-appointed Syndicate of Studies act, or propose to act, on the course of University reading?

The Syndicate of Studies.

6. The Board consult together on all matters relating to the state of the mathematical studies and examinations, and also to the course of reading.

What is their authority in effecting changes in the mode, direction, or severity of the examination?

They have no such authority; but they lay annually before the Vice-Chancellor a Report, in which they recommend such alterations as they may consider desirable. In certain cases they recommend that the Vice-Chancellor be requested to offer to the Senate a Grace for making such alterations as they may think essentially necessary.

Have they already effected any such changes?

Two Graces have already been passed upon the recommendation of the Board; and in the Reports of 1849 (attached hereto in the Appendix, and marked A), and 1850 (attached hereto in the Appendix, and marked B), many recommendations were made with regard to the subjects of the examination, *e. g.*, that some should be omitted altogether, and others shortened. (See Appendix B., pp. 9, 10.)

7. Would you be disposed to recommend the limitation of some of the subjects included in the present range of the examinations; for instance, to omit such propositions and applications of the Calculus of Variations, of the Theories of Definite and Elliptic Integrals, of the Planetary and Lunar Theories, of the Theories of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, of the Undulatory Theory of Light, as require for their treatment a very refined and laborious analysis?

Limitation of Subjects.

7. By the recommendation of the Board, in the Report of 1850, the subject of Elliptic Integrals is altogether omitted, and it is recommended that the questions proposed in the Lunar and Planetary Theories be confined within such limits as not to require for their treatment a refined or a laborious analysis. (See Appendix B., p. 10.) By a recommendation of the Board in the Report for 1849, the theories of Electricity, Magnetism, and Heat are not to be proposed as subjects of the examination. (See Appendix A., p. 7.) The questions proposed in the Calculus of Variations, which have fallen under my observation, do not in general require for their treatment any refined or laborious analysis, and I should be unwilling to recommend any alteration with regard to that subject. With respect to the Undulatory Theory of Light, the propositions relating to "interference" may be read with advantage, and will in general excite in the Student sufficient interest to induce him to pursue the subject at his leisure. The Mathematical Theory of Double Refraction is imperfect and unsatisfactory, and I am of opinion that before the Degree of B.A., the Student's attention should be confined to the practical and interesting results of experiment.

Might such higher mode of treating such subjects be advantageously reserved for examination for special prizes at periods subsequent to the Degree of B.A.?

The higher mode of treatment might be advantageously reserved.

Would not the concentration of the attention of Students upon a smaller number of subjects, and those restricted within narrower limits, tend to increase the accuracy and raise the character of their knowledge, and to bring their instruction more completely within the grasp of the public and recognized teaching of the University?

The subjects embraced in the course, since the recommendation of the Board in 1850, do not appear to me too extensive or too numerous, and I should be inclined to recommend but little alteration.

8. What are the usual English or foreign elementary books which are used in the University?

Books used in the University.

8. *Euclid*, (Potts' edition with Geometrical Exercises).

Elementary Course of Mathematics.—Goodwin.
Algebra.—Peacock, Hind, Wood (Lund's edition), De Morgan.
Trigonometry.—Hymers, Hind, Snowball.
Geometrical Conics.—Whewell, Hustler.
Theory of Equations.—Hymers, Stevenson.
Co-ordinate Geometry.—O'Brien, Hymers, Salmon, Walton's Examples.
Differential and Integral Calculus.—Moigno, Navier, Miller, Hind, Hemming, O'Brien, Hall, Hymers, De Morgan, Peacock's Examples, Gregory's Examples.
Newton.—Secs. I., II., III., Whewell; Secs. I., II., III., IX., XI., Evans.
Theory of Gravitation.—Airy.
Statics and Dynamics.—Poisson, Whewell, Earnshaw, Pratt, Griffin, Walton's Examples.
Hydrostatics.—Miller, Webster, Walton's Examples.
Geometrical Optics.—Griffin.
Plane Astronomy.—Herschel's Outlines, Grant, Hymers.
Differential Equations and Finite Differences.—Hymers, Herschel's Examples.
Solid Geometry.—Hymers, Gregory.
Physical Astronomy.—O'Brien's Tracts, Airy's Tracts.
Undulatory Theory of Light.—Lloyd, Airy, Moigno.

Do they comprise a course of Mathematics sufficiently comprehensive and continuous, and sufficiently on a level with the present state of knowledge, to qualify Students for the examinations, or do they require to be completed by manuscript compilations? *Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A.*

I am of opinion that the books referred to do comprise a course both comprehensive and continuous, and that they do not require to be completed by MSS.

Are such MSS., containing collections of problems, or teaching short processes, or superseding printed books, very generally used? What objections, in your opinion, may be made to their use?

I am not aware that such MSS. are in general use, but if they are they will doubtless be drawn out by able men for the benefit of their Pupils. These Pupils may distinguish themselves, and in course of time be called upon to take part in the examinations; then, their course of study imparting a tone to the examination, the Pupils of the Tutor who compiled such MSS. would, in all probability, have great advantage over those Students who had not had the benefit of his advice.

9. Is it your opinion, or the contrary, that the course of mathematical study, as determined by the University examinations, is tending to become more and more exclusively analytical and symbolic? If so, do you think that it has passed the beneficial limit? Do you consider it a fact, or the contrary, that the present system of reading tends to fix the attention unduly upon the dextrous use of symbols, to the neglect of natural relations in the application of Mathematics to physical subjects?

Tendency of the course of Mathematical studies.

9. The course of study will mainly depend upon the class of questions proposed in the University examinations. From 1832 to 1847 the tendency was to become more and more symbolic and analytical. Within that period, pure geometrical reasoning was altogether abandoned, and the attention of the Students, by the questions proposed, was unduly fixed upon the dexterous use of symbols, to the neglect of natural relations in the application of Mathematics to physical subjects. I have always endeavoured to confine the Students to analytical operations upon real quantities, and whenever I have been apprehensive that an attempt might be made to answer a question proposed by purely symbolic operations, I have restricted the question to the Calculus of Generating Functions, upon which the theory of symbolic operations, in my opinion, altogether depends. The regulations which came into operation in 1848 effectually checked this tendency, and I do not think any alteration in the kind of question desirable.

Problems.

10. Is it your opinion, or the contrary, that the problems proposed in the examinations bear too large a proportion to the questions derived, either immediately or by a very simple deduction, from the books which are commonly read?

10. It is not my opinion.

Are they, for the most part, so proposed as to admit of their being readily apprehended, and their solution effected by a Student who thoroughly understands the principles and applications of the branches of Mathematics upon which they depend, or are they not unfrequently involved in such a form as to require for their solution a peculiar tact, distinct from accurate and philosophical knowledge?

It has always been my endeavour to propose the problems in such a form that they might be readily apprehended by a Student who thoroughly understands the principles and applications of the branches of Mathematics upon which they depend. I have avoided the introduction of any unusual analysis or difficult philosophical principle, except in cases where I have tried to lead the Student to it by the enunciation of the problem. It cannot, however, be denied that I have met with many problems proposed in different years which display great ingenuity, and would embarrass any one who has not an opportunity of devoting to them much more time and thought than can be allowed in the limited hours of the examination.

Are you not disposed to think the number of problems proposed to be solved in the time allowed (as many generally as seven or eight in one hour of time) is greater than the best prepared Student can be expected to complete?

The number of problems proposed is often much greater than the best prepared Student can complete in the time allowed; but in an examination where the number examined is so great I have observed several instances in which talents of different kinds have been drawn out by the variety of the problems, and where no opportunity would have been afforded to the Student of showing his power, except by the choice which has been given in the selection of the problems suited to his capacity. It is, therefore, undesirable that the number of problems should be materially reduced. As a general rule, I have found, upon the average, that more problems are solved when there is a greater choice.

Examinations for Honours.

11. What is the course usually followed by Students in preparing themselves for the examinations for Honours?

They attend College lectures on different subjects, all the Students on the same year being classed together under their College Tutor. The greater part also attend a Private Tutor, who explains all difficulties which his Pupils may meet with in their reading, and proposes examples and problems for exercises.

Is not the assistance of a Private Tutor, with very rare exceptions, considered as indispensable?

Yes.

Private Tuition.

Are not many of the Private Tutors men of great eminence, who devote themselves to the private instruction of the Students as a professional pursuit?

Yes. Many of the most eminent men in the University are Private Tutors.

Can you suggest any change of this system, by which the labours of this important body of Teachers might be rendered more generally useful to the Students, without increasing unduly the expenses of academical education?

The members of different Colleges might be sub-divided into a greater number of classes,

Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A.

and Private Tutors might assist in lecturing such classes. The general expenses of the Undergraduates might in this manner be reduced. At present, men of very different capacities are classed together, and the lectures of the Tutor are, in a great measure, useless to the majority. In Trinity College, for instance, there will perhaps be 150 men of the same year divided among three Tutors, making 50 in each class. To all of these 50, the same lecture will be addressed, and it is impossible for the College Tutor to adapt it to the various capacities of his hearers. I would suggest that the College Tutors should procure the assistance of those gentlemen who now officiate as Private Tutors, and sub-divide their Pupils into different classes, so that the members of each class may be nearly equal in capacity. The remuneration to be awarded to the Private Tutors for such assistance is a subject for mature consideration, and could only be settled after some practical experience of the working of the system and the advantages to be derived from it.

12. What inducements does the University hold out for the continuance of mathematical study, or the retention of knowledge, after attaining the Degree of B.A.?

Prizes.

12. Till the introduction of the Adam's Prize, none, except the chance of obtaining lectureships under the public Tutors.

Would the deferring the examination for Smith's Prize to a later period (say one or two years) operate as such an inducement?

The competition for the Smith's Prize each year is in general confined to three or four of the highest men of that year. I do not think that a delay in the examination would operate as any inducement for the continuance of mathematical study, but much benefit might be derived by converting it into a prize for some essay on pure mathematics or natural philosophy, similar to the Adam's Prize.

What is the nature of the recently-instituted Adams' Prize, and what influence may it be expected to exercise in this respect?

The Adam's Prize is awarded every two years to the author of the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or some other branch of natural philosophy, and will be likely to draw forth great talent, which would otherwise have remained unknown.

Would not the institution of similar prizes for the best essays, or examinations on particular branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (such as the examination for the B.A. Degree can very imperfectly touch upon) materially contribute to the continued and progressive study of these subjects?

Undoubtedly.

13. Are there any other suggestions which you are disposed to make for increasing the efficiency of the public teaching of the University?

Remarks.

13. I am unable to make any suggestions which bear directly upon the public teaching of the University, but take the liberty of offering a few remarks upon two prevailing customs. 1. With regard to mathematical honours, great importance is attached to the difference of a single place among the High Wranglers, both in and out of the University, and particularly in the smaller Colleges where the prospects of a candidate for honours may materially depend upon a single place. In order to determine the relative merits of the candidates for mathematical honours, a certain number of marks, according to an arrangement of the Examiners before the commencement of the examination is affixed to each question, and within my own experience a difference of less than one and a quarter per cent. in the total number of marks has made a difference between the first and second Wranglers. A difference of less than one-half per cent. has been sufficient to make a separation of two places among the first ten, and less than one and a half per cent. has made a difference of three places among the first twelve Wranglers. I have always felt considerable doubts about the justice of making a distinction where the relative merits of the candidates were so nearly equal; and I think that the difficulty might be removed either by retaining the order as at present from the absolute number of marks, and at the same time bracketting those who are nearly equal, or by affixing a scale of marks to the List of Honours.

Private Examinations.

2. With regard to the candidates for ordinary degrees: many of these put off their preparation to a late period. In consequence of a change of habits, unusual application and anxiety for the result, the health becomes impaired, and applications are made for private examinations. In such cases the Examiners, besides the inconvenience to which they are subjected by the additional labour, are afraid of increasing the illness by too long or too severe an examination. In consequence also of strong medical representations, the Examiners are sometimes induced to allow men to pass the examination against their better judgment. In each of the two public examinations for ordinary degrees in which I have been concerned, applications for private examinations have been made by men with whose friends I was personally acquainted, and I felt it my duty to entrust their cases entirely to the other Examiners. There is always another examination before Ash Wednesday, which seldom happens more than a month after the general examination, and often considerably earlier. In my opinion it would be a great benefit to the University if the practice of allowing private examinations, which is liable to much abuse, was altogether discontinued.

(Signed) THOMAS GASKIN,
Late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Appendix A.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies, 1849.

St. Peter's College Lodge, May 19, 1849.

The Vice-Chancellor begs leave to publish to the University the following Report, in accordance with the Regulation D adopted by the Senate October 31st, 1848.

Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A.

Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies, 1849.

The Board of Mathematical Studies beg leave to lay before the Vice-Chancellor the following Report:—

With the view of carrying out the intention of the University in appointing a Board of Mathematical Studies, the present members commenced their duties by making regulations for holding meetings and conducting the discussion of the questions that might require their consideration, and for keeping minutes of their proceedings to serve as an authentic record for future reference. The existing state of the Mathematical Studies of the University has been the subject of mutual communications and discussions, which have resulted in their agreeing upon certain recommendations which will be found in the latter part of this Report.

I. The Board conceive that the objects intended to be secured by an Annual Report on the state of our Mathematical Studies may be promoted, and a basis formed for future suggestions, by bringing under review in this first Report, (1) the changes that have been made from time to time by Graces of the Senate in the regulations for conducting the Mathematical Examinations; (2) the progressive steps by which new modes of treating the subjects of examination, and new subjects, have been introduced into the course of mathematical study.

(1). In 1808 the examination of the Candidates for Honours commenced on the first Monday in the Lent Term; three days were devoted to mathematics; and the candidates having been arranged in Brackets according to the result of the examinations on those days, the order of their merit was finally determined by examinations of the Brackets on the following Friday. Each candidate was examined 18 hours in the course of the three days, of which 11 hours were employed in answering questions from books, and the remaining 7 in the solution of problems. The number of candidates that obtained Honours in that year was 38. In 1828, when the number had increased to 90, the examination commenced on the Friday preceding the first Monday in the Lent Term, and extended over four days, exclusive of the day of examining the Brackets; the total number of hours of examination was 23, and the time assigned to problems remained the same as in 1808. By regulations which took effect in January 1833, the commencement of the examination was placed a day earlier, the duration was five days, and the hours of examination on each day were $5\frac{1}{2}$. Thus $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours were added to the whole time of examination, 4 of which were appropriated to the answering of questions from books, and the remaining half hour to the solution of problems. The successful candidates in that year amounted to 105. In 1835 the number was 117, and the examination, for the convenience of the examiners, began on the Wednesday of the same week, without alteration in other respects. In January 1839, there were six days of examination, beginning on the Monday preceding the first Monday in the Lent Term, and the total number of hours of examination was 33, of which $8\frac{1}{2}$ were given to problems. The first day of examination was altered in 1841 to the Wednesday week preceding the first Monday in the Lent Term. The number on the List of Honours in 1840 was 146.

Of the alterations relating to the classification of the candidates, and the mode of proposing the questions, the following are those of chief importance. Previous to January 1828, the candidates were divided into six classes, determined by the exercises in the Schools; different printed problems and *vivâ voce* questions were proposed to different classes, generally taken two together, and the only questions proposed to all in common were the Evening Problems. In the year above named, important regulations, confirmed by Grace of the Senate, November 13th, 1827, came into operation. The classes were reduced to four, determined as before by the exercises in the Schools. On the first two days all the candidates had the same questions proposed to them, inclusive of the Evening Problems; and the examination from books on those days excluded the higher and more difficult parts of mathematics, with the view of securing an object which, in the opinion of the Syndicate on whose recommendation these regulations were adopted, was highly desirable, viz., "That the Candidates for Honours may not be induced to pursue the more abstruse and profound mathematics to the neglect of more elementary knowledge." Accordingly, on the first day (Friday), the questions from books extended to such parts of pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy as do not require the Differential Calculus, and on the Saturday were added parts of Natural Philosophy somewhat more advanced, and the simpler applications of the Calculus. On Monday, the first and second classes were examined together, and the third and fourth together, in questions from books and in Problems; and on Tuesday, the second and third were examined together, and the first and fourth separately, in questions from books. The questions which had previously been given out *vivâ voce* were printed, in order to make generally known the questions proposed in each year, and, by thus directing the reading of the students, to produce more fixity and definiteness in the mathematical studies of the University. The printed papers also afforded the opportunity of ascertaining by inspection that the examination embraced in due proportion all the ordinary subjects of mathematical study. No change was made in the substance of the examination; the questions inserted in the papers being, like those which had been proposed *vivâ voce*, propositions contained in the mathematical works commonly in use in the University, or simple examples and explanations of such propositions. For the purpose of preventing those who had attended to a part only of the subjects from having any undue advantage by this mode of conducting the examination, it was especially recommended that "there be not contained in any paper more questions than students well prepared have been generally found able to answer within the time allowed for such paper." At the same time a discretionary power was given to the examiners of proposing additional questions *vivâ voce*, if any candidate should before the end of the time have answered all the questions in the paper. This power, however, was not continued in the regulations of 1833, nor in any subsequent regulations. With this exception, the preceding regulations may be said to have determined the principles on which in the main the examinations have been since conducted; and for this reason it has been thought right to insert them at some length in this Report.

By regulations which came into force in January, 1833, the same questions were proposed to all the classes during the first four days. The order of difficulty of the questions on the first three days was the same as it had previously been on the first two days; but on the fourth day the examination extended to subjects of greater difficulty, care, however, being taken to insert into the papers some questions suitable to the lower classes. On the fifth day the examination was conducted according to classes.

In January, 1839, the division into classes was discontinued, and the same questions were proposed throughout the examination to all whom the Moderators judged from the public exercises in the Schools to be qualified for examination as candidates for Mathematical Honours. The order of difficulty of the questions was regulated nearly as before, questions selected exclusively from the higher parts of the subjects being proposed only on the sixth day of the examination.

Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A.

Appendix A.

Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies, 1849.

The most recent alterations came into force in January 1848. As these are of an important character, and the Board may be expected to give some account of their operation in the last two examinations, it will be necessary to state the regulations in some detail. The examination commences on the first Thursday after the first day of January. Questions and Problems are proposed to the candidates on eight days, instead of six as formerly, the first three days being assigned to the elementary, and the last five to the higher parts of mathematics. After the first three days there is an interval of eight days, and on the seventh of these days the Moderators and Examiners declare what persons have so acquitted themselves as to deserve Mathematical Honours. Those who have so acquitted themselves, and no others, are admitted to the examination in the higher parts of mathematics, and after the examination the Moderators and Examiners, taking into account the examination of all the eight days, arrange those who have been declared to deserve Mathematical Honours in the order of merit in the usual manner. The three classes of Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes, are published on the Friday morning preceding the general B.A. admission, and no provision is made for any further examination corresponding to the examination of the Brackets, which formed part of the previous scheme, but had in practice been discontinued for several years. A principal feature in the new scheme is the limitation by a Schedule of the subjects and parts of subjects of examination in the first three days, and of the manner in which the questions are to be answered. The subjects are, the portions of Euclid usually read; Arithmetic; parts of Algebra, embracing the Binomial Theorem and the Principles of Logarithms; Plane Trigonometry, so far as to include the solution of Triangles; Conic Sections, treated geometrically; the elementary parts of Statics and Dynamics, treated without the Differential Calculus; the First three Sections of Newton, the Propositions to be proved in Newton's manner; the elementary parts of Hydrostatics, without the Differential Calculus; the simpler propositions of Optics, treated geometrically; the parts of Astronomy required for the explanation of the more simple phenomena, without calculation. In all these subjects, examples and questions arising directly out of the propositions are introduced into the Papers in addition to the propositions themselves. Easy problems in all the subjects are also proposed in a separate Paper. The order of the examination in the remaining five days differs in no important respect from that of the last five days under the former arrangement. The hours of examination in the first three days amount to 17, inclusive of 3 hours for the Problem Paper, and in the last five days to 27½, inclusive of 9 hours for the Problem Papers. The number of candidates that obtained Honours in 1848 was 135.

With respect to the general effect of the alterations which have now been enumerated, it may be asserted from present experience, that the discontinuance of classes has facilitated the determination of the relative merits of the candidates; and that the publication of all the questions proposed has secured the introduction of a due proportion of all the subjects into each year's examination. The Board has had the opportunity of consulting a careful abstract of the number of questions in each subject in the examinations of ten years, from 1833 to 1842, from which it appears that during that interval, the subjects were proposed very nearly in the same proportions, and this practice, they have reason to say, has been adhered to since. It has, however, been found necessary to guard against the effect of proposing the same questions to all the candidates, which was apprehended by the framers of the regulations of November 13th, 1827, viz., its holding out an inducement to read the higher, to the neglect of the more elementary subjects; and it was partly with the view of correcting this tendency that the regulations which came into operation in 1848 were adopted. With reference to this point, the Board has the satisfaction of reporting, on the authority of the Moderators and Examiners of 1848 and 1849, that generally the candidates who acquitted themselves best on the first three days of examination were also the most successful in the remainder; and that it never happened that those who acquired little credit in the first part of the examination attained eventually to a high place on the Tripos.

(2). No precise information, excepting so much as may be gathered from the published Problem Papers, can be obtained respecting the questions proposed to the candidates for Honours before 1828, when the practice of printing all the questions commenced. The character of the questions appears to have been determined by a few standard original works, and by the English elementary treatises in common use, which, though admirable as models of sound reasoning, certainly fell behind the progress of Mathematics on the Continent. The Principles of Analytical Calculation, published by Professor Woodhouse in 1803, and his Plane and Spherical Trigonomery published in 1809, are the earliest indications of the introduction of more of the *analytical* element into the Mathematics of the University; but the most decided impulse in that direction was given by the translation of the Differential and Integral Calculus of Lacroix by Herschel, Peacock, and Babbage, in 1817, followed by Peacock's Examples to the Differential and Integral Calculus, and Herschel's to the Calculus of Finite Differences in 1820. The symbol of differentiation, first used in an Examination Paper in 1817, had already in 1819 superseded the symbol of the Fluxional Calculus. A like impulse as to the extent and character of the questions proposed in Natural Philosophy, was given by the publication of Whewell's Mechanics (1819), Whewell's Dynamics (1823), Coddington's Optics (1823), and Woodhouse's Plane Astronomy (1821–1823). The first edition of Airy's Tracts was published in 1826, containing the Lunar Theory, the Figure of the Earth, Precession and Nutation, and the Calculus of Variations. All these subjects soon found their way into the Examination Papers. Woodhouse's Physical Astronomy, and his Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems had already appeared, but not being composed in a form adapted to the University system of examinations, these works had not made a general impression. Analytical Geometry, which had only been read in French treatises by the more advanced Students, gained a decided footing after the publication of Hamilton's Analytical Geometry (1826), and Hymer's Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions (1830), and now holds a prominent place in the examinations. Mr. Airy, on being appointed Lucasian Professor in 1826, commenced a course of Lectures in Experimental Philosophy, which he continued as Plumian Professor. These Lectures had the effect of raising in a very important degree the standard of information among our Students, and exciting their interest in classes of phenomena till then little known in the University. In 1830 Professor Airy began the practice (now fully established) of publishing the questions proposed to the Candidates for Dr. Smith's Mathematical Prizes. In several instances, new classes of questions introduced for the first time into the Smith's Prize Examination, were shortly after admitted into the Examinations of the Candidates for Honours. Peacock's Treatise on Algebra (1830) had the effect of directing the attention of the Students to the Principles of Symbolic Calculation. The second edition of Airy's Tracts was published in 1831, containing, in addition to the matter in that of 1826, the Planetary Theory, and the Undulatory Theory of Light, the latter of which had already been experimentally

exemplified in his Lectures. From that time questions in each of those subjects appear in the papers in considerable numbers. About the same time, and more recently, there appear questions in Analytical Hydrodynamics, Definite Integrals, Laplace's Coefficients, and, sparingly, in the Mathematical Theories of Electricity, Magnetism, and Heat. Very little accession of new matter has taken place in the last ten years, during which the character of the examination, with respect to the subjects it includes, may be asserted to be nearly stationary.

In taking the foregoing retrospect, it is satisfactory to remark, that the more important innovations in the subjects of examination and in the modes of treating them, receive a kind of sanction by having originated in works written by members of our body whose names are closely connected with the scientific reputation of the country. The responsibility of introducing the alterations rested with the Moderators and Examiners, no regulations having been provided by the University to which they could refer for authority or guidance; and there is reason to say that the uncertainty as to the subjects the examinations would embrace, and the want of due notice of any extension being given to them, have been felt as a serious inconvenience by the higher class of Students. Generally, however, the introduction of each new subject was preceded by the publication of a treatise on the subject by a Cambridge Mathematician, in which the Propositions were enunciated and proved in a manner suitable to the established system of examination. It is unnecessary to enumerate here the various treatises that have now come into use: suffice it to say that, on the different branches of Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy which constitute the present Mathematical course, there is a considerable number of English works which are well adapted to convey exact knowledge of the subjects, and at the same time to facilitate the preparation of the Students for the Examinations.

II. Respecting the Lectures of the Mathematical Professors, it may be sufficient to state the following particulars. The Lectures begun by Professor Airy twenty-three years ago, embraced Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics, Geometrical Optics, and the Theory of Light. Lectures on the last four subjects have been continued by the present Plumian Professor, since 1837, at which time the Lowndean Professor also began courses of Lectures alternately on Astronomy and Geometry. In 1843, the Plumian Professor added Practical Astronomy to his other subjects, the Lowndean Professor having discontinued his Astronomical Lectures. The Lectures of the Plumian Professor have had the disadvantage of being given at a time when increasing activity in Astronomical Science demanded extraordinary attention to the duties of the Observatory. They have, however, been attended by a class varying from twenty to thirty, consisting chiefly of the more advanced Students. Since 1838 the Jacksonian Professor has given annually a course of Lectures on Mechanism, and in the present year he has added to these a series of experimental and illustrative Lectures on Mechanics, more immediately bearing on the reading of the Students who are preparing for Honours.

It will appear from the foregoing statement that, in order to give increased efficiency to the Lectures of the Mathematical Professors, it is desirable that the subjects should be more equally distributed among the different Professors. These Lectures cannot, however, be expected under any arrangement to supersede other channels of instruction; and it may be doubted whether Professorial Lectures on Pure Mathematics are ever likely to form an effective part of the general system. The case is different with the branches of Natural Philosophy, the importance of experimental and illustrative Lectures on which, as supplementary to the other modes of instruction, cannot be too much insisted upon; not only on account of the greater distinctness of conception which is acquired by visible representation of what is read in books, but because such Lectures can hardly fail to increase the Student's interest in what he reads, and add to his stock of information, and because they afford the opportunity of leading him on to the practical bearings and applications of the subjects of his study. The circumstance of our being able to collect in this University an audience consisting of Students who, by previous training, are qualified to understand and appreciate experimental Lectures on Mathematical subjects, is an advantage by no means to be lost sight of. With respect to any direct means of securing a correspondence between the Lectures of the Professors and the Mathematical Examinations, it is conceived that the publication of a Syllabus, or Outline of the Lectures, accompanied by descriptions of the experimental arrangements, and by Mathematical proofs of propositions immediately connected with the facts exemplified, may materially conduce to this end.

III. To the foregoing review of the past and existing state of the Mathematical Studies of the University, the Board beg leave to add the following recommendations:—

(1). Taking into consideration the great number of subjects which now occupy the attention of the Candidates, and the doubt which exists as to the range of subjects from which questions may be proposed, the Board recommend that the Mathematical Theories of Electricity, Magnetism, and Heat, be not admitted as subjects of examination.

(2). It has appeared from statements in the former part of this Report, that while the total number of hours of examination has gradually been increased, the time allotted to the solution of Problems has not been altered in the same proportion.* As this arrangement, which could hardly be avoided on account of the large addition to the number of subjects, had the effect of inducing the Candidates to neglect examples and problems, it seemed highly desirable to counteract this tendency. Partly with this view, and partly to obtain a surer test of the acquaintance of the Candidates with the subjects of their reading, examples and deductions have been attached to many of the propositions from books.

* The following Table exhibits in one view the principal changes in the regulations for conducting the examination which have been mentioned in the course of the Report, together with the average proportion, in the successive intervals over which the changes extended, of the number of candidates that obtained honours, to the whole number of questionists admitted to the B.A. degree.

Interval.	Number of Days of Examination.	Number of Hours of Examination.	Hours allotted to Propositions from Books (B).	Hours allotted to Problems (P).	$\frac{P}{P+B}$	Number per cent. of Questionists that obtained Honours.
1808—1827	3	18	11	7	·39	27·8
1828—1832	4	23	16	7	·30	28·3
1833—1838	5	27½	20	7½	·27	38·0
1839—1847	6	33	24½	8½	·26	36·9
1848	8	44½	32½	12	·27	40·3

Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A.

Appendix A.

Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies, 1849.

The Board, however, having had before them an analysis of the answers to the questions proposed in 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, find that the number of answers to the examples and deductions has fallen below the amount which it is desirable to secure. They are of opinion that such a result may in a great measure be prevented by diminishing the number of questions, and they have agreed to recommend, that the Papers containing the questions from books be shortened, in order to enable the Candidates to give more time to Examples and Deductions.

(3). Some uncertainty having been expressed as to the kind of answers the Candidates are allowed to give to questions in Optics on the first three days of examination, the Board feel called upon to state, that they understand the term "geometrically" in the Schedule, to mean in a strictly geometrical manner, such, for instance, as that employed in Wood's Optics. At the same time, taking into consideration that the attention of the Candidates to geometrical reasoning is sufficiently secured by other subjects of examination on the first three days, they are of opinion, that with reference to Optics, the restriction "geometrically" may with advantage be omitted, and that the questions should be so framed as not necessarily to require any particular kind of demonstration. They, therefore, suggest that it would be desirable to offer to the Senate a Grace for omitting the words "treated geometrically" in the Schedule.

J. Challis, *Plumian Professor.*
R. Willis, *Jacksonian Professor*
T. Gaskin.
W. C. Mathison.
H. Goodwin, *Junior Moderator.*
G. G. Stokes.
J. Sykes.
J. C. Adams.
W. B. Hopkins, *Senior Moderator.*
C. Octavus Budd.
S. Parkinson.

May 17, 1849.

The Vice-Chancellor gives Notice, That a Grace will be offered to the Senate at the Congregation on the 23rd instant, to omit the words "treated geometrically" (so far as they relate to Optics) in the Schedule which constitutes the third clause of the Regulations for the Examination of Questionists who are Candidates for Honours, approved by Grace of the Senate, May 13, 1846.

Appendix B.

Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies, 1850.

APPENDIX B.

Christ's College Lodge, June 3, 1850.

The Vice-Chancellor begs leave to publish to the University the following Report, in accordance with the Regulation D, adopted by the Senate, October 31, 1848.

The Board of Mathematical Studies beg leave to lay before the Vice-Chancellor the following Report:—

1. In order to acquire precise information respecting the actual working of the Examination for Mathematical Honours, the Board requested the Moderators to prepare a Report of the last examination, and to suggest any changes or improvements which they might judge desirable. The Moderators accordingly presented to the Board a Report, in which they state that "In accordance with the expressed wishes of the Board, the papers in the earlier part of the examination were shortened, so as in no case to consist of more than fourteen questions. The Moderators and Examiners consider that a further curtailment is practicable and desirable, as the small number of solutions of examples and applications of book-work still presents itself as a prominent defect."

Another subject suggested for the consideration of the Moderators was the great inconvenience arising from the short time allowed for examining the papers of the first three days of examination. On this point they conclude that for many reasons "it appears better not to interfere with the integrity of the examination as at present conducted. The desired relief may be obtained by placing the commencement of the examination two or three days earlier, or by transplanting it into the Michaelmas Term. The former alteration offers the advantage of being easily made without disturbance of existing arrangements, while the latter would probably be found to open several large questions, which the Moderators think they are not called on to discuss."

In accordance wish the foregoing suggestions, the Board recommend that the papers of the first three days be still further shortened.

They also suggest that it would be desirable to offer to the Senate a Grace, to the effect that the first part of the examination commence two days earlier than at present.

2. The Board, having had under review the course of mathematical reading at present usually adopted in the University, are of opinion that there are some portions of the very numerous subjects presented to the Candidates for Mathematical Honours, which may with advantage be omitted altogether, and others which, although necessary to be included in the course of reading, are unfit to be produced in an examination, such as

(1.) Investigations which are not of much interest, or which relate to methods that have now become obsolete.

(2.) Investigations which are imperfect, or unsatisfactory, or involve questions about which mathematicians are not sufficiently agreed.

(3.) Investigations which lead to long analytical processes.

Investigations of the last class are frequently of great importance, and it is in some cases essential to a complete mastery of the subject that they should be gone through at leisure by the students. It does not, however, appear desirable to induce students to spend much time in rendering themselves so familiar with particular algebraical calculations as to make sure of being ready, when called upon, to write them down with rapidity. Such an inducement, it is conceived, would be held out by requiring these investigations to be produced in the limited time allotted to an examination paper. The Board are of opinion that the time thus spent would be much better employed in working examples and problems calculated to elucidate the principles of the several subjects, and in thinking over the elementary principles themselves, in order, by regarding them in different points of view, to acquire a thorough mastery over them.

With respect to particular subjects, the Board make the following recommendations:—

Theory of Equations.—There are not many propositions in the Theory of Equations, which it seems necessary to notice, as being too long or laborious to be produced at an examination: methods of solving equations approximately, such as Newton's or Horner's, as being of great practical utility, may be specially recommended to the attention of the Students.

The proof of the theorem that equations with rational coefficients are always resolvable into simple or quadratic factors may be simply read to be understood, but not to be produced in examination.

The same may be said respecting Lagrange's investigation of the dimensions of his reducing equation, upon an assumed form of the root. The results however may be assumed in their application to the Theory of the Solutions of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations, as well as of Binomial Equations, whose dimensions are prime numbers of the form $2^n + 1$.

Integral Calculus.—The subject of Elliptic Functions may very well be omitted.

Laplace's Coefficients.—This subject may be omitted altogether.

Hydrostatics.—In this subject the theory of Capillary Attraction may be omitted.

Hydrodynamics.—It seems advisable to confine this subject to the formation of the general equations; the calculation of the velocity of discharge of a liquid or gas through a small orifice, according to the theory of steady motion; the theory of long waves; and the theory of sound.

Common Optics.—It is undesirable that questions in this subject should be proposed to the Candidates, which require the investigation of second approximations to be written out in the examination.

Plane Astronomy.—There is no subject in which a student more requires precise direction both with respect to what he should read and what he should omit than in Astronomy; for it embraces a vast variety of propositions and methods, which vary from time to time, not merely from the progress of mathematical knowledge, and the changes of form which it assumes, but still more from improvements in the instruments and modes of observation, and from the new objects to which they are applied. We find many quantities which in one age have been altogether overlooked or included in the wide margin of instrumental and other errors, becoming in another the most important objects of research: such are the orbital movements of systems of double stars, the parallax of some of the fixed stars, the movement of the solar system, and other results of increased nicety of observation and greater instrumental power, which have become the foundation of the largest views which have hitherto been taken in Astronomy.

The following are some suggestions with respect to what it would be expedient to avoid or notice in future examinations in Astronomy.

Corrections for precession, nutation, aberration, and parallax, in the reduction of observations, and in the calculation and prediction of phænomena, such as eclipses, occultations, transits, &c., should be applied to right ascension and declination, not to longitude and latitude, in conformity with the practice now universally adopted. The method of the *nonagesimal* (Woodhouse, page 741) is now altogether abandoned. The most improved form of the corrections for precession, nutation, and aberration, is that which involves the use of the variable coefficients A, B, C, D, and of their constant multipliers a, b, c, d, as given in the Introduction to the Tabulæ Regiomontanæ of Bessel. (Dr. Hymer's Elements of the Theory of Astronomy, Art. 303.)

All propositions should be omitted (unless treated as problem only) which have no bearing upon the determination of important elements in Astronomy, or the real business of observation, except such as are recommended by the possession of some peculiar interest in the history of the science. This principle would exclude the equation of the aberratic curve, and the problem of shortest twilight; it would not exclude Flamsteed's method of finding the Sun's right ascension.

The same principle would exclude the mathematical investigation relating to kinds of observation which have been practically abandoned, such as Lacaille's method of finding the longitude of the perihelion (Hymers, Art. 309).

No propositions should be reduced to formulæ when not sufficiently rigorous to give accurate determinations, unless such formulæ are used merely for the purpose of explaining the general principles of a method, or the necessity for adopting some modification of it in practice.

This principle would apply to the determination of the parallax of a planet by observing absolutely its zenith distances at different points of the same meridian, without the intervention of reference to a star.

All investigations should be carried to extreme accuracy, when required for frequent and very important determinations in Astronomy, and when not of a nature to press very severely upon the memory of a student. Thus the formulæ for the moon's parallax and for the changes of her diameter produced by it, which are required in some of the most delicate observations in Astronomy, and which are of frequent occurrence, should be thoroughly mastered. The complete solution of the problem for determining the orbit of a planet or comet in the absence of a previous knowledge of some of its elements, appears to be too complicated and of too great length to be produced in examination.

Lunar Theory.—It is recommended that questions in the Lunar Theory be confined to—

(1.) The formation of the general equations, and explanation of the method of approximation.

(2.) Calculations of the effects of particular parts of the disturbing forces which produce terms in the expressions for the radius vector, longitude, and latitude, of the second order of small quantities.

(3.) Explanations of terms in the expressions for the radius vector, longitude, and latitude.

Planetary Theory.—It is recommended that questions in this subject be confined to—

(1.) The formation of the equations of motion.

(2.) Calculations of the perturbations of radius vector and longitude, with the consideration of the terms in the expression for the disturbing force which produce the most remarkable inequalities.

(3.) Explanation of the method of the variation of parameters, as applicable to the Planetary Theory.

(4.) Calculations of the variations of the elements.

(5.) Properties of the secular inequalities, avoiding operose processes which depend on the expansion of the disturbing function.

By these recommendations respecting the Lunar and Planetary Theories it is not intended to discourage the introduction of miscellaneous questions of general interest.

Theory of the Earth's Figure.—Questions in the Theory of Attraction, and of the figure of the Earth considered as homogeneous, may be proposed with advantage.

The Theory of the Figure of the Earth considered as heterogeneous may be omitted.

Light.—Inasmuch as the dynamical part of the theory of light, such as it came from the hands of

Rev. T. Gaskin, M.A.

Appendix B.

Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies, 1850.

Fresnel, is confessedly altogether imperfect, it is recommended that students pay particular attention to the experimental verification of the results to which Fresnel was led from dynamical considerations.

In concluding these recommendations, the Board wish to express their belief that they have in the great majority of instances only given a definite form to that which has for some years past been the practice in the University Examinations. They trust, therefore, that their Report will not have the effect of introducing any violent change into the existing system of mathematical study; but they hope, that even in those cases in which they have proposed no important omissions, they will have done some service to the Candidates for Mathematical Honours, by giving increased definiteness to their course of reading, and by putting before them such results as they might possibly have themselves deduced from the study of the Senate House papers of the last few years.

G. G. Stokes, *Lucasian Professor.*
J. Challis, *Plumian Professor.*
G. Peacock, *Lowndean Professor.*
R. Willis, *Jacksonian Professor.*
T. Gaskin.
H. Goodwin.
J. Sykes, *Junior Moderator.*
W. B. Hopkins, *Senior Examiner.*
A. Sandeman, *Junior Examiner.*

Rev. H. Goodwin, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. H. Goodwin, M.A., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College.

Gentlemen, *Cambridge, January 7*, 1851.

I have had the honour of receiving a series of Thirteen Questions, respecting the present condition of the Teaching and Examinations in the University of Cambridge; and although my name appeared amongst the list of those who remonstrated against the appointment of the Commission, still I believe that under existing circumstances I shall serve the interests of the University best by endeavouring to return satisfactory replies to the queries which you have propounded.

Mathematical Examinations.

1. The Mathematical Examinations are conducted entirely by means of papers of printed Questions. The Examination for "Honours" extends over eight days, the first three of which are employed in Elementary Mathematics, the last five in the Higher. The gradual process by which the Examination has assumed this form is described at length in the First Report of the "Board of Mathematical Studies," a document which is doubtless in the hands of the Commission. I can add nothing to what is contained in that Report.

The Examination of those not Candidates for Honours differs only in degree of difficulty and extent from the other, but in these respects almost infinitely.

2. I am disposed to think that there has on the whole been an improvement in the Examinations of late years: they are certainly more *severe*, and I think also more *searching*, there being a perceptible effort to set questions in such fashion as shall encourage *real* and not superficial knowledge. The range of subjects has undoubtedly become wide; this has been almost necessarily the result of two causes—(1), new subjects have been treated Mathematically, or the Mathematical treatment has become more satisfactory: *e. g.* Mr. Airy's tract on the Wave Theory of Light has rendered that subject a part of the standard University Course—and (2) the improvement and simplification of pure Mathematics has rendered difficult subjects more generally accessible. For the *last few years*, however, there has been a tendency to restrict rather than extend the range of subjects, and this restriction has become more recognised in some particulars by reason of the recommendations contained in the *last Report* of the Board of Mathematical Studies. I may observe that the Board of Mathematical Studies may be regarded as the best safeguard which the University can have against the prevalence of any mischievous tendency in the Examinations.

Subjects required for a Common Degree;

3. Arithmetic; Four Books of Euclid; a *very little* Algebra; Mechanics and Hydrostatics. The last two, from my own experience as an Examiner, I should describe as *almost nominal*, and the Algebra generally very unsatisfactory: the *Euclid* is really the useful part of this course.

For Honours.

It is difficult to describe the *minimum* of knowledge necessary for a degree with Honours, but I should say that a *fair* knowledge of the subjects required on the first three days of the Examination, as given, for instance, in my "Course of Mathematics," would ensure success: a *good* knowledge, but not first-rate, will carry a man to the higher part of the Junior Optimes.

Raising the Standard for Ordinary Degrees.

With regard to raising the standard, (1) for ordinary degress, there has been an *attempt* to do so, and it is perhaps thought that the standard has been raised: I have not sufficient experience to decide the point, but my impression is that the standard has not been raised, nor do I think that it can be: for bearing in mind the difficulties which abstruse subjects present to many men whom we should be most sorry to exclude from an academical degree, I think that it is impossible to make the standard anything but very low: *Euclid* is capitally done, and as I have said before, this seems to me to be the real strength of the Mathematical ordinary Examination.

(2) For Honours—the standard is now made more *definite*, but I think not higher. The connexion between the Mathematical and Classical Tripos has been an effectual bar to the raising of the standard.

4. I have no data for an accurate answer to this question. Of late years I think that the proportion of degrees with Honour to the ordinary has been something like three to five. The proportion has, I believe, been increasing.

Rev. H. Goodwin., M.A.

Mathematical Examinations.

In my own experience the number of rejected Candidates for Honours has been from three to six; besides these there have been perhaps a dozen whose degrees have been *allowed* without Honour. In the Ordinary Degree Examination, I think as many as twenty or thirty, and sometimes more are rejected in the January Examination, where the number of Candidates is about 200: in *by-term* Examinations the proportion of those rejected is very much larger. It very seldom happens, however, that a man fails ultimately in obtaining a degree.

Opinion respecting the present Examinations.

5. I am disposed to regard the present system of examination as being as nearly perfect as a *paper* examination can be. And so far as the object of a Mathematical course is to give men an accurate knowledge of the present state of science, and to fit them to pursue science for themselves, I do not know that any improvement could be made; but looking upon our Mathematical course as a preparation for practical life, and especially as a means of acquiring those habits of mind which are likely to lead to success in the House of Commons and at the Bar, I feel some regret at the entire omission of the old Academical School Exercises; and I cannot but deem that the re-introduction of such exercise under a modified form would be an improvement upon our present method of awarding Mathematical honours. On this subject I take the liberty of putting into the hands of the Commission a pamphlet published by me some years back.

Board of Studies.

6. The authority of the "Board of Studies" is merely recommendatory, but those recommendations which they have hitherto made have been well received, and there seems no reason to doubt but that (with due discretion on their part) their reports will have all the influence which they can desire. Having myself been a member of the Board from its first appointment, it does not become me to speak its praise, but I think I am not wrong in saying that it has justified the expectations of the Senate.

7. The subject of this question is treated of in the last Report of the "Board of Studies." I am disposed to think that the recommendations of that Report go as far in this direction as is desirable.

Books in use.

8. I am quite unable to give a complete catalogue of books; it is continually varying, I think it is quite possible to find satisfactory books on all subjects; with regard to many, the character of the books has of late been much improved.

No manuscript compilation can be said to be necessary for a Student, because it is an almost invariable rule with the Examiners not to set a question, the answer to which cannot be found in some recognized book. But manuscript instruction is very generally used, as I believe, for another reason, viz., that it is found practically to be the best mode of conveying knowledge. I do not think the method is in any way abused: it may have been abused years ago, and a feeling unfavourable to it may have arisen in the minds of our senior members on that account, but I think it is not so now. Of course I speak of MSS. not as superseding printed books, but as used in conjunction with them.

Tendency of the present Examinations.

9. I think that there may be such dangers as are hinted at in this question; but I think they are such as have attracted the attention of all influential members of the University, and are likely to be watched; more especially any probable mischief in this direction would come under the notice of the "Board of Studies." The addition of three days' examination in the Elementary Mathematical subjects, as a preparation for the higher Examination, was partly intended to prevent undue attention to the more symbolical parts of Mathematics before the elementary portions had been well mastered.

Problems.

10. I am disposed to think that the present proportion of problems to the other questions could not be altered with advantage. The character of the problem varies much with the moderator, and is, I think, beyond all legislation; because the problem paper is to a certain extent a picture of its author's mind, and I have several times known instances in which a problem paper has been considered by its author very easy, whereas it has been found quite the contrary; these problems seem to me as much out of the reach of legislation as poems, sermons, or speeches in Parliament. The number of problems proposed is no doubt greater than men can be expected to solve, but it is necessary to suit the tastes of a variety of men, and in the two instances in which I have myself been Moderator, I have had a very large proportion of my problems solved.

Private Tuition.

11. It may unquestionably be said, that the ordinary preparation for the Senate-house is now by means of a Private Tutor. There are a considerable number of men, some of them of high order, who devote themselves to private tuition, but few of them exclusively or with the intention of adopting it as a permanent profession.

I am persuaded that in many instances at present, due attention to College tuition would render private tuition unnecessary; and an increase of the staff of College lecturers might probably render it still more generally so.

I do not venture to make any definite suggestions, but it seems to me that the defect of the present system is the want of a recognized *status* for the private tutor, and an understood relation between him and the Tutor of the College, so that the two might co-operate.

Encouragement of Mathematical Reading.

12. The University has no direct means of encouraging the continuance of Mathematical reading; the "Cambridge Philosophical Society," however, performs an important part in giving a stimulus to original productions, and the inspection of the Transactions of that Society, and also of the volumes of the "Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal," will show that at present the University is far from deficient in men who have pursued Mathematics with success.

The suggested change with regard to the Smith's Prizes might probably be beneficial; nothing can be more inconvenient than the occurrence of the examination for those prizes at a time when the students have been thoroughly wearied by their long exercises in the Senate-

Rev. H. Goodwin, M.A.

house. How far such a change would be *justifiable*, having reference to the terms of the bequest, is another question.

The operation of the Adams Prize has hardly become known at present: I do not know how many exercises were sent in at the late competition, nor the character of the successful essay which is not yet published; but I should be disposed to augur favourably of the working of this prize in future times.

I should be disposed to think that the institution of prizes for the Bachelors of Arts of various years would be beneficial; but with regard to the whole question of the pursuit of Mathematical Science after the time of B. A. degree, it is to be borne in mind that only occasionally is there a man whose devotion to science is likely to be of any great advantage to science itself; and probably even at present very few give up their Mathematical pursuits who could have followed them with any very great advantage. However, the real bar to the pursuit of science seems to me to be one which will not be touched by the institution of prizes, viz., the difficulty which exists in England of a man living (out of College) by means of his scientific pursuits; on this account probably the Bar swallows up so large a proportion of our promising men.

Public Teaching of the University.

13. By the general tone of the questions I conceive that the answer to this question, although put generally, is intended to be limited to the Mathematical or Scientific *public teaching* of the University. The only point to which I think it necessary to advert is this: I think that our condition would be much improved by the better endowment and enforced residence of our professors, and the increase of their number; I am not one of those who think that much is to be gained by using the professorships chiefly as means of elementary instruction and by forced attendance at professorial lectures, but I think that the existence in the midst of us of a body of men whose business it is to advance their respective departments of science, and who, by proper endowments, are enabled to do so, is of the highest importance to our intellectual well-being. As it is, there is scarcely a professorship which in a pecuniary point of view is to be considered a prize: the Plumian Professorship is eked out by the University itself, in consideration of the Professor undertaking the labours of the Observatory, themselves quite sufficient without Professorial duties; and when the Lucasian Professorship was lately vacant, there was only one candidate, and he was regarded by his friends as a martyr for the cause of science. It seems to me that these Professorships should be so endowed as to be an adequate provision for a man of science, and that the increase of their number (with the condition of residence) would tend more than anything else to lead men to look to science as their ultimate pursuit, and to ensure the existence of a body of men in Cambridge who would keep up the character of the University. And if this result were attained, the indirect effect upon the *teaching* of the University would (as I believe) be greater than could be effected in any other way.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HARVEY GOODWIN, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Gonville and Caius College.

To the Cambridge University Commission.

Rev. John Hind, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. John Hind, M.A., late Fellow of Sidney College.

Mathematical Examinations.

1. See the "Cambridge Calendar" for the first part of this query.

Great and beneficial changes have been made in the examination during late years, and their general character, design, and tendency have been to render it much more satisfactory and efficient than it was.

2. Perhaps they are somewhat more searching and severe, but they do not embrace a wider range, nor are the subjects less elementary, though the tendency has been to increase the difficulty in their application.

3. See the "Cambridge Calendar" for the first part of this query. There have been in late years many *praiseworthy* endeavours to raise the Mathematical standard of qualification for the *ordinary* degree.

4. I cannot answer this query satisfactorily, because I have not the data requisite for the purpose; but I believe the failures of candidates, both for honours and the ordinary degree, to be more numerous than they used to be.

5. I consider it to be scarcely possible that better plans can be contrived for effecting this purpose.

The Syndicate of Studies.

6. The Syndicate of Studies recently appointed has, no doubt, a most beneficial effect upon the course of University reading. The improvements already effected through its agency are very considerable.

7. The subjects of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism have been left out by the Syndicate of Studies, and I should not feel disposed further to curtail the extent of subjects as applied to the examination of the *best* candidates in each year.

Limitation of Subjects.

Perhaps these very abstruse parts of Mathematical science might be advantageously deferred to a later period, more particularly as I am fully aware that the lower subjects are treated in an imperfect and slovenly manner by some persons who obtain high Mathematical honours.

Books in use.

8. Few Foreign works at the present day are the text books of the University, because every-

thing of value found in them has been transferred to the recent English works, so as to render the course of Mathematics sufficiently comprehensive and continuous. *Rev. John Hind, M.A.*

I have a great objection to *manuscripts*, except such as are almost entirely devoted to the solutions of examples and applications of the several subjects; but I believe that *manuscripts* are extensively used, though not so much so as formerly.

9. Till of late years the tendency of the examination to become more analytical was decidedly on the increase, but I am glad to think that it has now received a salutary check, and is little or nothing beyond its beneficial limit. The purely analytical system had the tendency mentioned in the last paragraph of this query.

10. I am of opinion that the problems are not too numerous. Perhaps they are generally a little too difficult, but their number being not too small is a great advantage, as the experience of former times clearly proved to me. Problems.

11. The assistance of a private Tutor, with rare exceptions, is considered indispensable.

The private Tutors are men of great eminence, and many of them devote themselves to the instruction of Students as a professional pursuit. Private Tuition.

I should think that the approval of the Syndicate of Studies and of the Tutors of the Colleges might be of benefit to the system in a great number of cases, without at all increasing the expenses of academical education.

12. Little or no inducement is held out for the continuance of Mathematical study by the University after attaining the degree of B.A. Inducements to study Mathematics after the B.A. degree.

It might be better on this account to defer the examination for the Smith's Prize, and the institution of similar prizes would, no doubt, have a material tendency to keep up and extend Mathematical studies.

13. I have a very decided opinion that the proficiency in Mathematical science required for the ordinary degree is too small, and that it is fast becoming less than what is considered requisite in other collegiate and academical institutions, with some of which I have had occasional connexion as an Examiner. This is a point on which I would desire to lay particular stress, as I see how it affects the education of Students previously to coming into residence at the University. Proficiency in Mathematical Science required for the ordinary Degree.

In consequence of *severe domestic afflictions*, I have not been able to answer the queries so early as I could have wished; and if the answers be not considered sufficiently full and explicit, I shall be happy to appear before the Committee with the design of giving further elucidations of my views on each of the queries proposed.

(Signed) JOHN HIND, M.A., F.C.P.S., F.R.A.S.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge.

Cambridge, December 13, 1851.

Answers from William Hopkins, Esq., M.A., President of the Geological Society. *W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.*

Question I.

I CONCEIVE it to be unnecessary for me to enter into any detailed account either of the formal mode followed by the University for ascertaining the proficiency in Mathematics of Candidates for the Degree of B.A., or of the formal changes which have taken place in the examinations since the year 1827. The Commissioners will doubtless have received such information from other sources. I shall only dwell on such points so far as may be necessary to enable me to answer fully the question—what has been the general character, design, and tendency of the changes which have taken place?

The first of these changes was sanctioned by a Grace of the Senate, Nov. 13, 1827. Previously to this period a great increase had taken place in the number of Candidates for Mathematical honours, and important extensions in the range of our Mathematical Studies were then beginning to take place, principally through the immediate influence of the Lectures given by the present Astronomer Royal as Lucasian Professor, and by the publication of his Mathematical Tracts. For both these reasons—the increased number of Candidates, and their more extended reading—it became absolutely necessary to lengthen the duration of the Examinations, to which accordingly two days were added. The more immediate object was to allow longer time to the Examiners to look over the answers to the questions proposed, but additional time was also allowed to the Candidates for giving their answers. In the course of the four days, during which the actual examination of the Candidates continued, five hours were added for this purpose. At several subsequent periods the time allotted for the Mathematical examination was increased, till, at the present time, the Candidates are under actual examination during eight days (a week intervening between the first three and last five days), and for five hours or five and a half on each day, whereas formerly the examination continued only four days. The object of these changes has been to allow more adequate opportunity for the Students to develope their knowledge, and sufficient time for the Examiners to form a more critical judgment of their respective merits. I consider these changes as constituting an essential and important improvement in our system of examination, for the conducting of which ample time seems now to be allowed. Changes in the Examinations since 1827.

Another important change was also made by the Grace of the Senate of 1827. Before that period the questions from books had always been proposed to the Candidates *vivâ voce*, the *problems* alone being given in printed papers. It was then ordered that all questions whatever should be given in printed papers. In examinations *vivâ voce* it was necessary that every question should admit of a brief and simple enunciation, such that the meaning might

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

Changes in the Mathematical Examinations since 1827.

easily be caught by the persons examined, whereas the enunciation of written questions may be far more varied, *riders*, or questions intended to elucidate more leading propositions, may be much more easily introduced, and the examination may thus be made more effective and searching than by the former method. It was also contemplated at the time, that these printed questions would form valuable guides (as they undoubtedly have been) for the reading of future Students. This is one of the most important improvements which have been made in our mode of examination.

Previously to 1827, the Candidates for Mathematical honours were arranged, preparatory to their examination, in six classes, which were afterwards, by the Grace of that year, reduced to four. Up to the period just mentioned, the exercises in the schools had been regularly insisted on, and afforded the grounds for this preparatory classification; but afterwards they rapidly declined, in consequence of their having ceased to have sufficient relation to our more advanced system of Mathematical studies, no longer affording therefore adequate means for a correct previous classification of the Candidates. Hitherto the examination of each Class had been in a great degree distinct, and, so long as adequate means of a correct preparatory classification existed, this plan had much to recommend it; but, by a Grace of 1832, it was ordered that for the first four days of the examination (which then comprised five days) the same questions should be proposed to all the Candidates. In 1838 the preparatory classification was finally discontinued. The only purpose for which the exercises in the schools had been latterly maintained no longer then existed, and their entire discontinuance was the immediate consequence of discontinuing the classes, though not directly sanctioned by the Senate. Whether these Exercises might not have been preserved under some modified form which should have brought them into harmony with the rest of our system, is a question on which I may have some remarks to make in the sequel.

Changes in 1848.

The last important modification in our examinations is that which was made in 1848, when the duration of the examination was extended from six to eight days. The principal feature of this measure was the restricting of the examination on the first three days entirely to elementary subjects—those not requiring the aid of the Differential Calculus. When the preparatory classification was entirely discontinued, as already mentioned, one evil was anticipated as the necessary consequence of every candidate being admitted to answer every question proposed, as far as he might be able, instead of the Candidates in each class having, to a certain extent, questions expressly adapted to the more extended or more limited reading of those composing it. Under such circumstances, Students with more ambition than mathematical power, would naturally endeavour to obtain distinction by reading the higher to the comparative neglect of the lower subjects comprised in our mathematical course. It must always be difficult to counteract entirely this evil tendency. One of the most effective modes of doing so I believe to be the plan just mentioned, of limiting the examination during three days out of eight to elementary subjects. This makes the student fully aware of the importance of a due attention to those subjects to ensure his proper place on the tripos—a consideration which, in the young Student, will naturally be often more influential than the conviction of the importance of his cultivating the elementary subjects as the foundation of sound knowledge, or as part of a system of mental culture and discipline. After the first three days and the interval of a week, the last five days are devoted principally to the higher subjects. This I believe to be decidedly the best form which our examinations have ever assumed. Sufficient time seems now to be afforded to the Candidates to bring forth their mathematical knowledge, and ample time to the Examiners to form a correct and critical judgment of their relative merit.

Opinion of those changes.

In the legislation of the last four and twenty years, of which I have now given a brief outline, there is much, in my estimation, entitled to the strongest approbation of those who are interested in the working of our Academic system. Each progressive step has been taken with that deliberation and caution which has obviated the necessity of a single retrograde step. No shock has been given by changes too abrupt, and the entire confidence reposed in the results of our examinations, not only by the older members of the University, but also by the Students themselves, has remained unimpaired.

Moderators and Examiners.

I have not thought it necessary to enter into any statement of the formal manner in which Moderators and Examiners are appointed, but I think it right to say that they are chosen, without exception, from those most highly qualified for the office, as determined by their academic success or other public proofs of their efficiency. The nominations are made in rotation by the different Colleges with great circumspection; and, in fact, if any one of doubtful qualifications were nominated to the office, there are numbers of persons in the University who would feel it to be an imperative duty to *non-placet* the appointment when brought before the Senate. I can myself bear extensive testimony to the accuracy with which the relative merits of the Candidates are determined; and such is the confidence of the Students in the final results of the examinations, that the last cause which the most disappointed Candidate would probably venture to assign for his own failure would be a want of the most perfect impartiality and entire competency on the part of his Examiners.

The result of the examination for Mathematical Honours is given on the Tripos list, where the names of the Candidates are arranged, not alphabetically in a few separate classes, but in the order of individual merit. It is this determination of individual merit that constitutes the nicety and difficulty of our examinations,—a difficulty which could only be overcome by means of the assiduity, the ability, and impartiality which distinguish our Examiners.

Question II.

Examinations.

1. The Mathematical examinations are unquestionably more searching and severe than formerly. This is due in a great degree to the change of which I have already spoken in the

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A

mode of conducting them,—the proposing of the questions to the Candidates in printed papers instead of *vivâ voce*. Scarcely any formal proposition is now set without some question attached as a *rider*, which may test more thoroughly the real knowledge of the persons examined. This has been a great improvement in the examinations, and its importance has been more distinctly recognized from year to year.

Subjects of Examinations.

2 and 3. The subjects embrace a wider range than formerly. This extension began upwards of 30 years ago by the introduction of the analytical methods of treating mathematical subjects. The works of the late Professor Woodhouse, the translation of Lacroix's Differential Calculus (1816), and Dr. Peacock's Examples in the Differential and Integral Calculus (1820), were highly instrumental in producing this change. Dr. Peacock's excellent work on Algebra (1830) has extended our knowledge of that elementary branch of Mathematics. Dr. Whewell's works introduced a considerable extension of Statics and Dynamics; and the late Mr. Coddington's treatise on Optics (1829) gave us a more complete development of that subject. A little before that time Mr. Airy published the first edition of his Mathematical Tracts. The Lunar Theory had previously been read, according to the method of Newton, as contained in the third volume of the Principia. That laborious method, notwithstanding its great geometrical beauty, was immediately superseded by that of Laplace, as given by Mr. Airy. Recently the work on Solid Geometry, as treated analytically, commenced by the late Mr. Gregory and concluded by Mr. Walton, has extended the subject and added considerably to its interest among our Students by the symmetry and elegance of its formulæ. The extension of all the subjects of our mathematical course, with the exception, perhaps, of Optics and Astronomy, has been aided also by the introduction of the elementary works of the most distinguished of the French Mathematicians.

Limitation of subjects.

These extensions, however, of our mathematical studies must not be taken as a measure of additional labour imposed on the Student, for they have resulted from or been accompanied with increased facilities afforded by new and more powerful methods of mathematical analysis. The introduction of analytical methods, for instance, in the treatment of the problems of the Principia, whatever may be thought of the advantages or disadvantages of the change, has undoubtedly diminished the time and labour required to gain a competent knowledge of them; and a similar remark would apply in a greater or less degree to other subjects. Complicated propositions, too, in every subject, the production of which in examination is rather an exercise of the memory than a test of real knowledge, have been to a great extent rejected by our Examiners, and this rejection has been confirmed and extended recently by the recommendation of the Board of mathematical studies. The subjects of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, which had once obtained a partial footing in our examinations, may now also be considered as excluded. The tendency has, undoubtedly, been of late to lessen the more laborious part of the Student's reading. The addition of Physical Optics to our course must be placed in the opposite scale; but this does not seriously affect more, perhaps, than a dozen or fifteen men in each year. Independently of this subject, it is my impression that the time and labour required by our mathematical course have been lessened within the last five and twenty years. It may also be remarked that our Students generally come to the University, as I conceive, much better prepared in Mathematics than formerly. The remark is certainly true as regards that class of Students who read the highest subjects of our course.

Questions III. *and* IV.

These questions may be better answered by persons who have been more immediately and practically engaged than myself in conducting our examinations.

Question V.

Examinations.

1. Our examinations must be considered in two points of view. The first object is, of course, the determination of the absolute or relative merits of the persons examined; the second is to form a standard and guide by which the reading of the Student may be regulated. With reference to the first object, and regarding our examinations merely as a portion of the administrative part of a recognized system, I believe them to be susceptible of little improvement. I have already described the successive amendments which have been made in them, and I have also borne testimony to the ability, care, and impartiality with which they are conducted, as well as to the accuracy with which the relative individual merits of the Candidates for mathematical honours are determined, so far as their merits depend on mathematical knowledge acquired in the course of our present recognized system of studies. In all this I repeat our examinations are excellent.

In one respect, however, they might perhaps be improved. Rather too many questions, I think, are still proposed in each paper. When rapidity is too much an element of success in examination, the Student is too frequently induced to seek for methods which are more recommended by their brevity than by their logical accuracy or philosophical character.

The importance of the second object of our examinations,—that of affording a guide and direction to the studies of the Undergraduate,—is scarcely inferior to that already mentioned, and is enhanced by the peculiar character of our two old Universities, consisting as they do of a number of Colleges, each dispensing independently its own rewards and emoluments, and having its own system of tuition administered almost exclusively by its own members. Our recognized system of tuition is strictly collegiate and not academic, and might be altogether wanting in unity if it were not that our public examinations supply a standard to which all make appeal in much the same though not in an exactly equal degree. Whether those examinations afford tests of the very highest order of merit in mathematical science, and whether they

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

guide the Student to the best and most philosophical views of his subjects, are questions which must always be open to discussion and admit of considerable difference of opinion.

Mathematical Examinations.

2. One peculiar character of our Mathematical examinations consists in their being so extremely *definite*. The questions proposed, almost without exception, admit of such distinct and definite enunciations that a well-prepared Student will know almost exactly where his answers are expected to begin and end, and the precise degree of development required. This has its great advantages, especially in correcting the tendency which is always strong in the great majority of young Students, to rest satisfied with vague and indeterminate knowledge, for such knowledge is of little avail in our examinations. The value of the answer to each question can also be assigned with great accuracy, and the relative merits of the Candidates well compared, according to the test which examination affords. On the other hand, this extreme definiteness precludes the exhibition of that more extensive and matured acquirement which would display itself in an essay on some subject more general than those usually contained in the separate questions as now proposed, or that knowledge which might be drawn forth in the course of an examination *vivâ voce*. Our present system determines with great accuracy the elements of the Candidate's knowledge, but it does not encourage or finally test sufficiently that combination of these elements which constitutes at once the unity and comprehensiveness of his knowledge, and which is the result of his last and highest mental efforts. This, in my estimation, is the defect in the present system of examination.

Vivâ voce Examination recommended.

It is much easier, however, to find faults than to point out practical remedies for them; but it appears to me that the most efficacious mode of correcting the defect above mentioned might be the union of an examination *vivâ voce* with that which is now in operation. The former, taken alone, could not, in my opinion, be comparable with the latter as applied to a class of Students whose abilities and acquirements are so various as they are among our Candidates for mathematical honours; but it might be made the means, undoubtedly, of drawing forth other and in some respects higher qualities in our Students than those encouraged and elicited by written examinations alone. This would show itself more especially in the higher class of Students; and from a long acquaintance with that class I am fully convinced that, however necessary and efficacious written examinations may be in encouraging and testing an adequate acquaintance with mathematical reasonings and processes, and their applications to the solutions of individual problems, examinations *vivâ voce* afford the surest test of that higher intellectual power which enables a man to take comprehensive and philosophical views of mathematical and physical science, and prepares him to grapple with its higher difficulties. I have already stated my confidence in the general determinations of the relative merits of our Candidates, according to our present examinations, and I have no doubt that the results of the two modes of examination of which I am speaking would, when applied to our higher Students, be in accordance with each other in a great majority of instances; at the same time I have been acquainted with a considerable number of cases in which, I have no doubt, these results would have been different; and judging not only from my own impressions at the time, but also from the subsequent careers of the persons alluded to, I believe that in almost every instance the examination *vivâ voce* would have supplied the higher intellectual test.

The defect of which I have been speaking must have been formerly obviated by the exercises in the schools. Their entire discontinuance was not, as I have already intimated, directly authorized by the Senate, but was a consequence of the discontinuance of the preparatory classification of the Candidates under the sanction of the Moderators of the year. This was regretted at the time by many Members of the University; for, though it was allowed by nearly all that these exercises in their existing form had become utterly useless, it was thought that they might possibly have been so modified as to form still a valuable part of our system of examination, and the views of many persons now probably coincide with those I have stated. The practical difficulties of introducing a *vivâ voce* examination for nearly 150 Candidates would, however, be considerable; but still I am convinced that those difficulties would be by no means insuperable if a general opinion should arise in the University in favour of the change.

I profess to offer no practical suggestion on the subject; but I would remark that it would be essential, as I conceive, to the efficiency of the measure that the results of the examination *vivâ voce* should be combined with those of the examination by printed questions, so that the final place of each Candidate on the Tripos should depend on the aggregate marks obtained in both examinations.

Rewards and emoluments.

The distribution of rewards and emoluments in our Colleges, according to the precise order of individual merit as tested by careful public examination (so far as such distribution is possible), is that which gives to our system its great influence and efficiency: it is not to be expected, however, that this active influence should not be attended by some concomitant evil. Thus, while there is drawn forth in a large number of our Students great intellectual effort and much patient and persevering industry, it too frequently happens that their energies are too much directed to those objects which may appear most likely to influence their places in the Tripos, without sufficient regard to the higher purposes of their studies. I do not believe it possible to correct altogether this tendency, so long as the University shall continue to recognise the important and vital principle above mentioned in the award of its honours and emoluments. Many Students, if they believe they can improve their places in the Tripos by a system of *cramming*, will adopt that system in a greater or less degree; and if they cannot obtain the aid of their Tutors, they will still follow the same course in defiance of recommendations to the contrary. The most effectual check on this evil must be found, I think, in the character of our examinations rather than in any particular modes of tuition. I am disposed to believe that examinations *vivâ voce* might be rendered more effective than any other for this purpose

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

and whatever influence might thus be exercised on the tone of our examinations, a corresponding influence would necessarily be exercised on our tuition, both that of the College Lecturer and that of the private Tutor.

Excellence of the present Mathematical Examinations.

Let me not be thought, in making these remarks, to undervalue the excellence of our present examinations and the influence they exercise over our studies. The facility and accuracy with which our Students go through complicated processes of mathematical investigation, and the command they acquire over the ordinary artifices of analysis, are very remarkable and very much facilitate their progress in any higher mathematical researches to which they may afterwards apply themselves. There is also another consequence of our mode of examination, which, in considering our system of studies as one of mental discipline, can hardly be too highly appreciated. The necessity of giving brief and accurate answers to the questions proposed, superinduces the necessity also of a distinct and logical arrangement of the successive steps of a demonstration and the habitual use of condensed and accurate language. The tendency to careless and illogical habits of thought, existing in most undisciplined minds, finds in this system as perfect a correction as the individual character of the Student will admit of. It has often been a matter of great interest with me to watch the gradual development of this exactness of thought and perspicuity of language. The young Student frequently commences his studies here with great defects in these respects; but where there has been sufficient intellectual power and activity, I have never failed to witness a rapid improvement, as the result of our system, from the moment he became sensible of his own deficiency, and (which is equally essential) that it could only be amended by his own persistent efforts, and not merely by the corrections which his Tutors might from time to time suggest to him. The perfect arrangement and style with which many of our higher Students answer the questions proposed to them constitutes one of the most striking results of our system. I could wish to see the same power called forth more effectively on a larger scale,—in the exposition of the more general principles and results of mathematical science as well as in the development of its individual propositions.

Question VI.

The Syndicate of Studies.

Members of the Syndicate of Studies will, I conceive, be the proper persons to answer these questions. Their recommendations, on the whole, have been, in my estimation, extremely judicious; and I consider their general superintendence of our mathematical studies to afford an excellent means of regulating and modifying them from time to time as circumstances may require.

Question VII.

Limitation of subjects.

1. The *Calculus of Variations*, and the theories of *Definite* and *Elliptic Integrals*, are now generally read only so far as to introduce those subjects to the notice of the Student, and to give him a knowledge of their general principles, without taxing him with complicated applications of them. I think it extremely desirable that these branches should not be extended. The two latter especially, whatever may be their intrinsic importance, are very ill-adapted, I think, for all the purposes of a course of academic studies. In the Lunar Theory the investigation of the differential equations of motion, their integration in some simpler cases, and the interpretations of the general results are read; and the same may be said of the *Planetary Theory*. The more complicated parts of each may be considered as being excluded from our examinations. These two subjects do not occupy much time when the Student approaches them properly prepared, and are read, in my opinion, by our higher Students with great benefit. The theories of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism were never very distinctly recognised in our course; and since the recommendations of the Syndicate of Studies that they should be discontinued, they may be considered as entirely excluded from it. The *Undulating Theory of Light* is read as far as originally given by Fresnel and explained by Mr. Airy in his lectures and treatise on the subject. A few additional geometrical investigations respecting polarized light have been adopted; such, for instance, as Sir W. Hamilton's explanation of conical refraction: but all that more remote dynamical branch of the subject which treats of the vibratory motions of the constituent particles of a medium, and the moticular forces to which such motions are referrible, is entirely excluded from our examinations. I regard this subject, when thus limited, a very valuable one for our higher Students: they read it with great interest, and, I believe, with great advantage. It introduces them to a new class of dynamical ideas. They become familiar with the principles of a beautiful theory, and their views of physical science and of the application of mathematics to its investigations become enlarged by their study of this subject. Physical Astronomy and Physical Optics are the subjects which give to our Students a more elevated conception of our course of mathematical reading than any other; and I have no doubt but that the general principles and conclusions of these two noble branches of science often remain with those who have studied them here when many other results of their mathematical studies have been long obliterated from their remembrance.

2 and 3. I shall unite the answers to these questions with that to the last of the questions (XII.) I wish only to remark here, that I should be strongly opposed to the restriction of our system of studies for the sake of bringing them "within the grasp of the present public and recognized teaching of the University." If we are to preserve the high character of our Mathematics and the intellectual activity of our Students, we must have tuition adequate to their demands for it, and not attempt to reduce the range of their studies for the sake of bringing them within the limits of any imperfect system of teaching.

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

Question VIII.

Books in use at the University.

1. It will not, I imagine, be deemed necessary that I should give a mere list of the titles of the mathematical works in common use in the University. The English works are such as are written, for the most part, expressly for the use of our Students. To these may be added nearly all the best elementary works in the French language, many of which have been written for the use of the Students of the *Ecole Polytechnique* at Paris. I have noticed the great definiteness which characterizes our examinations; a similar character distinguishes our elementary books. Every subject is divided into as many separate propositions, formally enunciated, as it will admit of. Great perspicuity in details is thus secured, but generally at the expense, in a greater or less degree, of a comprehensive exposition of general views and principles. This arrangement contributes to the distinctness of the Student's knowledge in detail, but it renders more difficult the perception of the logical connexion of one part of a subject with another, and impedes, more or less, his general views. Its advantages and disadvantages exactly correspond to those which belong to the extreme definiteness of our examinations, and indicate that mutual action which one part of a system, working with efficiency and vigour, must necessarily exert on another. The character of the French elementary works, usually written by the most eminent mathematicians, is exactly the reverse of our own in the points above mentioned, as is also their system of examination, which, I believe, is entirely *vivâ voce*. It has always appeared to me that something intermediate would be preferable to either of these systems.

2. Our elementary books comprise a course of Mathematics entirely continuous and co-extensive with the subjects in our examinations. They do not, as regards the course they comprise, require to be completed by manuscript compilations.

3. Manuscripts, however, are universally made use of. How far they may be used as superseding books by the lower classes of Students I have but imperfect means of judging; they are certainly not used to any extent in that way by our higher class. Their manuscripts usually contain proofs of particular propositions, somewhat different from those given in ordinary books, examples elucidating the more important propositions furnished by their Lecturer or private Tutor, a general analysis of each subject, &c., with such other hints and memoranda as may afford facilities in preparing the subject for examination.

4. These I regard as legitimate purposes in the use of manuscripts; and when thus employed, and for the purpose of presenting a condensed view of a whole subject and the logical connexion between the different propositions composing it, I think them most valuable and essential aids to the Student, and such as would be naturally and almost necessarily resorted to not merely by the mathematical Student, but by any one wishing to acquire a detailed and accurate knowledge of any difficult and complicated subject. There is always danger, however, that the Student may not limit himself to the legitimate use of manuscripts. Such is the case, I conceive, when they are made chiefly to consist of particular propositions proved by methods which have little but their brevity to recommend them, and which do not flow naturally out of the subject, and do not harmonize with its complete and logical development. Such manuscripts, especially when allowed to supersede continuous treatises on their respective subjects, give a fragmentary character to the Student's acquirements, and become very objectionable.

Question IX.

Tendency of the present course of Mathematical Study.

1. The course of mathematical study in the University is not now becoming more and more exclusively analytical and symbolic. It is not more so than it has been for many years past. On the contrary, the last regulation introduced into our examinations, by which the first three days are restricted to proofs which exclude the Differential Calculus, and which are as far as possible *geometrical*, is a decided step in the opposite direction.

3. The present system of reading, combined with our present system of examining (by which, in fact, it is determined) *does* in my opinion tend to fix the attention too much on the mere use of mathematical symbols, and such I believe must almost necessarily be the case so long as our examinations are conducted exclusively by means of written questions and answers. Examinations *vivâ voce* would probably afford the best correction to this tendency.

Question X.

Problems.

1. I have always been disposed to think that the number of *problems* in our examinations does bear somewhat too large a proportion to that of *questions from books*, and simple *examples*. I have no doubt of the number of difficult problems being much too large. If, however, an efficient *vivâ voce* examination were superadded, it would be equivalent to the extension of the questions taken more immediately from books, and in such case the proportionate number of problems might not be too great.

2. The problems are carefully enunciated, and their meaning may for the most part be readily apprehended by any well-prepared Student. They frequently indicate great mathematical knowledge and acuteness on the part of the Examiners, and require, of course, corresponding reading and skill on the part of the Student for their solution. It is also undoubtedly true that some of the problems do require for their solution, in the short time allowed for it, certain artifices and tact which may be learned by a Student having sufficient mathematical ingenuity, and independently of much philosophical acquirement.

3. The number of problems proposed for solution in an assigned time (three hours) is undoubtedly greater than can possibly be solved by the best prepared Student in that time. But I do not regard this as an objection. It affords each Student a greater choice and a better

opportunity of doing himself justice than he would have in a more limited number of problems. The objection already mentioned with reference to questions from books, against requiring the answers to too many questions in a limited time, is not applicable to problems. *W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.*

Upon the whole I consider the Problem Papers as a valuable part of our examinations. They afford important tests for determining the relative merits of our higher Students, and exercise a great and beneficial influence upon their general reading. At the same time I feel confident that their utility would be increased in all respects by the substitution of easier for the more difficult problems. Problems.

Question XI.

1. The higher class of Mathemetical Students come up to Cambridge, generally well prepared in the elementary branches of mathematics. The reading of some of them, on entering the University, is much more extensive, but I believe the consequence to be injurious. This more extensive preparatory reading is generally obtained at the expense of an accurate knowledge of the lower branches, while the knowledge gained thus early of the higher branches is usually superficial and imperfect; and (which is still more important) loose and careless habits of thought frequently result from this premature reading. I believe, too, that it seldom happens that a Student who has thus skimmed superficially over his higher subjects ever returns to them again with that zest and earnestness with which he would read them for the first time, with his mind better disciplined and his previous knowledge more matured. I have known a considerable number of instances in which I could trace these evil consequences. Course followed by those reading for Honours.

2. Few of our students, I imagine, take private Tutors during the whole of their residence at the University, but those who become candidates for mathematical honours may probably avail themselves of private Tutors, on the average, during two-thirds of that time, including almost always the last long vacation, and generally that of the previous year. This assistance in his last vacation is considered to be, if not essential, of great use in preparing the Student for his final examination for mathematical honours. Private Tuition.

During each term these Students are required to attend the regular course of lectures in their own Colleges, once a-day in general in the larger Colleges, and in some others three or four days a-week. These lectures are generally more adapted to the middle and lower classes of candidates for honours than for the higher, the time devoted to them seldom allowing the Lecturer to enter into the details of the more difficult subjects. If he were to enter into them, a very small portion only of his class would be able to follow him. Attendance on Lectures.

The summer vacations are important periods for the Student who devotes himself to hard reading. He can then pursue more uninterruptedly than in term time that particular line of study which he makes his more especial object. Most of the Candidates for the highest honours usually pass three months of their second and last summer vacations under the guidance of private Tutors. Some remain in Cambridge, and others accompany their Tutors to other places. The last vacation is usually passed in maturing and methodizing the knowledge previously acquired, preparatory to the final examination for the B. A. degree the following January. There is no part of his course more important to the Student than the period now mentioned. Vacations.

3. For several years past there have been usually in the University four or five men of high mathematical attainments, who may be considered to have devoted themselves to private tuition as a profession. To these may be added a few others who, as resident Fellows of Colleges, have also devoted their time to private tuition in the higher branches of mathematics, though not with the same permanent object as those just mentioned. Most of these men have obtained the highest academic honours, and several have been the authors of mathematical treatises and original memoirs. Nearly the whole of the higher mathematical tuition has devolved upon them, and I may venture to assert that no men in the University have performed their duties with more zeal and earnestness than themselves. There are also many others who receive a few Mathematical Pupils, but not such as usually obtain the higher mathematical honours. Private Tutors.

It would seem desirable that a body of men on whom so large a portion of the effective teaching of the University, both in classics and mathematics, has devolved, should in some way be recognized as authorized Teachers; but how this might be effected so as to supersede the present demand for their assistance as *Private* Tutors is, I think, a question of great difficulty. They might be employed (as some, I believe, now are) by the different Colleges to give *College* lectures; but if their time were entirely thus occupied, the sphere of their usefulness would, in my opinion, be only contracted. Each College would furnish so small a class of Students for the higher mathematical Lectures, that they would become, in fact, a kind of private tuition, and possibly not under its most effective form. I believe that the addition which could be made to the number of College Lecturers would diminish in a very small degree the demand of private tuition as it now exists.

Another mode of recognizing this class of Tutors would be to form them into a body of Public Lecturers, and thus associate them with the Professors of the University, rather than with the College Tutors. As a means of rendering our public teaching more effective, this plan would, I think, be far superior to the other; but in its adoption, and possibly also in its subsequent working, if adopted, great difficulties would have to be encountered. I will endeavour to explain such of them as present themselves most prominently to my own mind.

The *collegiate* system, in contradistinction to that which is more general, or *academic*, has been the necessary result, in our old Universities, of the existence of a number of Colleges, forming so many independent foundations. At present it influences our public system of instruction nearly as much as it does the distribution of rewards, in the form of Scholarships The Collegiate system as distinguished from the Academic.

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

The Collegiate and the Academic systems.

and Fellowships. It not only affects the whole scheme of the University, but seems also to be interwoven, as it were, in our affections. The attachment which so many men continue to feel through life to our institution is probably traceable to their own particular Colleges, as the centres of their academic remembrances and associations; nor is it likely that this feeling could remain unimpaired in future generations, if the individuality of our Colleges were merged, in any respect, in academic generalities. And undoubtedly the collegiate system has important advantages. It is not surprising, therefore, that many persons should look with extreme jealousy on any plan which might have the least apparent tendency to supersede it.

An opposition founded on this feeling would arise to any plan like that suggested, independently of the particular merits of the plan itself. Another serious difficulty would be found in the means of endowing such lectureships. They ought not to be given to persons having only a temporary interest in them, and therefore the emoluments derivable from them ought to afford a comfortable livelihood; otherwise they would not command the services of that class of men who alone could render them available for any good purpose. The classes must necessarily be small, as I know from long experience, in order that this mode of tuition might afford the Student adequate means of preparing himself for our present examinations; and, consequently, if the terms were much lower than those of private tuition (as one-third or one-fourth, for instance), some endowment would be absolutely necessary.

Again, in its working, a system of this kind would encounter a serious difficulty arising from its *antagonism* to our established collegiate system. It would manifestly be necessary that the public lectures should consist of a determinate series, embracing also the particular lectures of each Mathematical Professor. The present mathematical lectures in the different Colleges, though having the common object of preparing the Students for their final public examination, have never been conducted on a uniform plan, but each College has, to a certain extent, its own system, which it has long adhered to, and would, in many cases, be very unwilling to modify, for the sake of bringing it into harmony with any public academic system of lectures. Such modification would be essential to give complete efficiency to these lectures, but would probably be deemed by many persons a public acknowledgment of that superiority and precedency in the professorial body, in directing the studies of the University, which ought, in the opinion of such objectors, to remain in the hands of the College Tutors, on whom such great responsibilities rest. Whatever may be the real consideration due to such a view of the subject, I believe it would oppose great obstacles to the adoption and working of a plan like that I am discussing, or of any professorial plan whatever which should materially interfere with our collegiate system.

Another difficulty in the working of any system like that we are considering would arise from the varied characters of our candidates for mathematical honours. All are encouraged to enter the lists, but all do so voluntarily. Some read for the higher honours, and the emoluments which never fail to accompany them; some for the honours alone; others, again, in consequence of the wishes of their friends; while some think it easier to obtain a low honour than to pass the ordinary examination for the B.A. degree. Hence it is that among these candidates we find almost all shades of difference, from the highest to the lowest, in habits of application, in mathematical knowledge, and in the capacity for acquiring it. It is impossible that any one mode of teaching can be best for every section of such a mixed body of Students. For the higher portion, public teaching in well-arranged classes might, I have no doubt, be rendered extremely efficient, provided it had the general concurrence and support of the University; but I am disposed to believe that any mode of teaching the lower order of Students must be comparatively inadequate, unless it be calculated to meet the almost infinitely varied individual difficulties of each. Such persons, in the study of mathematics, find their progress arrested at almost every step by difficulties which they are only able to surmount by instruction which applies to themselves individually, whether it be derived from a Private Tutor or one more publicly authorized.

Lectures.

Public academic lectures could never be efficient as a means of preparing the Student for an examination so detailed and rigorous as those of the University, if they consisted merely of the exposition of the Lecturer's own views, like those which are usually termed *professorial* lectures. I believe it to be absolutely necessary that they should have much of a *catechetical* character, or that they should be associated with other lectures which have that character. I have myself for many years given lectures of this mixed character to my own Pupils, but I am conscious that they would have entirely failed without the catechetical part. It is by this means that the Lecturer is able to ascertain the particular difficulties of each individual, and to explain and discuss such difficulties in the presence of the whole class. Thus every one has the opportunity of viewing the difficulties of the subject through the medium of other minds as well as his own; and I believe that a far more comprehensive knowledge may be thus gained by many Students than could be gained from merely individual tuition. I consider this one of the greatest advantages of teaching in classes; but it must be recollected that it can only be obtained when there is a certain degree of equality, both as to capacity and acquirement, in those who compose the class. It is this which would impose the necessity of small classes. The largest, composed of the best men, ought not probably to exceed 15 or 20, and in the more difficult subjects not more than half that number. The lower classes must be still smaller; but even with this subdivision I doubt whether a system of this kind could be rendered effective for much more than half our candidates for mathematical honours; effective, I mean, as a system of teaching which should adequately prepare our Students for examinations as detailed and rigorous as those of our present system, without degenerating into mere individual teaching.

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

Lectures.

A system of teaching of this more public and academic character might undoubtedly lessen the expenses of tuition for those who could avail themselves of it, though not probably to the extent which has been sometimes represented. The expense of private tuition to most of our Students of the higher class probably amounts on the average to about 150*l.* during the three years of their Undergraduateship. This sum includes 60*l.* usually paid for private Tutors during two of their summer vacations. No system of public teaching during *term time* would affect this part of their expenditure, over which the University can have no control. If we suppose the public tuition to cost 4*l.* a term, the whole expense for three years would be 36*l.*, so that, according to the calculation, between 50*l.* and 60*l.* on the whole, or about 20*l.* a-year, might be saved by each Student. I believe this to be a full average estimate for those who could best avail themselves of public, as a substitute for private instruction; for it is very probable, that, with public teaching in term time, more recourse would be had in many instances to private tuition during the vacations than at present. Of course, for the lower classes of Students who could but more imperfectly avail themselves of a public system of teaching, the pecuniary advantages would be still less.

The previous discussion will naturally suggest the question—Why have not the present Mathematical Professors attempted to establish some system of Academic Lectures like that above suggested? If we refer to a period sufficiently remote, the answer will probably be found in the *collegiate* spirit which, as already stated, pervades our institution. In more recent times there have been additional reasons. The Cambridge Observatory was completed in 1824. Since that period its duties have devolved on the Plumian Professor, and when performed as they are now by Professor Challis, and were previously by the present Astronomer-Royal, they leave no available time for other public occupations. Also during the present century, with the exception of a few years, the Lowndean Professorship has been held by a non-resident; and this must always be liable to happen, since the University, whatever might be its wishes on the subject, has no control over the appointment. The Lucasian Professor, again, is under no obligation to be in residence. Under such circumstances it would be in vain to expect from our present Mathematical Professors any continuous systematic series of lectures such as could alone exercise any material influence over the general mathematical teaching of the University. I do not mention this as the slightest reproach against the Professors. The University has never imposed upon them the duty of giving such lectures, and many persons would probably regard them as stepping beyond their proper line of duty if they were to make the attempt. It is rather considered their especial duty to give lectures on subjects more immediately connected either by custom or the expressed wish of the Founders, with their respective Professorships. Thus the Lowndean Professor lectures on Astronomy or Geometry, the Plumian on Astronomical instruments, and the Lucasian on Physical Optics. It will be at once apparent how small a portion these lectures must constitute of the Mathematical teaching required; and also how little power the Professors have, without much assistance, to establish a complete system of lectures sufficient to guide our general Mathematical studies, however disposed they might be to do so, and to acknowledge the obligation of constant residence.

Question XII.

Inducements to continue the Study of Mathematics.

1. The University has few inducements to hold out for the continued study of Mathematics after the B.A. degree. The emoluments accruing from public and private tuition are almost the only incentives she has to offer, and, from the nature of such an institution, almost the only ones she can have; but these do not operate except in a very few cases, as motives for permanent and long-continued study. The College Lecturer, after 8 or 10 years, generally transfers his duties to a successor, and in a few years more he probably takes a College living and leaves the University altogether. Moreover, few College Lecturers are called upon to lecture in the higher departments of Mathematics, so that their knowledge is not necessarily progressive with the employment of lecturing. Much the same may be said of private tuition. Few persons follow that occupation for a longer time than that above stated, with the exception of the small number who adopt it as a profession; but still it is probably a stronger stimulant than any other to continued exertion in the study of the higher Mathematics recognized in our University course. Our system is admirably calculated to stimulate the younger Students to exertion; nor do I believe there is any plan in the world where greater intellectual efforts are called forth in that class of persons than in this University. At the same time the small number of our Professorships, and the transitory tenure of all tutorial offices deprive the University of means of offering any considerable encouragement to the continued study of the higher branches of science. As the reward of early exertion, she offers a competence for a single man, and consequent leisure to prosecute any favourite study; but direct encouragement after the B.A. degree is wanting.

2. I do not believe that the deferring the examination for the Smith's prize would have any good effects. One bad consequence would be, that the best men would sometimes not be Candidates for it. The additional honour of gaining it would not always be deemed a sufficient compensation for the continued neglect of other, and especially of professional studies. Moreover, I believe, that reading *for an examination* after the age at which young men take their degrees, and after having acquired the knowledge which our best Students possess, is far from being the most profitable occupation of the time of those who still may be disposed to apply themselves to scientific studies. I should be strongly opposed to the postponement of the examination in question. On the same grounds I should be opposed to the establishment of any prizes to be gained by examination. Prizes for Essays would, in my opinion, be far preferable. They would give encouragement to more calm and continued exercise of thought,

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

and to more philosophic research, than could result from the excitement of an anticipated examination. If several such prizes were established, so as to give each year efficient range and choice of subjects, I should have no doubt of their exercising a beneficial influence on the tone and progress of our mathematical studies.

Question XIII.

Recommendations for the Improvement of Teaching.

In answering the foregoing questions it has been my object to point out the improvements which have been made from time to time in our Mathematical system, and to describe its actual working at present. In doing this, I have been led to suggest the importance of examinations *vivâ voce*, in addition to those by printed questions, and also to discuss the plan of establishing a body of authorized public Teachers. As regards the first measure, I should have no hesitation in recommending it to the serious attention of those within the University with whom projects of internal improvement may be expected to originate. The second measure, theoretically considered, would seem to afford the means of effecting an essential improvement in our system of teaching. The Collegiate system probably affords almost the best means that could have been devised for exercising an efficient superintendence and personal influence over our Students, and this I believe to be an advantage which cannot be too highly prized; but it admits only a system of teaching necessarily imperfect, at least in the smaller Colleges, because, to render the teaching perfectly efficient, it would be necessary to divide the Students of each College into nearly as many classes, according to their capacities and acquirements, as if all the Students of the University were taught collectively on some more general system. Thus a separate staff of Lecturers is required for each College; but it frequently happens that a sufficient number of Lecturers, especially in the higher subjects, cannot be found in the smaller Colleges, and sometimes not in the large ones, because the University has no adequate inducements to offer to many of our best men to remain with us. This deficiency is now supplied by private tuition; it might be supplied by a public system like that which I have discussed. The more, however, I have considered such a plan, the more sensible have I become of the practical difficulties which it would encounter; and I would have it distinctly understood, that what I have said is not to be construed into a recommendation on my part of any such measure for immediate adoption. I believe the University at present not to be prepared for it, and unless adopted with a predominant, if not an unanimous feeling in its favour, it would assuredly fail. I am also fully convinced that, under any circumstances, no system of teaching only in classes could be entirely adequate to meet the varied individual wants of a body of Students who can no longer be treated as schoolboys, and who come to the University with capacities and acquirements, as I have before remarked, so widely different. Many of our voluntary Candidates for Honours would, I believe, soon give up the attempt to obtain them, unless they possessed greater facilities for the prosecution of their studies than class teaching alone would afford; and if we descend to a still lower class of Students, I can conceive no mode but that of *individual* teaching which can reach the incapacity, idleness, or comparative ignorance which must frequently be found among them.

General Character of the higher class of Students.

I would beg, in conclusion, to make a few remarks on the general character of our higher class of Students, and the influence which our system appears to exercise over them. One of the most striking features in this character is the steady and persevering industry with which they apply themselves to their studies; and the great influence of our system is shown in the amount of intellectual effort which it draws forth in them. This influence depends mainly on the great principle on which the distribution of the Honours and emoluments of the University entirely rests. Every Candidate for Honours knows that his ability and acquirement will be ultimately tested by a rigorous and scrutinizing examination, and that distinction will be awarded to him in exact proportion to his own merit; and the most humble and unfriended Student is upheld and encouraged by the thought that the interest and patronage which he possesses not, are utterly useless to those among his competitors who might command them. All meet on a fair field, and all are honoured and rewarded according to the same law. Vigour and activity cannot fail to result from such a system, strengthened by the value of the honours and emoluments which the University has the power of bestowing; for though these emoluments are generally not great in themselves, and not numerous enough to reward more than a fraction of the Candidates for them, they are of the utmost importance to a large majority of those who obtain them, to whom, in fact, they often make all the difference between immediate dependence and independence, besides that they frequently open the highest path in future life which the ability of the Candidate may qualify him to tread. It is especially to the humble but talented Student, that our University proffers her most effectual aid, and the means of working his way to distinction by his own manly and independent exertion.

It might be expected that the emulation excited by this system would degenerate into unworthy feelings of rivalry and jealousy. It is quite certain, however, that such is far from being the case. Men who are competitors for the highest honours frequently live together in the most intimate daily association with each other, and without a feeling of friendship being subsequently disturbed by the relative success of one or failure of another. It is difficult to conceive a system where such high honours and prizes have to be awarded, uniting more of the advantages of emulation with fewer of the evils of jealous rivalry.

Tests of Merit

There is also another point on which my own experience enables me to bear extensive testimony. The test of merit established by the University, and recognized by the different Colleges in the disposal of their emoluments, is strictly an intellectual, and not directly a moral test; and the question may arise—How far can this intellectual test be depended upon

W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A.

Tests of Merit.

as a test of high moral conduct? I believe it to be unquestionably the best moral test that could be acted upon. When I look back to the long list of those who, under my own immediate guidance, have taken distinguished Degrees, and whom I have known intimately, morally, as well as intellectually, I remark, with singular satisfaction, how very few there are comparatively who were not young men of unexceptionable moral character, proving, incontestably that the intellectual powers elicited and cultivated by our studies, and the habits of life superinduced by an earnest attention to them, are co-existent, in an immense majority of instances, with high moral feeling. I am satisfied that no direct moral test could answer its purpose equally well, and for this there is at least one obvious reason—there can be no hypocrisy in Mathematics.

Answers from the Rev. W. C. Mathison, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

Rev. W. C. Mathison, M.A.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have not, I confidently hope, any intention of founding upon the information which they may obtain, a recommendation of external interference with our course of mathematical study, or the conduct of our examinations. Such interference would, I am convinced, be extremely prejudicial, and could end only in disappointment and disaster. I cannot, however, believe that anything of this kind is contemplated by the Members of the Commission, and I therefore willingly proceed to answer, as far as I can, some of the Queries which I have had the honour of receiving from them.

Mathematical Examinations.

1. I beg to direct the attention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to the "First Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies," published May 19, 1849. In pp. 1—4 will be found a full account of the changes which have taken place since 1808, in the nature, &c., of the Examinations for Mathematical Honours, as well as the general effect of those changes. I refer in particular to the alterations which came into force in January 1848, the effect of which has been to render more definite the course of reading followed by the less advanced Students, and to secure in all a better acquaintance with the more elementary and geometrical subjects.

4. In p. 7 of the "Report" above mentioned, will be found a table of the number per cent. of Questionists who obtained Mathematical Honours during different periods since 1808.

5. The plan of the Examination, as it now exists, is in my opinion very well adapted for the purpose in view. Very great care is taken by the Moderators and Examiners in the selection of the Book-work questions, and in the mode of stating them. In 1846 and the two following years, it was found that, owing to the *length* of the Book-work papers, the Candidates were not able to give sufficient time to the examples and deductions contained in them. With a view to obviate this, in 1849, the Mathematical Board recommended that the Book-work papers should be shortened, which has since been done. The length of the *Problem* papers will be considered in the answer to (10).

The Board of Mathematical Studies.

6. The Board of Mathematical Studies is, I conceive, intended to act by recommendations conveyed in a Report to be published to the University annually by the Vice-Chancellor. They have no power to compel the observance of their recommendations. It is expected that these will, in general, be attended to, partly from the fact of the Board including the Moderators and Examiners for the time being, and still more from the respect due to the opinion of a body of distinguished Mathematicians and experienced Examiners. Should, however, which is very unlikely, the recommendations contained in Reports signed by a large majority of the Members of the Board be frequently disregarded, the University will no doubt take care to ensure the requisite attention to such recommendations. Until this is observed to be the case, I should be very sorry to abridge the independence of the Moderators and Examiners.

Limitation of Subjects.

7. With regard to the limitation of subjects, I agree on the whole with the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Mathematical Board, (published June 3, 1850,) which I should have signed, had I then been a Member of the Board. I should be opposed to any further reduction of subjects for the present.

Problems.

10. I do not think that there is any ground for altering the present proportion of the problems to the other questions. The *number* of problems proposed to be solved in the time allowed is no doubt greater than the best prepared Students can be expected to complete. There is no objection to this, provided that their number is not so great, or their enunciations so long as to perplex the Student in the choice of the problems best suited to his reading. It is desirable to propose a considerable variety, in order that equal justice may be done to students of different tastes and habits of thought.

Private Tuition.

11. The assistance of a Private Tutor is in most cases considered, not indispensable, but certainly very desirable. Practically, as far as I know, most students who wish to obtain high Mathematical Honours, read with a Private Tutor during the greater part of their second and third years. Several of the Private Tutors are persons of considerable Academical distinction, and some have attained great eminence in the scientific world. Speaking generally of the Private Tutors, I believe that in that capacity they render the most important service to the education of our Students. The mutual confidence and intimacy which often exists between a Student and his Private Tutor (a man perhaps of high character and abilities, and frequently of an age little greater than his own), is, I think, of the greatest benefit to him. Any *official* position given to the Private Tutors would in a great measure destroy this relation, which I consider an excellent feature in the practical working of the system. This should, in my opinion, be borne in mind whenever the objections to the system of private tuition are brought under notice. Those objections admit

Rev. W. C. Mathison, M.A.

in a great degree of being obviated by proper attention to their pupils' reading on the part of the College Tutors, in regard, for instance, to the choice of a Private Tutor, and to the adoption of a course of reading which shall not interfere with, but be subservient to, the system of public instruction in the University and Colleges.

It should be mentioned that the general practice of those who read for honours, except in the case of a few who read very high, is to engage a private Tutor for three days in the week only, the expense of which is 7*l.* for each term.

Suggestions.

12. There appears to me to exist very serious objections to the institution of examinations one or two years later than the present B.A. degree. One result would be to depreciate the value of that honour, and to lengthen the period of preparation for the final examination in the case of Students of the higher class by that additional period. This would be very undesirable. Of our high Mathematical Students, many, after taking their B.A. degree, leave the University for the purpose of pursuing Professional Studies, and for other important objects. Most of these could ill afford either the time or the money for a prolonged residence in the University; and it would be very unjust to give others, whose circumstances enable them to remain here, an advantage over them. Of the Bachelors who remain here, there are some who possess great Mathematical talents, and whose further pursuit of Mathematical Studies in an exclusive or principal degree may be expected materially to advance the interests of science. Such, however, have in general been found, without the stimulus of Examinations or Prizes, to apply themselves vigorously to their favourite branche of study, and they probably would in most cases be rather impeded than encouraged by the necessity or inducement of preparing themselves for an Examination.

(Signed) W. C. MATHISON, M.A.,
Fellow of Trinity College.

Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College.

Sir, *Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, April* 9, 1851.

I beg to submit to the University Commissioners, the following Answers to Questions proposed to me, in a letter dated 14th December, 1850.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. G. MOULD.

Examinations for the B.A. Degree.

Questions 1 and 2.—Candidates for the B. A. degree are required by the University to pass two Examinations, into both of which Mathematics enter.

It would be a task very long and quite needless, to write the *details* of these Examinations; they are already in print, accessible to all the world.

For the previous Examination, (*see* "Camb. Calendar," 1851, pp. 8—10).

For the ordinary B. A. Examination, "Camb. Calendar," pp. 12—19.

For the Mathematical Tripos, "Camb. Calendar," pp. 11, 12, and pp. 351—376.

Also an important document issued by the Board of Mathematical Studies, June 3, 1850. (*See page* 55).

Changes.

Very many changes have been made in the Examinations of late years. The general tendency has been to make them more thorough. Elementary Mathematics have been introduced into the previous Examination:

Elementary Mechanics and Hydrostatics into the common B. A. Examination.

Mathematical Tripos.

As regards the Mathematical Tripos, two opposite tendencies have appeared. For many years the course of reading was widened, higher mathematical subjects were from time to time introduced. Lately some of the high subjects, heretofore read, have been excluded wholly or partly (*see* the Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies).

A far more searching examination is now given in the lower subjects; especially in Geometry, and Physics treated by Geometrical methods (*see* "Camb. Calendar," pp. 11, 12).

The duration of the Examinations has been increased.

Amount of Knowledge required for the ordinary Degree.

Question 3.—It is scarcely possible to define what amount of knowledge just suffices to obtain a Student his degree. This is left to the Examiner's discretion.

I examined for Mathematical Honors in 1843. The last Junior Optime gained $\frac{1}{10}$th of the marks of the Senior Wrangler.

The examination is now much fuller in the low subjects; probably the lower men exhibit a better fraction.

It may, however, be observed that a Candidate for the Ordinary Degree must pass in *every* subject.

So for Mathematical Honours, a Student must pass in the Examination of *the first three days*, which is confined to the lower subjects, and is very searching (*see* "Camb. Calendar," pp. 11, 12, and pp. 351—359).

Thus it is provided that a Student shall not apply himself to some subjects and neglect others, or aim at high reading without being properly grounded in Elementary.

The standard of qualification is perhaps rather higher than formerly. Any change of this kind must, however, be slow. It is more practicable in the Honour Examination, where the effect is simply to force more men to take the common B. A. Degree.

But in dealing with Candidates for the Common Degree, a limit is fixed, by the average

Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A.

human capacity, and by the amount of education received by men before entering the University.

Mathematical Honours.

Question 4.—I should think that about $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the Students take Mathematical Honours, but cannot speak exactly.

In 1843 there were 151 candidates, of whom 127 gained Honours, and 4 were ill.

Vivâ voce Examinations.

Question 5.—It appears to me well worth consideration, whether the introduction of some *vivâ voce* questions into the B. A. Examinations would not be beneficial. *Classification* of the candidates may be best effected by written papers; but there is great power afforded to an Examiner for judging of a man's *competency* by a *vivâ voce* Examination, even a brief one. Nothing so completely tests the *quality* of a man's knowledge, and discriminates him who understands from him who has "crammed."

Question 6.—The Board of Mathematical Studies has made more than one Report, of a very valuable kind. The changes recommended by it are already adopted.

Question 7.—The suggestions in this question are anticipated in the Report of the Board, dated June 3, 1850. I agree with that Report, and should be disposed to add that part of the Undulatory Theory, which respects double refraction, to the excluded subjects.

Books in use.

Question 8.—The books in use at Cambridge and written there make on the whole a very fair course of study. They are chiefly deficient in matters belonging to the practical applications of science. Our Students in general lack knowledge in practical Mechanics, Optics, and Astronomy, especially the last. Such knowledge can only be imperfectly obtained from books; but our books are not as good as they should be. It requires an experienced man to write on practical science; our books are too often written by men fresh from the Senate House. Many of them present a fragmentary character, and are obviously designed to prepare Students for producing rapidly on paper. They give detached propositions, neatly and briefly proved, rather than a connected view of a subject.

The MSS. in use are commonly still more obnoxious to this criticism.

Opinion regarding the course of Mathematical Studies.

Question 9.—I think that the examination as *now* carried on in accordance with the scheme in "Camb. Calendar," pp. 11, 12, is *not* too analytical and symbolical. I believe that the attempt to force geometrical methods on Students beyond our present habit, is neither desirable nor practicable, for several reasons—

1. Geometry is inadequate to the demands of modern science.

2. Except in Elementary Mathematics, Geometrical methods are in general operose and inelegant, and impose a severe tax on the memory, thereby giving a stimulus to "cramming."

3. Even in the conic sections, there are certain propositions, proved by piling up heaps of proportions, and drawing an inference *ex æquali*, which seem little beneficial, for—

4. I find that although you may make students *write* geometry, they will in such cases *think* algebra. They regard rectangles and ratios as products and quotients, and *will* do so; so that what looks like geometry is a sham, only a clumsy algebra.

5. In the higher applications of so-called geometry, the pretence of real geometrical conceptions is thrown aside, (*e. g.* in Newton's proposition,

$$\text{that force} = \frac{2h^2}{SP^2} \text{ limit } \frac{QR}{QT^2},$$

what geometrical idea is called up, h being an *area*?)

Problems.

Question 10.—The character of the problems varies much from year to year. The objections suggested in this question are not unfrequently applicable. The problems given in each paper are not too many, considering the range of subjects and the differences of taste in the Students, and the necessity of giving fair play to all. But there is a tendency to make the problems too difficult. They ought to be obvious applications of known principles, carried out by a fair amount of geometrical and analytical power and knowledge. They often depend on special artifice. This offers a premium to dexterity rather than sound understanding, rewards mere cleverness, not the highest order of intellect, and throws an element of chance into examinations.

Private Tutors.

Question 11.—Students who read for Honours almost universally get the help of Private Tutors. This is a great expense to them; and in a large number of cases it is a very bad investment of capital, I do not mean in a mere pecuniary point of view. Many could graduate in Honours without Private Tutors by diligence and the instruction given them in College. They might not read quite so much, but what they read would do them more good.

It is to me doubtful whether a man who cannot gain Honours without a Private Tutor would not do better to content himself with a common degree; for students who read high, private tuition is all but necessary, and quite worth the expense.

Many of the Private Tutors are accomplished mathematicians. The expenses of Students could only be relieved in this respect, by Private Tutors being paid from some general fund. The professorial system is utterly inadequate to meet the wants of Students, more so than College lectures. The defect of College lectures is, that classes are often too large, and always composed of Students of unequal talent and attainment. The professorial system has these faults, and in addition this other, that the Professor has not a personal knowledge of his hearers, their individual needs and capacities. The Private Tutor system tends to the other extreme; Students are over-tutored, and independent thought checked,—the worst of all faults. Good Tutors avoid this, but, speaking generally, it is the tendency. I am disposed to think that the best kind of tuition is that given by a Tutor to his *Pupils*, not singly, but in a class of *five or six*, provided they are about on a par.

Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A.

Inducements held out to Mathematical Study.

Question 12.—The University holds out scarcely any inducement to a man to continue Mathematical study after the degree of B.A. The postponement of the Smith's Prize might do a little, but very little. In fact, science is not a profession. When a man takes his B.A. degree at the age of 22, he must at once betake himself to a profession. If he gains a Fellowship, the case is not altered; that is only a temporary provision. He turns either to Divinity, which is compelled by many College statutes, or to Law, or Physic, or he may obtain some educational situation. In the three latter cases he generally goes out of residence. In the former he remains in College for some few years in college office, or he takes a curacy in the country. In no case is there anything to induce him to prosecute science except his natural inclination; but there is everything to turn him away from such pursuit. The institution of prizes for Graduates would scarcely at all, in my opinion, alter this.

There is a great want of men permanently resident in Cambridge devoted to science, and finding that a profession. We have none such, except the Professors and Private Tutors. Even many of the Professors are non-resident. The income attached to the Professorships is often so small, that the Professor is obliged to adopt some profession for a maintenance, and make his Professorship quite secondary. The value of resident Professors is not, in my opinion, principally as Lecturers. I have already pointed out the insufficiency of the professorial system; but to have a resident staff of men of science, labouring to promote discovery, would be most important. To them we might also look for good books, as authorised text-books for the Students.

Each such Professor might, instead of lecturing in the ordinary professorial way, undertake the private tuition of two classes, each class containing five or six students, for a small payment, supposing the Professorship to have a fair endowment. This tuition would be his stated work; his labour in promoting science must spring from his love of science, sense of duty, honourable desire of distinction, the force of public opinion, and the general spirit which would pervade a body of men who felt that science was their profession. Laboratories and other means of carrying on experimental philosophy, which Cambridge is now quite destitute of, would then come into existence. Neglect of the experimental and classificatory sciences appears to me a great fault of our system, which would thus be remedied.

Christ's College Lodge, June 3, 1850.

The Vice-Chancellor begs leave to publish to the University the following Report, in accordance with the Regulation D. adopted by the Senate, Oct. 31, 1848.

The Board of Mathematical Studies beg leave to lay before the Vice-Chancellor the following Report:—

Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies.

1. In order to acquire precise information respecting the actual working of the Examination for Mathematical Honours, the Board requested the Moderators to prepare a Report of the last examination, and to suggest any changes or improvements which they might judge desirable. The Moderators accordingly presented to the Board a Report, in which they state that "In accordance with the expressed wishes of the Board, the papers in the earlier part of the examination were shortened, so as in no case to consist of more than fourteen questions. The Moderators and Examiners consider that a further curtailment is practicable and desirable, as the small number of solutions of examples and applications of book-work still presents itself as a prominent defect."

Another subject suggested for the consideration of the Moderators was the great inconvenience arising from the short time allowed for examining the papers of the first three days of examination. On this point they conclude that for many reasons "it appears better not to interfere with the integrity of the examination as at present conducted. The desired relief may be obtained by placing the commencement of the examination two or three days earlier, or by transplanting it into the Michaelmas Term. The former alteration offers the advantage of being easily made without disturbance of existing arrangements, while the latter would probably be found to open several large questions, which the Moderators think they are not called on to discuss."

In accordance with the foregoing suggestions, the Board recommend that the papers of the first three days be still further shortened.

They also suggest that it would be desirable to offer to the Senate a grace, to the effect that the first part of the examination commence two days earlier than at present.

2. The Board, having had under review the course of mathematical reading at present usually adopted in the University, are of opinion that there are some portions of the very numerous subjects presented to the Candidates for Mathematical Honours which may with advantage be omttted altogether, and others which, although necessary to be included in the course of reading, are unfit to be produced in an examination, such as—

(1) Investigations which are not of much interest, or which relate to methods that have now ecome obsolete.

(2) Investigations which are imperfect, or unsatisfactory, or involve questions about which mathematicians are not sufficiently agreed.

(3) Investigations which lead to long analytical processes.

Investigations of the last class are frequently of great importance, and it is in some cases essential to a complete mastery of the subject that they should be gone through at leisure by the students. It does not, however, appear desirable to induce students to spend much time in rendering themselves so familiar with particular algebraical calculations as to make sure of being ready, when called upon, to write them down with rapidity. Such an inducement, it is conceived, would be held out by requiring these investigations to be produced in the limited time allotted to an examination paper. The Board are of opinion that the time thus spent would be much better employed in working examples and problems calculated to elucidate the principles of the several subjects, and in thinking over the elementary principles themselves, in order, by regarding them in different points of view, to acquire a thorough mastery over them.

With respect to particular subjects, the Board make the following recommendations:—

Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A.

Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies.

THEORY OF EQUATIONS:—There are not many propositions in the Theory of Equations, which it seems necessary to notice, as being too long or laborious to be produced at an examination: methods of solving equations approximately, such as Newton's or Horner's, as being of great practical utility, may be specially recommended to the attention of the students.

The proof of the theorem that equations with rational coefficients are always resolvable into simple or quadratic factors may be simply read to be understood, but not to be produced in examination.

The same may be said respecting Lagrange's investigation of the dimensions of his reducing equation, upon an assumed form of the root. The results, however, may be assumed in their application to the Theory of the Solutions of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations, as well as of Binomial Equations, whose dimensions are prime numbers of the form $2^n + 1$.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS:—The subject of Elliptic Functions may very well be omitted.

LAPLACE'S COEFFICIENTS:—This subject may be omitted altogether.

HYDROSTATICS:—In this subject the theory of Capillary Attraction may be omitted.

HYDRODYNAMICS:—It seems advisable to confine this subject to the formation of the general equations; the calculation of the velocity of discharge of a liquid or gas through a small orifice, according to the theory of steady motion; the theory of long waves, and the theory of sound.

COMMON OPTICS:—It is undesirable that questions in this subject should be proposed to the Candidates, which require the investigation of second approximations to be written out in the examination.

PLANE ASTRONOMY:—There is no subject in which a student more requires precise direction both with respect to what he should read and what he should omit than in Astronomy; for it embraces a vast variety of propositions and methods, which vary from time to time, not merely from the progress of mathematical knowledge, and the changes of form which it assumes, but still more from improvements in the instruments and modes of observation, and from the new objects to which they are applied. We find many quantities which in one age have been altogether overlooked or included in the wide margin of instrumental and other errors, becoming in another the most important objects of research: such are the orbital movements of systems of double stars, the parallax of some of the fixed stars, the movement of the solar system, and other results of increased nicety of observation and greater instrumental power, which have become the foundation of the largest views which have hitherto been taken in Astronomy.

The following are some suggestions with respect to what it would be expedient to avoid or notice in future examinations in Astronomy.

Corrections for precession, nutation, aberration, and parallax, in the reduction of observations, and in the calculation and prediction of phænomena, such as eclipses, occultations, transits, &c., should be applied to right ascension and declination, not to longitude and latitude, in conformity with the practice now universally adopted. The method of the *nonagesimal* (Woodhouse, page 741) is now altogether abandoned. The most improved form of the corrections for precession, nutation, and aberration, is that which involves the use of the variable coefficients, A, B, C, D, and of their constant multipliers a, b, c, d, as given in the Introduction to the Tabulæ Regiomontanæ of Bessel. (Dr. Hymers' Elements of the Theory of Astronomy, Art. 303).

All propositions should be omitted (unless treated as problems only) which have no bearing upon the determination of important elements in Astronomy, or the real business of observation, except such as are recommended by the possession of some peculiar interest in the history of the science. This principle would exclude the equation of the aberratic curve, and the problem of shortest twilight; it would not exclude Flamstead's method of finding the sun's right ascension.

The same principle would exclude the mathematical investigation relating to kinds of observation which have been practically abandoned, such as Lacaille's method of finding the longitude of the perihelion (Hymers, Art. 309).

No propositions should be reduced to formulæ when not sufficiently rigorous to give accurate determinations, unless such formulæ are used merely for the purpose of explaining the general principles of a method, or the necessity for adopting some modification of it in practice.

This principle would apply to the determination of the parallax of a planet by observing absolutely its zenith distances at different points of the same meridian, without the intervention of reference to a star.

All investigations should be carried to extreme accuracy, when required for frequent and very important determinations in Astronomy, and when not of a nature to press very severely upon the memory of a student. Thus the formulæ for the moon's parallax and for the changes of her diameter produced by it, which are required in some of the most delicate observations in Astronomy, and which are of frequent occurrence, should be thoroughly mastered. The complete solution of the problem for determining the orbit of a planet or comet in the absence of a previous knowledge of some of its elements, appears to be too complicated and of too great length to be produced in examination.

LUNAR THEORY:—It is recommended that questions in the Lunar Theory be confined to

(1) The formation of the general equations, and explanation of the method of approximation.

(2) Calculations of the effects of particular parts of the disturbing forces which produce terms in the expressions for the radius vector, longitude, and latitude, of the second order of small quantities.

(3) Explanations of terms in the expressions for the radius vector, longitude, and latitude.

PLANETARY THEORY:—It is recommended that questions in this subject be confined to

(1) The formation of the equations of motion.

(2) Calculations of the perturbations of radius vector and longitude, with the consideration of the terms in the expression for the disturbing force which produce the most remarkable inequalities.

(3) Explanation of the method of the variation of parameters, as applicable to the Planetary Theory.

(4) Calculations of the variations of the elements.

(5) Properties of the secular inequalities, avoiding operose processes which depend on the expansion of the disturbing function.

By these recommendations respecting the Lunar and Planetary Theories it is not intended to discourage the introduction of miscellaneous questions of general interest.

THEORY OF THE EARTH'S FIGURE:—Questions in the Theory of Attraction, and of the figure of the Earth considered as homogeneous, may be proposed with advantage.

The Theory of the Figure of the Earth considered as heterogeneous may be omitted.

LIGHT:—Inasmuch as the dynamical part of the theory of light, such as it came from the hands of

Rev. J. G. Mould, M.A.

Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies.

Fresnel, is confessedly altogether imperfect, it is recommended that students pay particular attention to the experimental verification of the results to which Fresnel was led from dynamical considerations.

In concluding these recommendations, the Board wish to express their belief that they have in the great majority of instances only given a definite form to that which has for some years past been the practice in the University Examinations. They trust, therefore, that their Report will not have the effect of introducing any violent change into the existing system of mathematical study; but they hope, that even in those cases in which they have proposed no important omissions, they will have done some service to the Candidates for Mathematical Honours, by giving increased definiteness to their course of reading, and by putting before them such results as they might possibly have themselves deduced from the study of the Senate-House papers of the last few years.

G. G. Stokes, *Lucasian Professor.*
J. Challis, *Plumian Professor.*
G. Peacock, *Lowndean Professor.*
R. Willis, *Jacksonian Professor*
T. Gaskin.
H. Goodwin.
J. Sykes, *Junior Moderator.*
W. B. Hopkins, *Senior Examiner.*
A. Sandeman, *Junior Examiner.*

Rev. J. N. Peill, B.D.

Answers from the Rev. J. N. Peill, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Queens' College.

My Lord and Gentlemen, *Queens' College, Cambridge, March* 8, 1851.

I have the honour to lay before you the following remarks in reply to a series of Questions bearing date the 14th of December, 1850, and forwarded to me. I take the liberty of declining to answer all questions which can be easily and fully answered by a reference to the printed graces of the Senate, or by referring to the "Cambridge University Calendar for 1850." The numbers refer to the corresponding numbers in the list of questions.

Qualifications for Degrees.

No. 3. The tendency of late years, both in one and the other, has been undoubtedly to raise the standard of qualification; and although in the common degree, by reason of the fact that the propositions in natural philosophy requisite for such degree being precisely stated, several of the Candidates may be able to learn by rote sufficient to enable them to pass in each paper without understanding the principles or philosophical character of the said propositions, yet the appreciation of these principles is much more general among the Candidates than formerly; and there is no reason to suppose that this improvement will not be progressive, especially as these subjects are beginning to form a part of education in many of the schools from whence students come up to the University of Cambridge.

Examinations.

No. 4. I consider the mode of examination for the common degree well calculated to exhibit the qualification of the different candidates.

No. 5. In respect to the Honour Examination, I am decidedly of opinion that the present papers are much too long for the time allotted to each; so much so that the more elementary papers test a man's quickness of writing and readiness of idea, rather than his real knowledge of the subject-matter of the several questions. I would suggest that six hours at least be allowed for each of the two last Problem Papers.

Course of Mathematical Study.

No. 6. I would omit calculus of variations, theory of elliptic integrals, and the higher parts of the theory of definite integrals. If the object of the University be to improve the mathematical knowledge of those who have taken high honours, then should special prizes subsequently to B.A. be given for proficiency in the higher branches of mathematics and physics, and in such case, the concentration of the attention of the Students previously to B.A. would act advantageously upon the accuracy and soundness of their knowledge.

No. 8. Such manuscripts are universally used, and appear to me to form an essential part of the system of private tuition.

Problems.

No. 10. They too frequently require a peculiar tact, distinct from accurate and philosophical knowledge, and depend more upon the mere power of working out long and complicated equations than upon understanding the philosophical principles upon which their solutions depend; thus, their effect is rather to give a mechanical dexterity than to provide mental discipline.

Private Tuition.

No. 11. The assistance of a Private Tutor, with very rare exceptions, is considered indispensable for those who aspire to the higher mathematical honours. It would be desirable that the instruction of the Private Tutor might be connected with the College Lecture, and although I have considered the subject with some care, there are so many difficulties to be surmounted that I am not prepared to suggest any practicable plan.

The above replies to seven Questions I have the honour to transmit, and remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN NEWTON PEILL, B.D.
Tutor of Queens' College, Cambridge.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners, &c. &c.

Answers from J. B. Phear, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall.

J. B. Phear, Esq., M.A.

SIR, *Clare Hall, Cambridge, December* 15, 1851.

I WISH to make the following answer to two out of the list of queries which you forwarded to me under the direction of the Cambridge University Commission, in a letter dated the 14th December, 1850.

I am, Sir,
Yours, obediently,
(Signed) J. B. PHEAR.

Answer to Query 11.—The Mathematical education given in this University is mainly conducted by the Private Tutors; but little if any loss would accrue to the Students if at any moment College lectures should be for the future suspended. I do not attribute this generally to inefficiency or negligence on the part of the College Lecturers; most of them labour hard in their posts, and are well qualified to teach, but to great defects in the present Collegiate system, which I will attempt to explain:— Mathematical Education.

The study of every Mathematical subject presents itself under two phases; the first is that of its theory and general principles; the second, of its manipulation or practical working: of course these can be only partially disunited: knowledge, to be worth anything, must be the result of both. But the learner must enter upon them as separate courses; he must commence with the latter, and it is the undoubted office of his teacher carefully to guide his steps in it. This, then, is the first thing that falls to the lot of his College Lecturer to do, because he ignores the existence of the Private Tutor, and considers himself solely responsible for his pupils' progress. The classes which he must address for this purpose consist of young men, who vary greatly both in attainments and mental capacity; he is therefore unable to adapt himself to the disposition or requirements of individuals; the time, too, at his disposal is limited, and he finds it exhausted before he has attained even the one aim, of imparting to his class the bare rules of working their subject. Meanwhile the Private Tutor, to whom the learner was obliged to have recourse for help through the difficulties even of the lecture-room, has been doing the same thing much more perfectly because he has been able to devote himself entirely to understanding one person's mode of thought, to appreciating and removing the stumbling blocks on his road to knowledge. Neither College Lecturer nor Private Tutor, except in rare cases, has the opportunity to expound and illustrate the general theory of the subject. Such I conceive to be the present state of our University's Mathematical teaching, and its cause to be the false position, or rather none at all, which the Private Tutors hold in the public eye of the College authorities. Private Tuition.

Upon careful consideration, I cannot help concluding that our body of Private Tutors—which is fortunate enough to include more than one person of great scientific eminence—is essentially necessary to a healthy state of our education, and I should like to see them publicly recognized. They should, however, be as independent of the different Colleges as they are at present; I would in no degree curtail the freedom with which a Student chooses his Private Tutor, or changes him for another, upon finding his method of teaching unsuited to him; for this freedom does, I believe, as much lead the Pupil to a cheerful prosecution of his studies as the competition which it fosters amongst the Tutors induces them to exert their best efforts. With such support to rest upon, the College Lecturer would confine himself to his own most important department of teaching, *i. e.*, exposition of general theory, analytical and physical illustration of it, and examination.

I can offer no suggestions respecting a material reduction in the expenses of academical education. Expenses.

Answer to Query 13.—In answering this question, I assume the College Lecturer to be a really acting and useful personage; in addition to his own department of teaching, he would have, by virtue of his position, the general educational supervision of the Students of his College; his duties could be efficiently performed only by a very able man, and one who would devote himself professionally to them. Unfortunately, under the present circumstances, the most talented men of the University are just those who are the first to leave her for other places and pursuits. Those who feel their own intellectual power are little likely to waste precious time in an employment which can only be temporary. We thus see, every year, our best men seeking and obtaining permanent educational posts elsewhere, because we can offer them nothing of the kind at home. In my opinion, this difficulty would be met, and the character of the public teaching in the University greatly exalted, if each lectureship were endowed with a fellowship, together with a sum proportionate to the number of Students in its classes, and were rendered a life-appointment in the gift of the Master and Fellows of the College. The Public Teaching of the University.

I think it in the highest degree important that the University should, in her education of the young men who are candidates for Degrees, pay attention rather to mental training than to giving information; but I also consider it her duty to offer the means of acquiring information to *all* who seek it. The University Professors afford a machinery well adapted to this purpose, and I should like to see their Lectures open to all persons, whether members of any College or not. I conceive that there are many classes of persons in the kingdom, especially those engaged in educational or scientific pursuits, who would eagerly seize such an opportunity for gathering knowledge, but who have neither the time nor the means to proceed to a Degree. Professorial Lectures.

Rev. R. Phelps, D.D.

Answers from the Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney-Sussex College.

My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen, *Sidney College, July* 10, 1851.

I beg leave to send you herewith a few remarks on some of the very important subjects alluded to in a paper of questions dated 14th December, 1850. The questions relating to matters of fact, and which therefore admit of definite and accurate replies, have doubtless been answered by others. I have almost confined myself to such as are known to be subjects of diversity of opinion.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) ROBERT PHELPS.

To the
Cambridge University Commissioners.

Mathematical Examinations.

Question 1.—What is the mode followed by the University, &c., &c. ?

By a Public Examination held in the Senate House, which is fully described in the "Cambridge Calendar" for the year 1851.—*vide* p. 10 *et seq.*, the nature and detail of this examination have been subjects of frequent and careful deliberation. The Master of Trinity College, in recent publications, has given an elaborate history of the successive changes which have been adopted. Those publications I have no doubt are in the hands of the Commissioners, and cannot fail to have great weight with them.

Question 2.—Are the Examinations in Mathematics, &c., &c. ?

I consider the Examination for Mathematical Honours as now practised to be not perhaps more searching but certainly more extensive than heretofore. And on this account, as well as for other reasons, I consider the recent change, whereby it was decreed that the subjects of the first three days' examination should be limited to the elementary parts of the course, and that, according to the results of that examination, it should be decided whether a Candidate were deserving of an Honour or not, to be one of the most important ever adopted. Upon the whole, if I can admit that there is anything to complain of in our Mathematical Tripos Examination, it is that for some years past the tendency has been to embrace too wide a range of subjects, and to keep down the proportion of elementary questions. This tendency may arise from the natural desire of the Examiners continually to vary the examination from year to year, and perhaps also from the difficulty which persons who have long accustomed themselves to grapple only with the most obscure and abstruse points must experience in restraining themselves to a class of questions which have ceased to interest them, and not rather drawing from their own ulterior researches. Hence the variety, the ingenuity, and the novelty of many of our questions and problems. And hence it is that so many of the acts of University legislation on this subject have been with the view of insuring in the Examination a due amount of the more elementary parts of mathematics, with plain questions and easy problems on the same.

Question 3.—What amount of Mathematical knowledge, &c., &c. ?

Amount of Mathematical knowledge required for a common Degree.

In answer to the first part of this question, I must refer to the Schedule, p. 16, of the "Cambridge Calendar," 1851. The minimum of knowledge now required for a place in the Mathematical Tripos is such an acquaintance with the subjects of the first three days' examination, and of which a schedule is given at p. 11 of the "Cambridge Calendar" for 1851, as the Examiners deem sufficient to merit an honour.

There has been a great desire on the part of many resident members of the Senate of late years to raise the standard of qualification both of the common degree and for the lowest mathematical honour. In regard to the latter case, I fully participated in such desire; and likewise to some little extent as regards the former; but I think both are now rendered sufficiently difficult.

Question 4.—What is the average proportion, &c., &c. ?

This question can be, and I have no doubt has been, answered with the utmost accuracy by the Registrary. I will only therefore remark, that, as regards Sidney College, the number of Students who have obtained Mathematical Honours during the last ten years is 32, the whole number of B.A. degrees during the same period having been 66. And this proportion of honours to the common degree is much greater than heretofore.

Question 5.—Are the mode of Examination, &c., &c. ?

I am not prepared to venture upon any suggestions for alterations in the particulars alluded to in Question 5. It is hardly necessary to observe that of all the parts of our Academical system, the Mathematical Tripos is that which has obtained the largest share of attention and solicitude on the part of the resident members of the Senate and the greatest reputation in the country. The present form of the Examination, whatever imperfections it may still possess, has been arrived at after a long period of years by the successive deliberations of Syndicates or Committees appointed by the Senate, with definite powers of offering suggestions and amendments, through a formal Report printed and published bearing the signatures of the Syndics, and voted upon by the Senate after ample time allowed for consideration. The greatest care is always taken in selecting persons to form

Rev. R. Phelps, D.D.

Mathematical Examinations.

these committees. And it seems to me that it would be impossible to combine higher qualifications for effecting any proposed object than have generally been secured for deliberating on these measures. Consequently, without pretending that the best possible form of Examination in all respects has necessarily been obtained, I am persuaded that no better mode can be devised of progressing towards that condition than the one which has hitherto been so successfully practised.

Question 6.—In what manner, &c., &c.?

Board of Mathematical studies.

The manner in which the Board of Mathematical studies was intended to act, and does act, on the course of University reading, is, 1st, as regards suggestions of change or amendment, by the influence exercised by their Reports on public opinion in the University. For if such suggestions meet with general approval, they are sure to be taken up and embodied in a Grace to be offered to the Senate, as has already happened. And, 2nd, the Board is calculated to act very beneficially by the weight which the deliberate and joint counsel of such a body will naturally have with the Students themselves in general.

Questions 7 and 9.—Would you be disposed, &c.?—Is it your opinion, &c.?

Limitation of Subjects.

Questions 7 and 9 involve matters of the greatest importance. I confess that I am disposed to agree in principle with what I cannot but regard as the suggestions of those questions, but I think the detail of any measure founded thereon would require the very careful deliberation of a Syndicate, and I would by no means venture to put forth in reply any scheme of my own, even were I prepared with such, unless I had arrived at it in joint consultation with others duly appointed. Perhaps the general view which persons take of the matters alluded to in Question 7, will depend in some measure upon what they consider to be the main object of an University. There are certainly two distinct objects, and those not at all incompatible with one another; but yet I conceive that as a person inclines to assign the greater degree of importance to the one or the other of these objects, so will his views be modified in regard to the question of limiting the range of the academical course. The two objects to which I allude are, 1st, to promote science and learning in the sense of extending their boundaries, by cherishing and stimulating talent of the highest order, and by encouraging and assisting the development of genius. 2nd, to present to the general body of the students the best form of a liberal education, including, of course, religion and philosophy.

I am of opinion that both these objects should be, and may be kept in view; but I can imagine a person giving such a preponderance to the one as almost to lose sight of the other. Indeed I am persuaded that many difficulties and much agitation on academical questions ought to be referred to this two-fold view of the proper design of an University. For instance, I think that that very want of uniformity in the several colleges in which some persons find so great an evil, and which it has been proposed to correct in one respect, by the establishment of an *University* admission examination, in contradiction to a College admission examination, entirely loses its evil aspect to those who assign much importance to extending as widely as possible the sphere of usefulness of the University, in regard to the 2nd of the above named objects.

Questions 8 and 11.—What are the usual English, &c.?—What is the course usually followed, &c.?

Books used in the University.

Twenty or thirty years ago, most lecturers, as well as private tutors, taught from Manuscripts. And the necessity there was for that practice gave rise in a great measure to the system of private tuition which has prevailed to so great an extent of late years. I cannot conceive, however, that any such necessity exists at the present time, when there is so great a number of works, both French and English, of first-rate excellence on every branch of Mathematics. Indeed so ample is the information to be obtained from printed books, and so varied the form in which that information is laid down and illustrated, that I can hardly imagine any one of ordinary mental powers and industry requiring a Private Tutor or any other guidance than what is given to him in his College lectures. If to this it be objected that the extent of the course in which students are examined who are candidates for Mathematical honours is so great that they require all the forcing and way-smoothing which the system of private tuition is calculated to afford, then I would suggest that it may be doubted whether the superior efficacy of the more independent course of study in strengthening and developing the powers of the intellect would not more than compensate for some difference in the amount of knowledge acquired.

Private Tuition.

Undoubtedly many of the Private Tutors in the University are men of great eminence, both for their attainments and for their skill in teaching; and I should much regret the adoption of any measures which would deprive the University of the benefit of their services. Still I am decidedly of opinion that the almost universal recourse which our students have to the assistance of private tuition is an evil very much to be lamented. It not only adds at once a large sum to the expense of University education, but, as I think, in very many cases prevents the student from deriving all the benefit which his academical course might and ought to yield him.

I am of opinion that private tuition would be considerably diminished if the University were to adopt and issue authoritatively a settled course of Mathematics. It would probably not be very easy to select such a series of treatises out of those already published as the Members of the Senate would agree to adopt as the Cambridge course of Mathematics. But as such a course would be required to contain only the well-known and essential propositions of each subject, I do not see why the University should not appoint a Syndicate

Rev. Dr. Phelps.

of its most eminent resident Mathematicians to deliberate upon, and settle the order and form of demonstration of those propositions.

Question 12.—What inducements, &c., &c.?

Inducements to continue Mathematical Study.

It cannot be expected, nor can it be desired, that Students *in general* should so devote themselves to Mathematics, after taking their first degree, as to become candidates for further honours or prizes. The number of Students whom it would be desirable so to stimulate and encourage would be small. And for that end I am of opinion that a succession of prizes, say three, to be adjudged at the end of each of three consecutive years, from the time of the B. A. degree, would be found effective. Such prizes, however, ought to be substantially valuable; a gold medal presented in the Senate House, for instance, as a public commemoration of the honour, and a sum of money sufficient to induce a student of small means to devote his time to the competition, instead of giving it, as he probably otherwise would, for a maintenance, to private tuition. I would add, that on this consideration there ought also to be a second prize of money, but not a second medal in each case. Some such plan as this, it seems to me, would be a very fit and proper step for the University to take, if it had the means, towards the fulfilment of the first of those two great branches of its duty to which I before alluded, as regards at least one department of knowledge. And moreover, it would remove objections to limiting the range of the subjects examined in for the Mathematical Tripos.

Rev. H. Philpott. D D.

Answers from the Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of Catharine Hall.

Mathematical Examinations.

I. The Senate appoints, in the beginning of the Michaelmas Term of every year, two Moderators and two Examiners, whose business it is to ascertain the proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy of the persons who are candidates for honours in the Mathematical tripos of that year. The Examiners are required (by Grace, March 20, 1779) to be, in general, the persons who held the office of Moderator in the preceding year, and they are each to have equal voice with a Moderator in determining the list of honours.

Two other Examiners are also appointed by the Senate about the same time, to ascertain the proficiency in Mathematics of those candidates for the degree of B.A. in the examination of the following January, who do not seek for mathematical honours; and those Examiners are generally the persons who were Moderators in the year next but one preceding.

The examination of the candidates for honours commences on the Tuesday next succeeding December 30th in every year, and is continued for three days. The subjects of examination during these three days are defined to be, Euclid, Conic Sections, Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, the Elementary parts of Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Optics, the first three sections of Newton's Principia, and the Elementary parts of Plane Astronomy. The examination is conducted entirely by printed papers of questions being placed before the candidates, and a certain fixed time allowed for answering the questions in every paper; the written answers to the questions are carried away by the Moderators and Examiners and examined in their own rooms.

On the Saturday of the following week, the Moderators and Examiners declare what persons have shown sufficient proficiency to deserve places in the list of honours, and also what persons, though not sufficiently qualified for honours, have yet acquitted themselves in the examination well enough to be allowed to pass for an ordinary degree so far as the subject of mathematics is concerned.

Amount of Mathematical knowledge required for the first degree.

The examination of those persons who have been declared to deserve honours is then resumed on the following Monday and continued during five days. It embraces all the other parts of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which are the subjects of study in the University, and is conducted in the same manner as the examination of the first three days.

At the close of the examination the candidates are finally arranged in three classes, called respectively Wranglers, senior Optimes and junior Optimes, and the names are placed in each class according to merit; the examination of all the eight days having been taken into account.

The examination of those candidates for the degree of B.A. in January, who do not seek mathematical honours, so far as regards their proficiency in Mathematics, occupies part of each of three days, and is conducted by the two Examiners appointed for the purpose, in the same manner as the examination of the candidates for honours, viz. by requiring written answers to questions in printed papers, a fixed time of three hours being allowed for answering the questions in each paper. The subjects of examination are the first three books and first six Propositions of the sixth book of Euclid, certain specified rules of Arithmetic and Algebra, and certain prescribed elementary propositions and principles of Mechanics and Hydrostatics.

Besides the general examination in January, there are three additional examinations for B.A. degrees in every year—the first commencing on the Thursday preceding Ash-Wednesday, the second on the Thursday preceding the division of the Easter Term, and the third on the Thursday preceding the division of the Michaelmas Term. The mathematical part of the examination embraces the same subjects and is conducted in the same manner as the examination in January, the Examiners however being always in these cases the Moderators for the time being.

Changes in the Examinations.

Several changes have been made of late years in the examination of candidates for mathematical honours; he most important of them having been made at the respective dates

November 14, 1827	June 2, 1838
April 6, 1832	May 13, 1846

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

Changes in the Examinations for Honours.

(1). The time of commencement of the examination, and the interval between the commencement and the final publication of the list of honours, comprehending as well the time allowed for answering questions as the time spent by the Moderators and Examiners in considering the answers, have been altered as follows:—

Before 1827 the examination began on the first Monday in the Lent Term, and the list of honours was published 5 days after (excluding Sunday).

After 1827 the examination began on the Friday before the first Monday in the Lent Term, and the list of honours was published 7 days after (excluding Sunday).

After 1832 the examination began on the Thursday before the first Monday in the Lent Term, and the list of honours was published 8 days after (excluding Sunday).

After 1834 the examination began on the Wednesday before the first Monday in the Lent Term, and the list of honours was published 9 days after (excluding Sunday).

After 1838 the examination began on the Monday before the first Monday in the Lent Term, and the list of honours was published 11 days after (excluding Sunday).

After 1841 the examination began on the Wednesday week before the first Monday in the Lent Term, and the list of honours was published 15 days after (excluding Sunday).

After 1846 the examination began on the first Thursday after January 1, and the list of honours was published 19 days after (excluding Sunday).

And in 1851 the examination began on the first Tuesday after December 30, and the list of honours was published 21 days after (excluding Sunday).

(2.) The time allowed to the candidates for answering questions was

Before 1827,		3	days	comprising	18	hours examination.
After 1827, it occupied		4	„	„	23	„ „
After 1832,	„	5	„	„	27½	„ „
After 1838,	„	6	„	„	33	„ „
After 1846,	„	8	„	„	44½	„ „

Also before 1832 part of the examination was held in the evening, but by the change then made the evening examinations were discontinued; and the candidates have been since examined twice only in each day, and during 2½ hours or 3 hours at each time.

(3.) The questions proposed consisting of two kinds, first, propositions contained in books which are commonly used in the University, together with simple examples and applications of the principles which they involve, and secondly, Problems; the time allotted to the two kinds respectively has been determined as follows:—

Before 1827, for questions from books,		10	hours—	for Problems	8	hours.
After 1827,	„	15	„	„	8	„
After 1832,	„	19	„	„	8½	„
After 1838,	„	24½	„	„	8½	„
After 1846,	„	32½	„	„	12	„

(4.) Again, before 1827 the candidates for honours were divided into six classes previously to the examination, such classes being determined by the exercises in the public schools, and different questions for the most part were proposed to the different classes. The exercises of the schools thus contributed indirectly to the final result of the examination, and had a share in determining the honour gained by the student.

In 1827 the number of such classes was reduced to four, and the Examiners were allowed to propose the same questions to the different classes as they should think fit—accordingly all the questions from books for the first two days and all the Problems were made common to all the classes.

In 1832, the number of classes being still four, the same questions were directed to be proposed to all the classes for four out of the five days of examination.

In 1838 the division of the candidates into classes before the examination was discontinued, and the exercises of the schools ceased in consequence. Since that time the same questions have been proposed throughout the examination to all the candidates, and the final result has been made to depend entirely on the written answers to printed questions and problems.

(5.) Again, before 1827, the problems only being printed, all the questions taken from books were proposed *vivâ voce* to the candidates, and the answers given in writing, no question being given out until those which had been previously proposed were answered by some one or more of the candidates.

In 1827 it was directed that all the questions for each time of examination should be printed and placed at once before the candidates, care being taken that the number of questions in each printed paper should not be more than students well prepared have generally been found able to answer in the time allowed. It was provided, however, that if the Moderators and Examiners should be satisfied that any candidate had answered all the questions in the paper, additional questions should be given out *vivâ voce*. I believe, however, that very few instances occurred where such *vivâ voce* questions were thought necessary: the subsequent Regulations of 1832 did not contain any such provision, and the examination since that time has been entirely conducted by printed papers.

(6.) Again, previously to 1846 it was provided that, after the result obtained from examining the answers of the candidates to the printed questions and problems, if the Examiners should have any doubt respecting the relative merits of two or more candidates they should be at liberty to re-examine the candidates on the day before their admission to degrees. The questions proposed on that day were necessarily given *vivâ voce*, and other persons were occasionally called in to propose questions and assign the proper degrees of merit to the answers. For some years, however, before 1846, the practice of re-examining candidates on the day

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

before admission to degrees had fallen into disuse, and by the change then made, the final list of honours was directed to be published on the morning of that day without any opportunity of re-examining the candidates.

It will be seen that by the changes which have been described, the *duration* of the examination has been continually lengthened, both as respects the time allowed to the candidates for answering questions, and the time spent by the Examiners in considering the answers; also, that the time devoted to *questions from books* has been increased in a much greater degree than the time allowed for *problems*.

The alterations have also led gradually to the result of proposing *the same questions* to all the candidates, the conviction appearing to gain ground by degrees that the relative merits of different candidates can not be fairly determined unless they are all tested by the same examination.

The practice of *printing* all the questions and problems seems to have been confirmed by the deliberate judgment of the Senate as tending to give a fixed character to the examination, and by making the nature of it known to guide the students in their course of reading. Another object by which the Senate has professed to be guided in this matter is to show whether each of the several subjects of examination has had its proper share of attention in the papers.

It should be stated, also, that in every plan of examination which has been sanctioned by the Senate it has been carefully provided that their due weight and influence should be given *to the elementary parts* of mathematical subjects of study, so that students may not be tempted to pass with haste and inaccuracy over the fundamental principles. Three days out of eight are at present entirely devoted to such elementary subjects, and they are also allowed their full share of attention during the remaining five days.

Mathematical Examination for the B.A. degree.

The mathematical examination of persons proceeding to the degree of B.A., who are *not candidates for honours*, was materially changed in the year 1837. Previously to that time the examination occupied parts of two days, and embraced on the 1st day the first four Books of Euclid, which were considered *necessary* for all students, and also Propositions in the 5th, 6th, and 11th Books of Euclid, and in Plane Trigonometry, at the discretion of the Examiners, the answers to these latter questions being taken into account in assigning relative degrees of merit to the successful candidates. The examination on the second day embraced questions in the elementary parts of Arithmetic and Algebra, in which it was required that every candidate should pass a satisfactory examination; and also, as before, questions at the discretion of the Examiners in the higher parts of Algebra and some of the elementary parts of Natural Philosophy, these latter questions not being proposed as indispensable for all the candidates, but only to such as wished to gain distinction in the list of commencing Bachelors of Arts.

In the year 1837 the examination was extended to three days, and was, at the same time, made more fixed and definite for all students; on one day the examination was to embrace the first three Books of Euclid, and a part of the sixth Book; on the second day, Arithmetic and Algebra, not exceeding the theory of ratio and proportion; and, on the third day, certain prescribed Propositions in Mechanics and Hydrostatics (46 in number); and every candidate was required to pass an examination satisfactory to the Examiners in every one of these three subjects.

In 1846 the subjects of examination were slightly extended by adding the theory of Equations of the first and second degree to the Algebra, and requiring the paper of questions on Mechanics and Hydrostatics to contain, also, simple examples and applications arising directly out of the specified propositions. The list of commencing Bachelors of Arts, not candidates for honours, which had been previously arranged according to merit, was directed to be discontinued, and four classes were substituted for it, arranged according to merit, but the names in each class being placed in alphabetical order.

Improvement in Examinations.

2. The changes which have taken place of late years have unquestionably made the examinations more searching and severe than they were formerly. The practice of determining beforehand and printing all the questions to be proposed, and the increased time allowed for the examination, have tended to secure for every subject and branch of study its due share of attention. The Moderators and Examiners, also, by having access to the papers of former years, are better able to put their questions in a way calculated to test the accuracy and extent of the student's knowledge. I do not think, however, that any great change in regard to the searching and severe character of the examination has been made during the last fifteen or sixteen years, nor does it appear that the examinations, as now conducted, leave anything to be desired in this respect.

The examinations now embrace a wider range of subjects than formerly, and many branches of study have been introduced which require extensive reading, and much patient thought and time for comprehending them. Attention, however, has been fully secured to all elementary subjects and parts of subjects, especially since the alteration of 1846, by devoting a large part of the time occupied by the examination entirely to such subjects.

Problems.

Questions and problems have been sometimes proposed in new subjects, which have been considered by some persons not sufficiently elementary, or not sufficiently recognized in the usual course of study to be allowed to form a part of the examination in general. It is to be expected that the recommendations of the recently constituted Board of Mathematical Studies will exercise an important and salutary influence in this respect, by guiding the Moderators and Examiners in their introduction of new subjects, and by checking the tendency which may be felt occasionally by an Examiner to propose questions on what may happen to be his own favourite subject of pursuit or study.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

3. The candidates for a common degree are required to pass a satisfactory examination in every one of the three following subjects:—

(1.) Euclid, books 1, 2, 3, and the first six propositions of book 6.

Course of Mathematical study for the first degree.

(2.) Arithmetic and Algebra, as defined in a schedule fixed by grace of the Senate. It may be sufficient to state, that the examination in Algebra extends only to easy equations of a degree not higher than the second involving one or two unknown quantities and questions producing such equations.

(3.) Certain elementary propositions and principles in Mechanics and Hydrostatics (forty-six in number), prescribed in a schedule also fixed by grace of the Senate, together with simple examples and applications.

It is difficult to state, with any approach to accuracy, the minimum of knowledge that is required for a place on the tripos: it can only be said, that no person is allowed to obtain an honour who does not pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects appointed for the first three days, it not being required that he should be approved in every one of the several papers (as in the case with candidates for common degrees), but only that he should show a sufficient amount of knowledge during the whole course of the three days' examination. The subjects appointed for these three days are—

Euclid, books 1—6, propositions 1—21 of book 11, and propositions 1 and 2 of book 12.

Arithmetic, and the elementary parts of Algebra.

The elementary parts of Plane Trigonometry, so far as to include the solution of triangles.

The elementary parts of Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

The elementary parts of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, treated without the Differential Calculus.

The first three sections of Newton's Principia, the propositions to be proved in Newton's manner.

The elementary parts of Optics, not including aberrations; and the theory and construction of telescopes.

The elementary parts of Astronomy, so far as they are necessary for the explanation of the more simple phenomena, without calculation.

Qualifications for Honours.

I think that there has been no great tendency of late years to raise the standard of qualification for mathematical honours. It was intended in 1846, by the regulations then made, to render that standard more fixed and certain by defining the subjects of examination for the first three days.

The standard of mathematical attainments required for a common degree was raised in 1837, when the subjects of Mechanics and Hydrostatics were introduced for the first time; and again slightly in 1846, when the theory of equations of the first and second degrees was added, but I do not think that in other respects the standard of qualification has been materially altered of late years.

4. I have no means of answering this question.

Vivâ voce Examinations.

5. I am inclined to think that much advantage would be gained towards bringing into evidence the amount and accuracy of a student's knowledge, if part of the examination were to be conducted *vivâ voce* in the way of question and answer, every candidate being examined publicly in this way by one or more of the Examiners respecting the principles of the several subjects of his reading and their application, and credit being given to him for his answers, which should be added to the credit given for his written answers to printed questions and problems, and be thus taken into account in determining his final place of honour. My experience as Moderator in the years 1833, 1834, and 1836, when the exercises in the schools were still kept up, led me to attach great value to the examinations *vivâ voce* which those exercises gave the means of holding; and I think that a test may be thus applied to the accuracy of many parts of a student's knowledge, which would be more efficient and trustworthy than that which is given only by written answers to questions proposed all at one time.

I am also inclined to think that too much advantage is occasionally given to quickness of writing and readiness in producing knowledge by the number of questions proposed to be answered in a given time. Examiners of experience are aware of the error which may be committed in this way, and are generally disposed to allow longer time for answering questions than persons of less experience think necessary. It is difficult, however, to lay down any rules on this subject for the direction of Examiners other than the general regulation which has been made by the Senate, that the papers proposed should not contain more questions than students well prepared have generally been found able to answer in the time allowed for them.

Problems.

The two papers of problems, proposed respectively by the Senior and Junior Moderators, have been sometimes complained of as containing too many questions, and questions of too difficult and complicated a nature to be answered in the time (three hours each) allowed for them. The complaint is perhaps not altogether without foundation as it respects the difficult character of some of the problems requiring for their solution long processes of complicated analysis and reasoning. It is not, however, expected that a student should be able to answer all the questions proposed in each problem paper, but rather it is intended, by proposing a variety of questions in different subjects, to give every student an opportunity of showing whether he can make application for himself of the principles which he has learnt from books. In this respect a collection of easy problems is of great service, as testing the soundness and accuracy of the student's knowledge; and it would surprise many who are disposed to complain of the length and hardness of the problem papers, to learn how many and how satisfactory are the solutions given by ready and well-prepared students. It would be obviously impolitic to attempt to fetter the discretion of Moderators by too close and formal directions respecting their problem papers.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

After an attentive consideration of the questions proposed throughout the examinations for some years past, I am disposed to think that they have been in general well adapted to draw forth and shew the actual knowledge of the students, and that the result obtained from considering the answers to them has been true and trustworthy in determining the relative merits of the candidates for honours.

Board of Mathematical Studies.

6. The Board of Mathematical Studies was appointed (October 31, 1848) by a grace of the Senate, confirming the Report of a Syndicate which recommended the measure. The object of the appointment of the Board will be best made to appear by reciting the words of the Syndicate referring to it, and which the Senate adopted by the grace. The Syndicate recommend the formation of such a Board "with a view to encourage attendance at the lectures of the Mathematical Professors, and to insure a correspondence between those lectures and the mathematical examinations of the University, and also as a means of communicating to the students themselves, from a body of experienced Examiners and Lecturers, correct views of the nature and object of our mathematical examinations." The Syndicate further proposed that it should be the duty of the Board "to consult together from time to time on all matters relating to the actual state of mathematical studies and examinations in the University, and to prepare annually and lay before the Vice-Chancellor a Report to be by him published to the University in the Lent or Easter Term of each year."

The words which thus define the duty of the Board, and the object aimed at by appointing it, serve perhaps sufficiently to mark out the way in which it may be expected to act on the course of University reading. It seems to be required that the Board should consider from time to time the mode of conducting examinations and the questions and problems actually proposed in them; and put forth recommendations suggested by such consideration which may serve as a guide to Examiners and Students afterwards; advising, for example, the omission or restriction within prescribed limits of such subjects or parts of subjects as appear to them either to be of little value in themselves, or to occupy a larger share of the student's time and attention than can be profitably devoted to them; or again, advising the introduction of problems and questions relating to subjects which the Mathematical Professors are accustomed to treat in their lectures, or which may have acquired interest and importance by researches recently made, or which may have been presented by recently published books in a form adapted to the reading of students.

It does not appear that the Syndicate in recommending the appointment of the Board, or the Senate in adopting the recommendation, thought it to be necessary to define the exact amount of authority which the Board should have in effecting changes in the mode of conducting examinations. The terms used imply a power of recommending and suggesting changes rather than any authority to make positive laws without reference to the Senate. It is difficult to conceive that the recommendations made by such a body of persons as constitute the Board, so far as they do not interfere with any positive regulations made by the Senate, should not be readily adopted and carried into effect by the Moderators and Examiners.

It may be observed that in each of the two Reports which the Board have submitted to the Vice-Chancellor, it has been suggested that he should offer a grace to the Senate for confirming their recommendations: the points to which the recommendation in both cases referred having been previously determined by grace, it seems to have been considered by the Board that the authority of the Senate was necessary to make any change in them. In each case a grace to confirm the recommendation was offered to the Senate, and passed without opposition.

The Board has hitherto published only two Reports, but the recommendations made in them affect to a considerable extent the course of reading in the higher parts of mathematics. They refer mainly to the omission of problems and questions on subjects respecting which it was before in some degree uncertain, whether they were to be regarded as a part of the regular course of reading or not. It would be necessary to recite the Reports themselves in order to give a full account of the recommendations; it may be sufficient to state in general on this head, that the Board have recommended the entire omission in examinations of the Mathematical Theories of Electricity and Magnetism and Heat, and also of all investigations, (1) which either are of little interest, or relate to methods that have become obsolete; (2) which are imperfect or unsatisfactory, or involve questions about which mathematicians are not agreed; (3) or which lead to long analytical processes, in the several subjects of the Theory of Equations, Integral Calculus, Laplace's Coefficients, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Common Optics, Plane Astronomy, the Lunar and Planetary Theories, the Theory of the Earth's figure, and the Theory of Light.

The Board have also recommended in both Reports that the papers containing the questions from books should be shortened, in order to allow more time for the solution of the examples and deductions attached to such questions. In their Second Report, the Board also recommended that the examination should commence earlier, so as to allow two days more time to the Examiners for their perusal and consideration of the papers written during the first three days.

I conceive that results of a very beneficial nature may be expected to follow from the superintendence thus exercised by the Board over the examinations, and the course of reading of the candidates for honours.

7. I entirely concur in the recommendations which have been already published by the Board of Mathematical Studies for the limitation or omission of the subjects and parts of subjects named by them as requiring "a refined and laborious analysis."

Prizes.

It would perhaps be premature to express any decided opinion respecting the establishment of special prizes for proficiency in the higher branches of mathematics at periods subsequent to the degree of B.A., until the University shall have been able to estimate the effect of the

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

Adams Prize lately instituted. It must not be lost sight of, however, in considering the subject, that many of our students who obtain the highest mathematical honours are obliged by circumstances to give up the study of mathematics either wholly or in part after taking the degree of B.A., in order to qualify themselves for professional or other pursuits, or to engage in more active duties. It is probable that some of our best men would thus be unable to compete for what ought to be considered our highest mathematical honours, the special prizes referred to being awarded for proficiency in the highest parts of mathematics; and the competition for them might thus be left to persons of inferior attainments and ability. Three years of close reading and study of this kind of academical learning may perhaps be considered to be as long a time as could be advantageously devoted to such subjects by the most promising of our students.

I am, also, inclined to think that the particular subjects mentioned in this question, and which require "a very refined and laborious analysis" for their treatment, cannot advantageously be made the subjects of examinations of the same nature as the present examination of the candidates for mathematical honours.

Elementary Mathematics.

It is considered, I believe, that very full attention is secured by the existing regulations from all candidates for honours to the elementary subjects and principles of Mathematics. The Board of Mathematical Studies found reason, upon inquiry, to think so; for they say in the Report of 1849, that "generally, the candidates who acquitted themselves best on the first three days of examination" (when the subjects are all elementary) "were also the most successful in the remainder, and that it never happened that those who acquired little credit in the first part of the examination attained eventually to a high place in the Tripos." I believe also that it may be stated in general of *all* the candidates for honours, that the knowledge shown by them deserves great commendation for its high character and accuracy. Notwithstanding, however, the care which the University has bestowed upon this matter, I am of opinion that the course of reading pursued by the advanced students has been too extensive, and that it may be restricted with advantage. The recommendations lately made by the Board of Studies will have effect for good in this direction, and more benefit of the same kind may be expected from their continued superintendance.

Lectures.

8. Not having been engaged directly in mathematical lectures or examinations for several years past, I consider that I am not competent to give a sufficiently precise and accurate list of the elementary mathematical books now used in the University.

During the time that I was engaged in giving mathematical lectures in College (from 1829 to 1845) a great addition was made to the number of elementary books published for the use of students. Manuscript compilations of the nature described were in much use formerly, but the supposed necessity for them no longer existed after the publication of the books to which I refer, and I believe that they gradually went out of use, and were considered to be of little value by the great body of students. I am not aware that such compilations have been made or circulated to any extent of late years, and I think that they are not now generally used.

I think that the use of such compilations is objectionable because they are not so generally accessible as printed books, and require the student almost of necessity to have recourse to the aid of Private Tutors who possess or make them. The composition of them, moreover, cannot be expected to be executed with so much care and accuracy as that of treatises which are published and exposed to general remark; a loose and unsatisfactory method of treating subjects would be encouraged by the use of them, and the attention of our students diverted from the study of more able and profitable works.

The regulations made by the Senate at different times direct that in those parts of the examination which are not devoted to problems the questions and propositions proposed should be taken from *the books* which are in common use, and I consider that it was one object of this rule to discourage the use of the MS. compilations in question. The Moderators and Examiners have it much in their power (and the regulation referred to seems to oblige them to use such power) to discourage the use of such MS. compilations by selecting their questions and propositions from printed books accessible to all students, and by taking care that the illustrations and examples proposed by them should be, as far as possible, original.

Tendency of the course of Mathematical study.

9. In the regulations which have been made of late years by the Senate for the conduct of examinations, care has been taken to provide that the course of mathematical study should not become too exclusively analytical and symbolic.

Thus in 1827, when the examination was made to occupy four days, it was directed that on the first day such parts of pure mathematics and natural philosophy only should be embraced as do not require the methods of the differential calculus; and on the second day, only the simpler applications of the calculus were to be admitted.

Again in 1832, when the examination was extended to five days, similar regulations were made, the differential calculus being altogether excluded on the first day, and only the simpler applications of it admitted on the second and third days; on the fourth day also, care was to be taken that there be some questions suitable to the lower classes.

In 1838, when the examination was extended to six days, the regulations were similar, one day only being allotted exclusively to the higher parts of the subjects of examination.

In 1846 the regulations made in this matter, and which are still in force, were yet more stringent, three out of the eight days of examination being entirely assigned to the elementary parts of Mathematics. A large portion of Euclid is made indispensable; the examination in Algebra and Plane Trigonometry is restricted to the elementary parts; Conic Sections are to be treated *geometrically;* Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics are to be treated *without the Differential Calculus;* the Propositions of Newton's Principia are *to be proved in Newton's manner;* such elementary parts of Astronomy only are to be admitted as are necessary for the

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

explanation of the more Simple Phenomena *without calculation.* The elementary parts of Optics also were to be treated *geometrically,* though this restriction has since been abandoned on the recommendation of the Board of Mathematical Studies, who state that "the attention of the candidates to geometrical reasoning is sufficiently secured by other subjects of examination on the first three days."

The regulations thus in force respecting the mode of treating *all* the elementary subjects seem to be sufficient for preventing the course of reading, so far as it regards those subjects, from becoming too exclusively analytical and symbolic.

The mode of treating the higher parts of pure mathematics and natural philosophy is necessarily more analytical and symbolic than formerly from the great power which the methods of analysis now possess for mathematical investigations. It is a question, however, of great interest and importance how far the higher processes of investigation in pure mathematics, and the application of difficult and refined analysis to problems of natural philosophy, may be advantageously introduced into our examinations and the course of reading of our Students. The recommendations of the Board of Mathematical Studies have been already mentioned as calculated to exercise a beneficial control over our examinations in this respect, and I see no reason to doubt that with such control, and with the restrictions already in force respecting the lower subjects, the attention of our students may be prevented from being fixed unduly upon symbols, to the neglect of processes of investigation and proof which require more direct exercise of the reasoning powers.

Problems.

10. I do not think that the time assigned to problems in the examinations for mathematical honours is too great in comparison with the time assigned to questions from books. The tendency of all the late changes has been to increase the time assigned to questions from books in a greater proportion than the time allowed for problems, and I think that, considering the value of such exercises in testing the accuracy and the facility of application of the knowledge of students, the problems do not now occupy too large a share of the whole examination.

Of the four papers of problems now proposed in every year, occupying three hours each, one is restricted to the elementary subjects treated in the first three days of examination, and another is directed to be a paper of "*Easy Problems,*" two only being left to the unfettered discretion of the Moderators, in which they may test the skill of the more advanced students in the higher parts of mathematics.

There are sometimes, perhaps, occasions when fault may not unreasonably be found with particular problems as partaking more of the character of mathematical puzzles and riddles, requiring particular tact for their solution, than of fair instances of application of sound philosophical and mathematical knowledge, but I am far from thinking that such problems are of very frequent occurrence. I should say with reference to the problems proposed in general of late years that they have been "*for the most part* so proposed as to admit of their being readily apprehended, and their solution effected by a student who thoroughly understands the principles and applications of the branches of mathematics upon which they depend." I have been led to form this opinion as well from perusal and consideration of the problems themselves, as from the knowledge of the large number which are well and completely solved in every year by the better class of students.

I am disposed to think that the number of problems in each paper might be diminished with advantage, care, however, being taken that the problems proposed during the examination embrace a sufficient variety of subjects.

Private Tuition.

11. Students, who are well advised, endeavour to prepare themselves for the examination for honours by strict and industrious attendance on the College lectures, which treat of the subjects of examination in order. They have the opportunity also of testing their knowledge from time to time and of exercising and accustoming themselves to examination by the several College examinations, which are held during their time of residence and more particularly during the term previous to the examination for B.A. degrees.

I believe that the notion prevails extensively among the students that the continued assistance of a private tutor is indispensable for the attainment of high honours, but I think that this notion does not rest on any good foundation. I am inclined to think, on the contrary, that the continued reliance on a private tutor is in many cases of great injury to the student, and that much sounder and more knowledge would have been acquired, and a higher honour gained if the student could have been persuaded to rely more on his own strength and resources, and either to depend altogether for guidance and assistance on his college tutor, or to have recourse only occasionally, and towards the end of his course, to the help of private tuition. Instances occur repeatedly of failure to obtain high honours in the case of students who have had the benefit (as they consider it) of continued private tuition, and instances are also to be found, in sufficient number to prove the advantage of reliance on a student's own personal exertion, in which high honours have been gained by students who have had little or no private tuition.

It cannot be denied that private tuition may be of great advantage in mathematics, as in all other subjects, when both the tutor and the student are disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity properly. Private tuition is valuable when the tutor endeavours to assist the mind of the student to exert itself, and points out sources of information and modes of exercise of mind, and encourages a regular and systematic course of study, and when at the same time the student avails himself of the advantage properly. But it cannot fail to be injurious when it attempts to supply, by ready prepared scraps of information, the pupil's own exertion of mind, and to prevent him from searching for himself or using his own faculties in acquiring knowledge. I conceive that good private tuition must thus always have a positive value in education, and while its value is recognised and felt to be important in securing the rewards of competition, it is difficult to prevent abuses of it from growing up also side by side with its advantages.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

There are at the present time many men of eminent abilities and attainments residing in Cambridge, who devote themselves to the private instruction of students as a professional pursuit; and the money spent by students in procuring their assistance adds considerably to the expenses of their residence at the University.

The Senate has made regulations at several times to prevent or restrain the use of private tuition, and the last of such regulations, made in 1824, and which prescribes that a candidate for honours should not use the assistance of a private tutor in the University for six months previous to his application for a degree, remains still unrepealed, though it has long ceased to be regarded in effect. All such attempts to put an end to private tuition by prohibition seem to have failed, and I am inclined to think (if it were supposed to be desirable to renew such attempts) that means would be still found to defeat them. The remedy to be adopted against *the abuses* of private tuition seems to me to be looked for from other sources than from direct prohibition. One most obvious means of checking such abuse is to be found in carefully watching and guarding our examinations, by asking the candidates for such kinds of knowledge, and by putting the questions in such a way, that the difference may be made to appear between those who have learned by rote and those who have really exercised their own minds in the acquisition of knowledge; again, the attempts which have been made of late years, and which are still going on, to make the course of study for a common degree and for honours *definite and well known*, may be expected to have effect in showing the students that the assistance of a private tutor may, in many cases, and for the greater part of residence, safely be dispensed with.

Another obvious mode of restraining private tuition is by increasing the number and value of the public College lectures. The students in a College might thus be divided into a greater number of classes, each class containing persons of nearly the same degree of attainment or capacity, and the superintendance of each class by the College lecturer be thus made more nearly to approach to the method and give the advantages of private tuition. If the fee paid for College tuition (10*l.* for a pensioner per annum) were increased, an arrangement might be made which would enable tutors of Colleges to secure the assistance of some of the distinguished members of other Colleges, or of graduates living in the town (as is even now the case in some instances), to aid in conducting the course of education of the students, and in preparing them as candidates for mathematical and other honours.

Another obvious mode of attempting to check the abuse of private tuition seems to be to open out in greater number different courses of study and of competition for honours (such as those provided by the recently constituted Triposes for Moral and Natural Sciences), so as to provide scope, according to the tastes and inclinations of students, to the free and independent efforts of their own minds.

Inducements to continue Mathematical Study.

12. In some Colleges the examinations for Fellowships hold out inducements to Bachelors of Arts who have obtained honours, to continue their course of mathematical study and retain the knowledge acquired by them.

In all Colleges, also, tutors and lecturers are required to keep up their mathematical knowledge, and to make themselves acquainted with the actual course and system of study, in order to carry on the instruction of students who compete for honours.

The office of Moderator.

The office of Moderator, also, is considered highly honourable, and reflects credit on those who discharge its duties well; and the expectation of being invited to fill that office induces many Bachelors and Masters of Arts, who have followed the study of mathematics successfully, to retain and extend and complete their attainments in mathematical knowledge. Before the discontinuance of the disputations and examinations in the public Schools a severe test was applied by those disputations and examinations to the accuracy and extent of a Moderator's knowledge, and to his familiarity with the subjects of study; and it required a continuance of careful study for a Moderator to discharge the duties of his office with credit. The examination being now entirely conducted by printed papers, the test applied to the Moderator's knowledge is not so severe as it was, yet still severe enough, it is considered, to ensure a careful continuance of mathematical study.

The several mathematical professorships of the University, the Lucasian, the Plumian, the Lowndean, the Jacksonian, hold out inducements to the more distinguished members of the University to continue the study of mathematics and natural philosophy, and to seek for distinction in pursuing it, in order to qualify themselves for election, and for the discharge of the professorial duties.

Prizes.

I do not think that the deferring the examination for the Smith's prize to a later period, such as one or two years after admission to the B.A. degree, would have any beneficial effect in promoting the study of mathematics in the University. I have already said (under Question 7), that three years continued and close study of strictly academical subjects is perhaps as much as can be considered desirable for students intended for the active pursuits of professional life; and if the examination for the Smith's prizes were deferred for one or two years, it is to be feared that many of our best students would not remain in the University for them, and that the competition might thus be left to persons of inferior abilities and attainments.

The Adams' prize is awarded every two years to the author of the best Essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy—the subject being selected by certain Examiners, and announced about a year and a quarter before the Essays are required to be sent in, and the competition being open to all persons who have been admitted at any time to a degree in the University.

The institution of this prize seems to be calculated to encourage the study of mathematics and natural philosophy among members of the University who have leisure and opportunity for it. If the subjects be chosen with care, I think that as the prize becomes more widely known it may be expected to excite much competition for the honour of gaining distinction by

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D.

it, and may induce persons to pursue original researches with very good effect upon the progress of science.

I am of opinion that the institution of similar prizes for the best Essays on particular branches of mathematics and natural philosophy would have a similarly beneficial effect upon the advancement of accurate and extended knowledge on those subjects. A person knowing that opportunity would be afforded for obtaining distinction in any particular branch of enquiry would be likely to pursue investigations and collect information with respect to that branch; and the labours of persons so encouraged could hardly fail to produce the attainment of more accurate and extended knowledge.

If such a plan were contemplated, it might be worth consideration whether a longer time should not be allowed, than in the case of the Adams' prize, after the announcement of the subject for the prosecution of original research, and the composition of the Essay. Persons might thus be encouraged to compete for the prize, who being engaged partly in other occupations are not able to devote their whole time and thought to the subject during a more limited period.

I think that the institution of prizes for Essays is more calculated to promote the effective study of any subject in mathematics or natural philosophy than the institution of examinations, especially when the competition is open to students of mature age, or entirely free from restriction as to age, as in the case of the Adams' prize.

Catharine Lodge, Cambridge, March 24, 1851. (Signed) H. PHILPOTT.

Rev. E. H. Steventon, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. E. H. Steventon, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

My dear Sir, 21, *Eastbourne Terrace, Paddington, December* 31, 1850.

I am very sorry I really have not had time sooner to reply to the communication which Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiry into the State of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof have sent me.

I shall be most happy to furnish them with all the information I can.

With regard to the information sought for in Queries 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, I would say, that it being now 10 years since I was resident in, or in any official way connected with the University, I do not feel competent to give it; or at any rate, certainly feel that others can give it better than I can.

Books in Use.

With regard to Query 8, I chiefly wish to say, that I consider what the University much stands in need of is a set of *really standard and satisfactory books.* It has always been my opinion that the plan of gathering information out of any books or MSS. the students could find, or their private or public tutors might recommend, in vogue in my time, and I believe in vogue *now*, is a bad one, and works ill. I certainly think a learner is taught better out of *one good book,* even though the subject should be more or less imperfectly treated in that book, than by endeavouring to obtain acquaintance with the *subject* out of *many* books.

I think one of the main wants of the University is a supply of *really good* and *standard books*, to which the students should be *confined.*

Tendency of the Course of Mathematical Study.

As regards Query 9, it was quite my opinion when I left the University "that the course of mathematical studies, as determined by the University Examiners, was tending to become more and more exclusively analytical and symbolic;" and "that it had *far* passed the beneficial limit;" and "that it tended, &c." I consider that *few* of the students derive any real benefit from the almost entirely analytical and symbolic course of reading.

I would also say that I very much deprecate the hasty introduction into the University course of reading of new subjects, such as those of Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, and the Undulatory Theory of Light. Decidedly let these be reserved, if they are admitted at all, for special prizes, or the like, at periods subsequent to the taking the degree of B. A.

Classification of Candidates for Honours.

Availing myself of the invitation given in Query 13, I would say that on no point connected with the University proceedings do I feel more strongly than on this;—that the present mode of classifying, after examination, the Candidates for Honours is open to the gravest objections.

I think that the effect of it, viz., the making the Students all through their course feel that they are pitted *man against man,* is exceedingly injurious to their intellectual development. It keeps them in a feverish and too excited state. The consciousness that an hour's relaxation may make the difference of a *place* to them, is, I conceive, highly injurious to them. And this acts *most injuriously* on the *best men*, robbing them of calm reflection, and keeping them in a state of morbid excitement.

Alphabetical arrangement.

I should decidedly much rejoice to see an *alphabetical* arrangement; and, *not as at present,* in *necessarily three*, and *only three* classes.

I have no hesitation in saying that the present classification does not, in general, *fairly* and *correctly* represent the comparative attainments or intellectual characters of the men.

There will often be more difference between two men, who, under the present system, stand next to each other in the same class, than there is between the last in one class, and the first in the class below it.

I consider the present system of classification artificial and unsatisfactory.

As far as my observation has gone, the men very naturally divide themselves into distinct classes; three or four perhaps. The *numbers* that should be included in these classes *vary* from year to year. You will sometimes have *one* first-class character of man, and

then *all the rest inferior to him*, not only in *degree* but in *kind*. Sometimes you will have *three* or *four*, or *perhaps more* of these first-class men. And so of the next order of men; and the next; and so on. *Rev. E. H. Steventon, M.A.*

I should decidedly advocate an unfettered classification. Let the classes report the men exactly as they show themselves, and let the names be arranged alphabetically in the class. Suggestions.

I should consider this one of the greatest improvements that could be made in our University system.

I would only say, further, that I should much rejoice to see *more University Examinations*.

1. Let there be a *University* Examination previous to the admission of any one on the Boards of any College.

The standard in the preparatory schools, &c., wants raising, and that might, I think, be done by requiring every one who sought for admission to any College in the University to pass a previous *University* Examination. I do not think a previous *College* Examination would do.

2. Let every Candidate for a B.A. degree pass through a *University Examination*, at the *end of every Academic year*. And let his place on the B.A. Tripos be determined by the aggregate of the results of his several examinations. Always providing that he shall be required to pass through *every* examination *at least satisfactorily*.

The object I should have in view in such a regulation would be to make *all* the men read more than they do, and to keep them *all at work* more than they are.

I conceive that the *standard* in any examination, through which *all* the men are to pass, can never be *very high*; for if it were, it would reject a too large proportion of them. If then it is sufficiently low to allow the majority of the men to *come up to it*, it is not sufficiently high to make the clever or the well prepared *work* for it. As, on the other hand, if it be sufficiently high to make such men work for it, then is it so high that the majority can never come up to it.

My opinion is, that by multiplying the examinations, even with only a moderate standard as to requirement in each, you could make the cleverest and best prepared *work*, and *keep them at work*; whilst almost the worst prepared, and the dullest, *with application*, might pass them.

These are the remarks I would take the liberty of making in reference to the queries put before me by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

I have to apologise for the very hasty, and, as I am afraid it will be found, unperspicuous mode in which they are made. The daily parochial and ministerial calls upon my time and attention are now such that I hope they will be considered as my excuse. I have the real welfare and the efficiency of the University very sincerely at heart; and I rejoice to think or hope that steps are being taken to increase the latter, and thereby—as I am sure it will be—to promote the former.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. STEVENTON,

Formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and now Minister of All Saints', Paddington.

Answers from G. G. Stokes, Esq., M.A., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. *Professor Stokes.*

SIR, *Pembroke College, Cambridge, October* 21, 1851.

IN reply to the Circular relating to the Mathematical Studies of the University, which I have had the honour of receiving from Her Majesty's Commissioners, I beg to offer the statements subjoined.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
G. G. STOKES.
Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.

To the Rev. W. H. Bateson, Secretary.

1. The candidates for the degree of B.A., must be divided into two classes, (1) those who aspire to Mathematical Honours, (2) those who aim only at an ordinary degree. Mathematical Examinations.

The mode in which the Examination for Mathematical Honours is at present conducted, as well as the changes which have of late years taken place in this Examination, are so fully described in the first Section of the first Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies, that I beg to refer to that Report, of which a copy is enclosed.

The Mathematical part of the Examination for Ordinary Degrees is, like the Examination for Mathematical Honours, conducted exclusively by printed papers of questions, to which the Students are to return written answers. The Examination, of course, extends over a far more limited range of subjects than the Examination for Mathematical Honours. It is conducted according to a Schedule fixed on by the Senate, and published in the Cambridge University Calendar.

Professor Stokes.

Changes in the Mathematical Course.

2. I have no direct means of comparing the Examination of Mathematical Honours, as at present conducted, with what it was thirty or forty years ago, especially with reference to its more or less searching character. During this interval the range of subjects included in the Mathematical course has been decidedly widened, and subjects of greater difficulty have been introduced, as may be seen from the Report to which I have already referred. During the last twelve or fourteen years, however, the course has remained pretty nearly stationary. There have indeed been questions sparingly introduced out of high subjects, which never became thoroughly recognized as forming part of the course, and there may be some slight tendency towards the employment of more refined methods; but further than this there appears to be no inclination to extend the course already pursued. On the contrary, the Board of Mathematical Studies, in their Second Report, and to a certain extent also in their First, have recommended some abridgment in the higher parts of the course.

3. The course of Mathematics required for an Ordinary Degree is very strictly defined, and consists of the common parts of Arithmetic, a little Algebra, some books of Euclid and certain elementary propositions in Statics and Hydrostatics, according to a Schedule published in the Cambridge University Calendar. Unless the Students exhibit by their answers what is deemed by the Examiners a sufficient knowledge of these subjects, their Degrees are not allowed. In the Examination for Mathematical Honours, as at present conducted, it depends altogether on the result of the first three days of Examination, which are devoted to the more elementary parts of the course, whether or not the Candidates obtain a place on the Tripos, though it depends on the result of the whole Examination what that place shall be. It is left to the discretion of the Moderators and Examiners what amount of correct answering returned to the questions proposed during the first three days shall be deemed sufficient for a place on the Tripos; but it may be stated that at present the lowest Student placed on the Tripos obtains somewhere about a fourth or fifth part of the average marks got by a few of those who are best prepared.

About 150 Students usually present themselves as candidates for Mathematical Honours, and the Examination extends over eight days. In an Examination of such magnitude, it would be quite impossible to place the candidates in anything like order of merit, without some regular system. That actually adopted is as follows:—Before the

System of Marks.

Examination, a certain number of "marks" are assigned to the different questions which have been prepared, according to the judgment which the Examiners form as to what the answers returned, if perfect, would be worth. In examining one by one the written answers returned by the Students, the Examiners give "full marks," that is, the number previously fixed on, for those questions which have been answered perfectly, and such proportion of full marks as they judge the answers deserve, for those questions which have been answered in a great measure, though not quite, correctly. These marks, according as they are assigned, are entered in books. When all the papers have been examined, the marks obtained by each Student during the whole Examination are added up, and the Students are placed in order according to the result.

This system has been adopted from its practical convenience and perfect fairness. There is, however, no allusion to marks, that I recollect, in any Grace of the Senate, the mode of arranging the Students in order of merit being included among the details which are left to the Examiners. There are some objections which might be urged against the system of marks. Still, no system can be perfect in all respects, and under the circumstances the system of marks seems about the best that could be devised. Its rigorous justice harmonizes completely with the general tone of feeling in the University, where honours and emoluments are distributed solely according to merit, without any reference to political views or party feelings.

I do not think that for many years previously to the introduction (in 1848) of the mode of Examination which at present prevails, there had been much tendency either to raise or lower the standard of qualification required for a place on the Mathematical Tripos: if anything, I should say the tendency was rather to lower it. By the regulations which came into force in 1848, it was rendered possible for a Student who failed to obtain Mathematical Honours, but who had shown sufficient knowledge of Mathematics for an Ordinary Degree, to obtain his Degree at the regular time, by passing the Examination for Ordinary Degrees then in progress, the Mathematical part of such Examination being allowed him. By a still more recent regulation, it is rendered not absolutely necessary for those who are candidates for Classical Honours to have previously obtained a place on the Mathematical Tripos. These two regulations have rendered it so much less severe a measure than formerly to refuse a Student a place on the Mathematical Tripos that latterly the standard seems to have been somewhat raised. With respect to any alteration in the standard for Ordinary Degrees, I cannot speak from experience.

Proportion of Students who obtain Mathematical Honours.

4. At present about 38 per cent. of the Students who take B.A. Degrees obtain Mathematical Honours. The accompanying Report contains a table in which the average per centage is given for the periods which elapsed between the different changes introduced into the Examination by Grace of the Senate. Although these periods are not decennial, the table will serve equally well to exhibit the result. It appears that about the year 1833, the proportion, which had previously been nearly constant, rapidly increased by about 10 per cent., after which it became nearly constant again. The cause of this increase is probably to be sought for in the regulations which came into effect in 1838, but which would not produce their full effect for three or four years.

Professor Stokes.

At present about one-fourth or one-fifth of the candidates for Mathematical Honours fail in attaining them. The proportion of all the candidates for Degrees who are rejected is, I believe, somewhere about one-sixth.

5. I think that, if it be assumed that the examination is to be conducted entirely by written answers, the mode at present adopted is extremely good. Perhaps the papers, or some of them, might be slightly shortened with advantage. But I have frequently felt, while examining the written answers returned by the Students to the questions proposed, that the entire absence of all examination *vivâ voce* is a defect in the present system. I am inclined to think that it would be desirable to revive something like the old exercises in the Schools in a different shape. However, were the introduction of examination *vivâ voce* generally thought advisable, there would be no difficulty in introducing it by grace of the Senate.

Vivâ voce Examination.

6. The duty of the recently established Board of Mathematical Studies is "to consult together from time to time on all matters relating to the actual state of Mathematical Studies, and Examinations in the University; and to prepare annually, and lay before the Vice-Chancellor, a Report, to be by him published to the University in the Lent or Easter Term of each year." Thus, it is peculiarly their province to discuss such questions as these—Whether the mode of examination at present followed, the nature of the questions proposed, the mode of proposing them, the way in which answers are required to be given, and the time allowed for giving them, are the best calculated to bring into evidence the more or less full possession of the several subjects by the Candidates—whether it would be desirable to limit some of the subjects included in the present range of the Examination, and so forth. An example of the way in which the Board acts on the Mathematical Studies of the University may be seen in the accompanying Report, which is the first issued by the Board. Questions from the theories of Electricity, Magnetism, and Heat, had been introduced into the Examination, but so sparingly, that it was doubtful whether the subjects were to be considered as forming part of the regular course or not. Accordingly the Board, having considered the question, recommended that these subjects be not admitted into the Examination. Again, it seemed to the Board desirable that a slight change should be made in the schedule of subjects for the first three days of Examination, and they suggested that it would be desirable to offer to the Senate a Grace to that effect. Accordingly the Vice-Chancellor brought in such a Grace, which was granted by the Senate.

Board of Mathematical Studies.

In their Second Report, the Board recommended a much more considerable abridgment in the higher subjects, with a view, chiefly, to the exclusion of laborious analytical processes from the subjects which the Students might expect to be called upon to produce in Examination. At the same time they recommended the entire omission of one or two short but difficult subjects, which had hitherto been considered as forming part of the course.

The Board possess no *technical* authority to control the Moderators and Examiners in the exercise of the discretionary power left them by the Senate in conducting the examination. In particular, they have no absolute authority to enforce the recommendations which they may issue relative to any change in that part of the course which, not being fixed by Grace of the Senate, is left to established usage, and to the discretion of the Moderators and Examiners. At the same time, there is no doubt that, *practically*, their recommendations would be attended to. In particular, it is to be presumed that the Moderators and Examiners would not feel themselves justified in proposing for examination, at least in the Book-work Papers, subjects of which the Board had recommended the omission, because Students would not prepare themselves in such subjects, not expecting to be examined in them.

7. The question of limiting some of the subjects which had been included in the range of the Examinations has already been considered by the Board of Mathematical Studies; and in their Second Report, which was published in the beginning of June, 1850, they have recommended the omission of various propositions in the higher subjects, which required for their treatment a rather laborious analysis. They have even recommended the entire omission of two or three subjects, in addition to the Mathematical Theories of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, the omission of which had been recommended in their First Report. The course, no doubt, still remains very extensive.

Limitation of Subjects.

Since the abolition of the "classes," the same questions have been proposed to all the students who are candidates for Mathematical Honours, but it by no means follows that all the candidates prepare themselves for examination in all the subjects included in the course. On the contrary, except in the case of a few of the Students of the greatest proficiency, the usual plan is for them to "take in," or prepare themselves for examination in, a certain number of subjects, according to their power, and the amount of their knowledge before coming up to the University. In this they are guided by the advice of those to whom they look for counsel.

Considering the very great difference in the Mathematical powers of the candidates for Honours, a difference of which all those who have been concerned in the Examination must have a lively sense, I do not see what other plan could be adopted. I mean, that I do not see in what way a course of study could be proposed which should not be either too much for some, or too little for others, or both. Assuming that the same questions are to be proposed to all the Students, I think the best plan is that actually adopted, namely, to give the best Students enough to do, and let the rest prepare themselves each man according to his power. There is no doubt one danger attending this plan, namely, that

Professor Stokes.

Students may be induced to read, in a superficial manner, a large number of subjects, rather than prepare themselves accurately in a smaller number. But I think that, in a great measure, this tendency may be, and is, counteracted by the mode in which questions are proposed in examination. I believe that it is an object which the examiners bear constantly in mind, in preparing the Examination Papers, to propose the questions in such a shape as to detect those students who may have read, without digesting, the subjects which they have nominally prepared.

The question, then, of the desirableness of reducing the present course, seems to me to resolve itself into this—Is the present course too extensive for the best class of students? I have already mentioned that the Board of Mathematical Studies have recommended the abridgment, to a certain extent, of the course of Mathematics which forms the subject of Examination for Honours. I believe that the course, as so curtailed, is not more than the best Students can master. If, however, any change were to be made, I think it desirable that it should be made in the direction of further curtailment, rather than extension. I do not here enter into the question whether it would be desirable that something besides Mathematics should be required in the Examination for the B.A. Degree. In that case, of course, the range of subjects ought to be still further limited.

Public Tuition.

By the public tuition of the University is meant, I suppose, the tuition publicly given in the University, including the lectures of the College Tutors and Lecturers, in contradistinction to the tuition given by private Tutors. Nearly the whole of the actual course for Mathematical Honours forms the subject either of lectures publicly given in the different Colleges, or of lectures given by the Mathematical Professors, or of both. There would not, I conceive, be much difficulty, if it should be thought desirable, in providing for the very small part of the course for which no provision is at present made in respect of public Lectures. In this respect, therefore, the actual course may pretty well be said to be within the grasp of the public teaching of the University.

If there were no such thing as private tuition in the University, students would be more thrown on their own resources, and the amount of Mathematics which they could acquire in a given time would be lessened. In such case the present course would probably be found too long. But I do not think that it by any means follows that a diminution in the course would be attended by a proportionate diminution in the system of private tuition. Indeed, considering the immense competition which exists for places on the Tripos, I believe that but little difference would be made in this respect.

Elementary Books.

8. The elementary books now used in the University are chiefly English, since English treatises have appeared on subjects which used formerly to be studied in foreign works. Inasmuch as there are no text-books adopted by the University, with the exception of Euclid and Newton's Principia, the treatises actually used are pretty numerous. The following may serve as a specimen, but is by no means a complete list.

Lund's Algebra; Goodwin's Elementary Course of Mathematics; Snowball's or Hymers's Trigonometry; Whewell's or Hustler's Geometrical Conic Sections; Hamilton's or Hymers's Analytical Geometry; Miller's, O'Brien's, Walton's or Hemming's Differential Calculus; Hymers's Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, and Finite Differences, Hymers's or Gregory's Analytical Geometry of three dimensions; Earnshaw's, Whewell's, or Pratt's Statics and Dynamics; Airy's Tracts; Miller's Hydrostatics; Hymers's Astronomy.

The published books in common use are, I conceive, quite sufficiently comprehensive, and sufficiently on a level with the present state of knowledge, to qualify Students for the Examinations. Indeed I know that it has been felt by the Moderators and Examiners to be an almost insuperable objection to the proposal of a proposition in Examination, at least in the Book-work Papers, that it was not to be found in any of the books in common use. Manuscripts are no doubt very generally used, but not for the sake of completing what is to be found in printed books. They are, I believe, most generally used by way of syllabi, containing the principal propositions in the subjects of which they treat, and in some cases superseding printed books. They are used, I conceive, chiefly because it is found by experience that Students make more completely their own what they have written out themselves than what they find in printed books.

Use of MSS.

The strongest objections against the use of Manuscripts are valid only against such a use of them as is not, I conceive, made in the University. It would be a great evil if the Public Examinations of the University were conducted with reference to private manuscripts not accessible to the Students generally. It would be objectionable, again, that manuscripts should be used to supersede standard works, such as Newton's Principia. But such objections would not apply with at all the same force to the use of manuscripts (supposing that such a use were made) to supersede treatises which are themselves compilations, and which have no claims to be considered standard works, except what results from their pretty general use during a few years. The transition from oral instruction to teaching by the aid of manuscripts is so easy and natural that it seems almost impossible to allow the one and object to the other. It is principally by private Tutors that manuscripts are used. It may very well be a question whether Students, with a smaller amount of Mathematical information, might not receive a more beneficial mental discipline by being deprived of the aid of private Tutors, so as to be thrown more on their own resources. But taking the system of private Tuition as it exists, I think that the system of instructing by means of Manuscripts must be accepted as part and parcel of it. I have not mentioned the evils which would attend the recognition of private Manuscripts as text-

books in a Public Examination, because I am convinced that such recognition is purely imaginary. *Professor Stokes.*

9. If the course of Mathematics as at present pursued be compared with what it was a great many years ago, there can be no question that it is decidedly more analytical in its character than formerly. Of late years, however, there has not been much change in this respect. Perhaps some slight tendency in the same direction may still be perceptible in some of the higher subjects; but on the other hand the last change in the examination has had a contrary tendency. I am decidedly of opinion that the best course of study is that which leads Students to contemplate the same results in different ways—to attend, for example, to natural relations in the application of Mathematics to physical subjects, as well as to the analytical modes of deducing the results. I believe that, as a general rule, the better class of Students do really understand the interpretation of the symbolic processes which they employ, as well as exercise themselves in viewing the same results in different ways. Questions are frequently proposed in examination with the express object of testing Students with respect to this kind of knowledge, and rewarding those who possess it. In the case of Students of only second-rate ability, I think that there is some danger that they may be led away by the symbolic processes which they employ, and that for them a course of less refined methods might be more beneficial. Analytical tendency of the course of Mathematical Study.

10. As regards the relative proportion of problems and book-work proposed in the Examinations, I think that experience shows that the present system works well; and in such matters I regard experience as the safest guide. Problems.

In the two problem papers which are set by the two Moderators separately, the problems, though such as can readily be apprehended, are by no means generally of such a nature that they would be solved, as a matter of course, in a short time by a Student who thoroughly understood the principles and application of the branches of Mathematics on which they depend. Success in the solution of such problems undoubtedly does depend on something in addition to accurate and philosophical knowledge, namely, innate talent for Mathematics.

In the case of the difficult problem papers, at least, it is notorious that the number of problems proposed for solution is more than the best prepared Student can be, or is, expected to complete in the time allowed. I am decidedly of opinion that such ought to be the case, in order to allow the Students some power of selection, and thereby diminish the amount of chance which attaches itself to the result. It is otherwise with a paper containing no problems but such as ought to be solved as a matter of course, and without delay, by a Student thoroughly acquainted with the principles of the branches of Mathematics to which the problems relate. Such a paper ought not, I conceive, to contain more problems than could be solved in the time allowed; otherwise a Student of good abilities, but idle habits, might gain nearly as much credit as another of equal ability but more application, who had prepared a larger number of subjects.

11. Most Students in preparing for the Examination for Mathematical Honours begin to read with a private Tutor either on coming into residence in the University, or at the end of their first year, or at some other early period. They are then guided in their course of study mainly by his advice. It is, I believe, generally found that the best Students are diligent in their attendance at College Lectures, and they avail themselves of the assistance which they there receive in addition to that of their private Tutors. Many of them also attend the Lectures given by the Mathematical Professors, or such of those Lectures as relate to subjects which are included in their own course of reading. Private Tutors.

The private Tutors who take pupils for Mathematical Honours are nearly all of them men who have taken high degrees. Some, on obtaining their B.A. degree, take up private tuition for a time, intending, after a few years, to go out of residence, or devote themselves to some other pursuit. But others, and they chiefly men of eminence, become permanent residents in Cambridge, and devote themselves to private tuition as a professional pursuit. Private tuition increases, no doubt, the expense of a University education; but it cannot be expected that the services of such men should be secured without adequate remuneration.

12. The University does not hold out any *direct* inducements to the continuance of Mathematical study after attaining the degree of B.A., except what is afforded by the Adams' Prize, which has recently been founded, and which will be mentioned presently. There are, however, inducements to the retention of the knowledge acquired incidental to the system which at present prevails in the University. The greater number of those who take high degrees remain for a certain time in Cambridge, and take private pupils, and are thereby compelled, if not to add to the Mathematical knowledge they have already required, at least to retain the greater part of it Inducements to continue Mathematical Study.

It must be confessed that the Smith's Prizes have at present but little influence on the studies of the University, because the examination for these prizes immediately follows that for Mathematical honours, and the competition for places on the Tripos is so great that the additional stimulus to exertion afforded by the Smith's Prizes is hardly worth taking into consideration. I think that the deferring the examination for the Smith's Prizes to a later period would have some tendency to induce Students to keep up and add to their stock of Mathematical knowledge. Still I think it doubtful whether the tendency would be material. The prize is not of sufficient magnitude, in a merely pecuniary point of view, to induce men to undertake a one or two years' course of study on the chance of obtaining it: the honour is, of course, the chief thing to look to. Now the reputation in which the prize is at present held depends, in a great measure, upon the circumstance that, with rare Smith's Prizes.

Professor Stokes.

exceptions, all the best men of each year compete for it. But it would be likely frequently to happen that some of the best Students would leave the University shortly after taking their B.A. degrees, and would be unable, without any disparagement to their Mathematical attainments, to become candidates for the prize. A consequence which seems very likely to ensue is, that after a few years it would become common even for residents not to become candidates for the prize; and with the competition the reputation of the prize would diminish, so that at last it would cease to offer much inducement to exertion.

Adams' Prize.

The Adams' Prize was accepted by the University under the following regulations:—

(1.) That a Prize, to be called "THE ADAMS' PRIZE" be awarded every two years, during the Michaelmas Term, to the Author of the best Essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy.

(2.) That the Vice-Chancellor and the Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy be requested to undertake the office of Examiners and Adjudicators of the Prize, in conjunction with two persons to be nominated by Colleges in rotation, according to the cycle of Proctors, and to be approved by grace of the Senate, provided always that not more than two of the Examiners be Members of the same College.

(3.) That the Adams' Prize be open to the competition of all persons who have at any time been admitted to a Degree in this University.

(4.) That the successful Candidate receive two years Income of the Fund, and in case no Essay be considered deserving of the Prize, the income of the past two years be added to the Capital of the Fnnd.

The remaining regulations relate to the appointment of the Examiners, and other details. A provision is also made for altering the scheme in case it should hereafter appear expedient to do so.

The magnitude of this Prize in a pecuniary point of view, the infrequency of its adjudication (only once in two years), the freedom of the competition, and the circumstance that it is the only Mathematical Prize in the University, (with the exception of the Smith's Prizes, which are almost entirely merged in the Examination for Mathematical honours) all conspire to render the Adams' Prize one of great dignity, but at the same time may possibly have the effect of determining any but a few from competing for it. However this is a point which can only be learned by experience, and the institution of the Prize is too recent to allow us to gather much information from that source.

I think that the institution of *a few large* prizes of a similar nature might exercise a good deal of influence in inducing some of those who had recently taken their B.A. degree to enter on a thorough and extended study of particular branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, but I do not think that the institution of a large number of small prizes would work well.

Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College.

SIR, *Christ's College, Cambridge, March* 8, 1851.

I BEG at length to submit to you the best information I can give on the subjects mentioned in the inquiries of the University Commission of the date December 14, 1850. To some of the earlier queries none but gentlemen officially connected with the University have the ability to furnish answers. I have, therefore, confined myself to those subjects on which I felt I have the power of expressing an opinion.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

The Rev. W. H. Bateson, (Signed) C. A. SWAINSON.
Secretary to the Cambridge University Commission.

Mathematical Examinations.

5. I do not consider that the time allowed to the Students in the Senate House is sufficient for the exercise of much thought on their parts. This appears to me to be a great defect. If a Candidate for his degree, under examination, cannot answer a question immediately, and without reflection, he knows that he will injure his position in the tripos if he delay any time to consider it, so long as other questions remain unanswered to which he knows he has the power of replying. And this is the case with nine-tenths of the men in the Senate House: they have read far more than they have digested, and they therefore avoid the questions which are out of the routine of the regular book-work. The questions to which the majority of the men send answers are as it were stock questions. It is difficult, with the length of papers, to prevent many such occurring; and even the majority of the problems ordinarily answered are of a fixed and stereotype character, similar to others which the Student has seen, and solved in his rooms before. This kind of examination, which is to decide the position they must take on entrance into the world, produces on the majority even of the higher men a very injurious effect, damping the exercise of reflection throughout their career, making them trust to such knowledge of the propositions contained in the books as will enable them to write them out without a moment's hesitation, and also to rapidity of penmanship rather than to habits of reflection,

Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A.

or to a true and deep knowledge of the subject. They are content to know "Hymers" or "Griffin," or "Miller;" they do not profess to know their "Conic Sections," their "Optics," or their "Hydrostatics." Of course, I am speaking of the majority of men who come under my notice; of the majority of those who take places in the tripos from the 20th or even 15th Wrangler's downwards. So long as they feel confident that there will be a sufficient amount of book-work to employ them during the three hours they are in the Senate House, without attacking the "deductions" or "riders," they will shape their course accordingly. And it is with the utmost difficulty that the majority of such Candidates for honours can be brought to believe hat it is desirable to weigh thoroughly the principles of the studies they are professing to pursue.

Moreover, one evil effect of the recent institution of a preliminary examination will, I think, become more patent every year. Instead of encouraging the Student to read and re-read a subject like the Statics or Dynamics, each perusal settling more deeply the foundations of the science in his mind and strengthening his grasp, and in each perusal the Student pushing his investigations further, he is compelled now to diffuse his energies over several subjects, and is not required to know any one of them thoroughly. It is of no use to be thoroughly conversant with Mechanics if, for want of the barest knowledge of Optics and Hydrostatics, he may be rejected in this preliminary examination. Optics, again, is read in the most dry and uninviting form, all knowledge of the beautiful effects of colour being ignored in this examination; indeed, the intention apparently might have been to exclude all points that could possibly raise any interest in his work in the mind of the Student.

Length of papers.

The length of the papers has, by the advice of the new Mathematical Board, been somewhat diminished during the last two years. My opinion is, that they should be still further abridged: thus, the book-work questions would become fewer, greater scope might be allowed to the Student who had rendered himself acquainted with the principles of his studies; and encouragement might be given to him to read collaterally works like "Lamé's *Cours de Physique*," or "Peschel's Physics," or such parts of them as apply to his more favourite subject.

Limitation of subjects.

7. Although, in my answer to No. 5, I have had in view the case of the majority of the Candidates for honours, who, I think, have been neglected for the sake of the first half dozen or dozen Wranglers, yet I am not an advocate for the omission from the general examination of the Lunar, Planetary, or Undulatory Theory. I think that no one who has studied them in his undergraduateship can refrain from considering that the greatest reward for all his previous exertions lies in the attainment of the results to which these theories lead him. If we were to cut them off from the course required for the Senate House, we should, I think, dismiss from the University the majority even of the higher class of our Students without any apparent tangible reward for their toils. Their reasoning powers will have been disciplined and their inventive powers will have been to a certain extent exercised; they will have obtained that which is considered the huntsman's best reward, "the quickened eye, the lengthened breath, the firmer nerve;" but still they will rejoice more if they have added some "rich and curious game" to their stores, and this, I think, is supplied in these theories. The delight with which the Student views the results to which they lead him, throws a charm over all his previous work: and this would be lost if they were omitted. Neither would this loss be compensated, in my mind, by having a re-examination for special prizes at any period subsequent to the degree of B.A., even on such an one as is suggested below. There will always be a break in the reading, on taking the degree; the enthusiasm will be gone then; no longer will men work under pressure. They have decided their relative positions, and they will be content, except under extraordinary circumstances, to abide by that decision: and even in these extraordinary cases, I should tremble for the results on the minds of our highest men, if the struggle were to be prolonged for another year. They may become for the time better Mathematicians; but the world will not gain, they will be exhausted. I would rather leave them time to recruit their strength; and if the decision of the Examiners is to be reversed, let it be reversed by the judgment of the scientific world on their subsequent philosophical careers.

With regard to the Calculus of Variations, the theories of Definite Integrals and Elliptics, which are merely analytical, and to the theories of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism, which are confessedly imperfect, I do not hold the same opinions. I was ignorant of them when I took my Degree, and have not therefore my experience, as an Undergraduate, on which to lean.

I do not consider that the number of subjects at present required by the University is greater than such as one reasonably prepared on admission, and of fair abilities, may be expected to master during his residence. In any attempt to diminish their number it should be borne in mind that neither the University nor the Colleges make any provision for the advance of the Student between the end of May and the middle of October. It appears to me that they ought not therefore to limit the reading of the Undergraduate to the subjects in which they provide the means for instruction. Moreover, if the reading were so limited, there would be great danger of the Examinations becoming cramped, and I question whether the men of greatest talent and genius would have due provision made for the attainment of the positions they deserve. A difficulty would be introduced, which is already found to operate among those who are not candidates for honours; superior men would fall because they could not apply themselves to the work required for their Degree. *They* could not, if I might be permitted to use the Cambridge phrase, "cram" for the Examination. At the same time I acknowledge that the difficulty referred to by the Commissioners is great. Whether it would not be met by a recurring back to the old class system, or to a modification of it, I must leave to better judges to decide. This would permit the highest men to "take in" the highest studies, and

Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A.

means might be found to prevent inferior men from being too diffuse in their work. And even if this scheme involved the necessity of putting the questionists at the close into classes, of numbers varying from 1 to 20 or 25, at the discretion of the Examiners, I, for one, should not object.

Elementary books used.

8. It would be extremely difficult to enumerate the books at present used as elementary works in the University. Confessedly we are not content with those which we possess, for efforts are continually being made to improve upon them. Neither would it be desirable to check the publication of these works. They are the evidence of a continual effort at amendment. I do not consider that the use of MSS. is carried to any injurious extent. I think they are less used as superseding printed books than formerly. Indeed I consider that it is a great advantage to be able to ensure that the attention of the Pupil is drawn to the details of the proof he is required to master. It is a test of a moderate man's powers whether he can copy from dictation. Moreover the opportunity is furnished for *vivâ voce* Examination, more continuous and more general than can be gained otherwise under our present system. On the other hand, the exclusive use of MSS., or even the habit of forming MSS. for ourselves, tends to diminish throughout life the power of fixing the attention in the reading of books, if unaccompanied with the taking of notes. Thus the habits formed promote exactness in study, but diminish seriously the amount of reading.

But yet so long as new works are constantly being published it seems impossible to supersede the use of MSS. In Statics, for instance, or the Differential Calculus, the books are so numerous that a careful painstaking Tutor is compelled, fixing on some one edition definitely as his standard, to supply the omissions in that volume by MSS. from others. And, so far as my knowledge goes, I conceive that at present MSS. are chiefly used, first, to supply the deficiencies in the volumes used as text books, and secondly, for the purpose of systematizing and arranging the subject under discussion; and I cannot see how this can be objected to.

Tendency of the present course of Mathematical Study.

9. I rejoice to say that I consider that the tendency during the last four or five years has been to diminish the advantage gained by a mere readiness in the management of symbols. But I do not consider that the higher class of the candidates for honours have ever suffered from the preference given to analytical methods so much as the lower classes. I have repeatedly known instances of men who could, without committing any error, write out the proofs in the chief properties of the Conic Sections, but who were ignorant of the most elementary considerations as to the Equations they used. They were employing a machine, the construction of which they had never attempted to understand. This has been remedied lately by the recurrence to geometrical proofs, in which a Student knows whether he understands what he is engaged in; this is a great gain to the inferior man, to the superior the change is unimportant.

I readily allow that it requires a much greater effort to master the proofs given by Newton of the higher propositions in Dynamics, than to become familiar with the corresponding analytical investigations. I think also that as an element in education, in training the mind, the former process possesses merits which the latter does not possess. In the former new conceptions are constantly formed; new ideas constantly called forth and embodied; the proof is at one time direct, at another indirect, and the mind perceives at once that the mode of proof is varied. Not so in the analytical proofs. In them the Newtonian propositions form merely a class amongst many others, all treated by regular rules. And these rules, and their application, are mastered with comparatively very little effort on the part of the Student.

I am inclined to consider that one consequence of this change of study is, that habits of long, fixed, continuous attention, are not encouraged in the present generation of high mathematical men, so much as is desirable, or so much as 30 years ago was attained. I need scarcely say that, if this opinion is correct, the evil complained of is great, and deserves serious attention.

Problems.

10. I have already expressed my opinion that the problems proposed in the Senate House do not bear too large a proportion to the book-work questions. Neither do I consider that the mental effort required to unravel and express in algebraical language the complicated relations occasionally set forth in the questions proposed, is the least important part of the test applied to the Student. I should be glad to see more time allowed for their solution, although I believe that instances have occurred in which so many as 16 or 18 have been solved by one man in the time allotted. Moreover they are generally so arranged that each subject ordinarily read furnishes its quota, and few men are so well acquainted with all of these subjects as that the prospects of each would be equally "fair" if the number were much diminished. I mean this: the fewer the problems set, the greater "chance" would there be that the relative merits of the Students under Examination would not be equitably determined thereby. The answers to 20 or 30 questions would be more likely to assign to the Students their due places than their replies to 6 or 7.

Residence required, and Private Tuition

11. I conceive that so long as the University requires residence merely for six months out of the year, the Students can never be wholly restrained from resorting to private tuition. And I conceive also, that so long as the prizes attached to high positions in the tripos are so great, Undergraduates will take every means in their power to render themselves eligible for them. The majority of the Wranglers, after the first 12 or 15, do not differ much in ability; to their training, therefore, they look as that which will decide their destinies. Under such circumstances they will train highly, and I know not what arrangements can be devised to prevent it. I do not see how, with the present payments for tuition in College, the advantages conferred by the private Tutor can be replaced by College Lectures. The staff is not sufficient, and cannot be made so. To the highest class of private Tutors this staff might

become inferior in ability at almost all the Colleges, except Trinity and St. John's. Neither do I see how the University Professor could, if he merely lectured, supersede the private Tutor. The main element in this system of tuition is a continual system of Examinations. The work thus entailed on the Professor with a large class would be insurmountable. Moreover, one element at present operating largely would be lost. Each private Tutor has now his own efforts, and his own success, to depend upon for the continuance of his pupils. This motive to exertion would not work on the Professor whose position is official. *Rev. C. A. Swainson, M.A.*

Perhaps I may be permitted to express my opinion, founded on the observations of many years, that more has been done by one of these private Tutors, a gentleman of recognized ability and success, to resist the tendency to prepare merely for the University Examination, and to encourage larger and more philosophical views, than by any other man, or body of men, in Cambridge. Collecting around him the *élite* of the Students he has happily succeeded in encouraging them to view their pursuits, as being worthy of study for their own sake, and not only with an eye to the results of the Senate House Examination.

Expense of Private Tuition.

The greatest evil in regard to the system of private tuition is the manner in which some men, for the sake of obtaining a place among the Senior or even Junior Optimes, pay sums, varying from 40*l.* to 60*l.* a-year, for at least two years, to a private Tutor. For myself I should like to see the time when the majority, if not all, of the Junior Optimes, as at present constituted, were declared unworthy of the name of "Honour Men." As a class I consider them by no means superior to the first class of those who are not Candidates for Honours, and generally speaking they are, on the whole, inferior. I may be wrong, but I consider that the increase of Candidates for Honours, since the institution of the classical tripos, is mainly due to a lowering of the standard in Mathematics out of compassion to the classical men. I do not consider that the Junior Optimes, as a class, are more diligent, more talented, or better informed than the first class amongst the "Poll Men." They spend large sums in private tuition, for which there is no adequate return. They cramp the College Lecturer, demanding attention which would be better disposed elsewhere, and rendering necessary a greater subdivision among the classes to be lectured. Whereas, if they were required to proceed in the "ordinary" degree, and if to the highest men the Lectures of the Professors were to supersede College Lectures, then, although they might still attend the house of the private Tutor, yet to the remainder of the Candidates for Honours, nothing would be necessary beyond the Lectures provided by the College.

I can conceive no other way of diminishing the expense attached to private tuition. For the purpose of supplying to the upper half of the Wranglers the assistance they need, six or seven gentlemen of recognized ability would be sufficient, and the objections at present reasonably raised against the manner in which the duties of Tutor are assumed immediately after taking the degree of B. A., by men who a few weeks before were Pupils themselves, would be much diminished, if not wholly removed.

Inducements to continue Mathematical Reading.

12. Beyond the Fellowship Examination at Trinity College I know of no inducements (except the newly instituted Adams prize) offered in Cambridge for the extension of Mathematical reading after the degree of B. A. There is scarcely any inducement to retain the knowledge acquired, unless the possessor be called upon to examine in the Senate House, or obtain office in the tuition of his College. The very few who are carried forwards without any temporal inducements are, of course, acted on by their love of science. The rest, except the scholars of Trinity, are left to themselves. After their efforts to obtain their Degree their minds need repose, and rarely, except in extraordinary cases, do they resume these studies. At Trinity College on the contrary, after the first pause is over, the Bachelor is awakened to the necessity of further exertion; progress is made, and the effect on the character of the College is most marked, and most beneficial. Unless similar Examinations were required for election to Fellowships elsewhere, I do not think that any general progress in Mathematics would be attained. Such Examination would be productive of some good results, for instance, it would arouse the Bachelor again, after his Degree is attained, to the necessity for further exertion; and would prevent him from sacrificing his whole time to private Pupils to the entire check of all growth of his own mind. But there are serious, I think fatal, objections to such an Examination. The majority of the Students are 22 or 23 years old when they take their Degrees. They have been led to regard the study of Mathematics as chiefly valuable as training and disciplining the mind. This being gained, the more diligent are anxious now to apply themselves to some professional pursuit, whereas if they were required to prepare for one, two or three years for an Examination in branches of study, which they would otherwise dismiss at the period of taking their B. A. Degree, they would shrink from the loss of so much time in the pursuit of an object the attainment of which was dubious.

At the same time they who have been elected to Fellowships without special Examination may be not unreasonably required to prove to the University that they have not neglected the pursuits which have gained them their position. I am speaking with submission when I respectfully suggest that much good might be effected in the smaller Colleges, and great advantage gained by the University, if all those who have been elected Fellows should, at a certain time, say about one year after their election, or earlier if they are prepared, be examined by a University Board, in a manner similar to that suggested by the Commissioners, whether they have such a comprehensive grasp of the ordinary subjects for the Degree as would enable them to write treatises similar to those which were called for in the Smith Prize Examinations about 11 or 12 years ago. Perhaps, also, some knowledge of the history of Mathematics might be required. Of course the classical men would be examined in a different manner; and others, should the new triposes be conducted so as to furnish Candidates for Fellowships. The power of *veto* merely should be furnished, I conceive, to this Board. If it were said that such a proceeding would bear unduly hard on a Fellow elect, who, since

Rev. C.A. Swainson, M.A.

he has taken his Degree, has been engaged in a curacy in the country, I should urge that no one ought to be elected a Fellow of whom there were not good hope entertained that he would prove competent to assist in carrying on the tuition of the College,—the only object for which now the Colleges exist. By some plan, such as this, it seems to me two great advantages would be gained; first, a greater, or at least a more settled and more compact, knowledge of Mathematics would be called for, and so the study of that branch would be furthered; and secondly, after the pause necessary on taking the Degree was over, the Student would be preserved from remaining in a state of quietude and indolence.

Classification of Students.

Note to No. 7.—On reconsidering my suggestion on this question I think that some such plan as the following would meet the difficulty alluded to by the Commissioners. It is formed on the basis of the class system, abrogated before I took my Degree, *i. e.* before 1841. The Examinations for the different classes should be separated so far that no one should be allowed to proceed to the higher subjects, unless he had shown sufficient knowledge of the lower. Thus the first class man must pass through the Examination of the lower three satisfactorily before he could be permitted to submit himself to the highest ordeal. And it would be no drawback to such a scheme, if a considerable time were allowed to elapse between the successive Examinations.

(Signed) C. A. SWAINSON.

Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

Trinity College.

Encouragements to Mathematical Studies.

12. The inducements which the University holds out to the systematic continuance of any kind of study after attaining the degree of B.A. are much too small. It seems very probable that the changes suggested in this question would operate in the right direction, and the idea of original essays on points of mathematical or physical science is especially worthy of attention. The Essay Prizes at present offered by the University fail to produce much effect, but mainly, as I believe, because the subjects proposed do not belong to the positive and progressive sciences, but are either theological, or, as in the case of Members' Prizes, such as to invite rather a rhetorical than a philosophic treatment.

Prizes.

But the scheme of Prize Essays, to be written by Bachelors, in departments of knowledge which are perpetually widening, where plagiarism is easily detected, and rhetoric out of place, appears to me not only new in the University, but likely to elevate and improve the mode of studying the branches of science in question.

Increase and better payment of Professors.

13, and part of 11. I think that the Professors ought to be more numerous, better paid, and compelled to reside during the major part of every term. If the first condition were complied with, it is probable that many of the eminent men to whom Question 11 refers, would be employed in a manner more worthy of their talents, and more conducive to the honour of the University. The fulfilment of the second condition would render possible that of the third, which, in my opinion, is indispensable to give efficiency to the public teaching of the University.

Private Tuition.

These remarks apply to the Non-mathematical even more than to the Mathematical Professors. The instinctive preference of the Undergraduates for private over public teaching, *as a preparation for the Mathematical Examinations,* does not appear to me to be wholly unreasonable; and I fear that any attempt by direct legislation to put down, or even materially to modify the relation between Private Tutors and their Pupils, would be eventually unsuccessful. If the changes indicated in Question 12 were carried out, the Mathematical Professors would probably find it easy to attract to their Lecture-rooms an attentive and intelligent, if not a very numerous audience. In fact there can be no greater fallacy than to estimate the efficiency and value of a Professor's teaching by the mere numbers of his habitual hearers.

(Signed) W. H. THOMPSON, M.A.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

Answers from the Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

My Lord, *Trinity College, January 9th,* 1851.

Mathematical Studies.

I have received a letter from the Secretary of the Cambridge Commission, to which is annexed a List of Questions and a request that I will, in reply, communicate such information as I may be disposed to furnish. These questions refer principally to the mathematical studies of the University, and the examinations held by the University in those subjects. Many of the questions, referring to the books now used in the University, and the character and peculiar features of the Examinations in recent times, I cannot answer with any precision of my own knowledge, not having been for several years directly engaged in mathematical instruction; except in so far as books on mathematical subjects which I have recently published, and which are still in use, form a part in such instruction; nor in the Mathematical Examinations of the University, except in so far as the Examinations of the Bachelors of Arts for Dr. Smith's prizes are concerned. I have no doubt that your Lordship will have no difficulty in obtaining, from persons who have recently taken and are at present taking a share in the Mathematical instruction of our students, and in the Mathematical Examinations of the University, full information with regard to all those

portions of the Questions sent which admit of being answered in definite terms. But I will offer a few remarks in reply to those portions of the Questions on which my own knowledge enables me to speak. *Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.*

I will take the liberty of saying, in the first place, that if it is in contemplation to interfere in the matters here inquired into, by any authority exterior to the University's own power of regulating such matters by its own legislation and its own practice, such an intention is utterly inconsistent, not only with the authority and independence of the University, as it has hitherto existed, but with any free agency or authority which can in any way exist in the University. If the University cannot be allowed to regulate the manner, details, and extent of its own Examinations, and is to be accountable to an exterior power for the changes which the course of time and the progress of knowledge produce, as these are seen in the proceedings of its officers, acting to the best of their discretion, on the rules prescribed by the University; the University must be a mere instrument in the hands of such exterior power. The matters inquired into, the range of subjects, the introduction of the higher portion of Mathematics, the relative proportions of analytical and geometrical methods, and, in short, every point in the Questions which admits of a reply in any degree definite, have been settled, as they exist, by the University itself, and for the most part at very recent periods. They may be altered very greatly in a few years by the same authority which has made them what they are, though the University, I trust and believe, is sufficiently aware of the evil of sudden and extensive alterations of Academic studies not to be likely to introduce any such if left to herself. In establishing the system which at present exists, the authorities and officers of the University have brought to their task great thought, labour, care, and I venture to say, such an amount of knowledge of these subjects of study as is not at all likely to be found in any other body. If the direction of these matters be taken out of their hands, or interfered with by any other body, that body thenceforth assumes those functions which have hitherto been the distinctive attributes of the University authorities. Such a body so acting would, in fact, become the University authority; and there would be left for the teachers and examiners at Cambridge a merely subordinate and ministerial office; which it does not appear to me to be likely that teachers and mathematicians, such as we have hitherto had the privilege of possessing among us, and such as have made the name of Cambridge illustrious in the mathematical world, would be found willing to undertake. Such a proceeding would, I take the liberty of saying, ruin both that which I venture to consider as the Great School of Mathematics in Britain, and the least defective System of Mathematical Examinations which has hitherto existed.

If, however, the Questions thus sent are proposed only for the gratification of curiosity, and with a view of enabling the Commissioners to state to the world what the present practice at Cambridge is, without any intention of interfering with the authority which has established and is administering it, although the information is already, I conceive, abundantly before the world in other forms, I have no objection to contribute some remarks for such a purpose.

Question 1.—The mode of ascertaining the proficiency in Mathematics of Students who are Candidates for the Degree of B.A. is by examinations in certain portions of mathematics, (Euclid, Algebra, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Astronomy,) for those who are not candidates for honours, and in a more extensive range of subjects for those who are candidates for honours. These examinations are *now* conducted entirely *upon paper*, which I should consider a great evil, if it were not almost a necessary result of the great number of candidates, and of the difficulty of conducting a *vivâ voce* examination in such a case. The examiners are presented by the Colleges according to certain rules, and appointed by the Senate. There is great reason to believe, as seems to me, that the Examinations would be more consistent from year to year, and less affected by peculiar views and habits of the Examiners, if the Examiners were constituted somewhat more as a permanent Board. This has been to a certain extent effective with regard to the Examinations for Honours, by the recent institution of the Board of Mathematical Studies. Examinations.

Among the elements of the process employed by the University for ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for the degree of B.A., I place a high value on the demand of certificates of residence in some College for a certain number of terms; for such certificates ought to imply, and commonly do imply, that the candidate has attended a series of courses of College Lectures on the subjects of study; and in my judgment, such courses form the most valuable part of the Student's residence at the University. If such courses are not attended by the Student, the knowledge which is supposed to be ascertained by the Examination may be, and often is, quite worthless.

With regard to the changes which have been made of late years in the examination, they are very numerous; and in order to avoid tediousness here, I may perhaps take the liberty of referring your Lordship to a little book which I lately published, in which these changes are traced historically, and the graces of the Senate by which they were established are given. I have also there made some remarks on the character, design, and tendency of these changes. I will direct this book to be sent to the Commission.

Questions 2, 3, 4.—For various reasons, some of which I have mentioned, I have no answers to give to these questions.

Question 5.—In answering Question 1, I have said that a mere paper examination appears to me to be a very imperfect method of ascertaining whether the candidates fully understand the subjects of examination; but I conceive there would be great difficulty in conducting a *vivâ voce* examination *on the part of the University*. Something of the same kind existed a few years ago, in the "Disputations in the Schools;" and these were abolished, on the ground of the difficulty of combining their results with those of the paper examinations. Vivâ voce Examinations.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

The practice of College Lectures ought to be so conducted, and, for the first year at least, is commonly so conducted, as to supply some remedy to the evil. In the later periods of the Student's Undergraduateship, the beneficial effect of College Lectures is much disturbed or quite destroyed by the approaching paper examinations.

The Syndicate of Studies.

Question 6.—The *Board of Mathematical Studies*, which, I presume, is meant by "the recently appointed Syndicate of studies," has issued reports which I have no doubt will in the main be complied with, as to the recommendations which they contain respecting the subjects to be examined in. They have suggested changes in the mode (that is, in the times, &c.) of examination; which suggestions have been made Regulations of the University; the Vice-Chancellors for the time being having introduced graces of the Senate, on the ground of such recommendations. I do not see how they, or any authority, could otherwise regulate the "severity" of the examination; except, perhaps, by being authorized to receive appeals from disappointed candidates, and to reverse the decision of the examiners.

Limitation of Subjects.

Question 7.—The subjects here mentioned have been under the consideration of the Board of Mathematical Studies, as we learn from their Reports. I think that no opinion on the subjects is of any value compared with theirs.

I do not well understand what is meant by, "bringing the instruction of the Students within the grasp of the public and recognised teaching of the University," except it be, making the examinations correspond to the Lectures of the Mathematical Professors; and if this be meant, I do not see how it could be effected by "restricting the studies of the Students within narrow limits," without giving up almost all that is valuable in the present College University system.

Books in use.

Question 8.—I have given opinions on the subject of some of the books now in use in the University, in the publication to which I have already referred, and I will not here make any further remarks on that subject.

Tendency of the course of study.

Question 9.—As to the relative prevalence of analytical, and what, in the way of antithesis, I may call *geometrical* mathematics, I think that there was a very mischievous tendency to the former kind in the University *till lately*. Several of the changes recently made in the University examinations were intended to check this tendency, and I hope have been to a great extent successful. I hope, too, that the establishment of such regulations shows that there is in the University at present a disposition to resist the tendency; and that, if further steps be requisite for this purpose, they will be taken.

Problems.

Question 10.—I think that of late years Problems have borne *too small* a proportion to Questions from books. That the proportion has gradually diminished, is shown in the Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies. I think that no Problems should be proposed which do not require some ingenuity or clearness of head, which I conceive to be what is meant by "peculiar tact" in the Question.

Private Tuition.

Question 11.—I believe that the Students do, for the most part, avail themselves of the assistance of Private Tutors, in preparing for the University Examinations, both those who aspire to high mathematieal honours and those who merely endeavonr to avoid failure. I believe, however, that in the cases in which the Students study by themselves, and grapple with the difficulties which they meet with in their studies, with no other assistance than the occasional special explanations which the College Tutors are always ready to give, in addition to the general explanations given in their Lectures, the education of the mind is of a much higher character than is attained where a Private Tutor is always at hand, and where consequently the difficulty is not clearly seen before it is overcome. I believe, however, that so long as Private Tutors are *generally* allowed, *individual* Students will not abstain from such assistance, because they will not subject themselves to a disadvantage in the Examinations, whatever superiority the other course may have on mental education. The rules by which the character of our mental education is kept up must be, and ought to be, the work of the governing body, not the result of private plans of succeeding.

Many of the Private Tutors are good mathematicians in the kind of mathematics which is generated and kept up by the prevalence of the system of private tuition; but many of these would not be found good mathematicians in any other field for the application of mathematical knowledge.

Those who are now merely Private Tutors might be engaged as College Lecturers; but I do not think that this would be likely to produce any material improvement, if private tuition were still permitted to the same extent as at present. In the principal Colleges there is no opening for them in addition to the Fellows, of whom a sufficient supply, well qualified for the office of College Tutors, is always found. In some of the Colleges, those who are known principally as Private Tutors out of the College are engaged as College Lecturers.

I have made other remarks on the effect of private tuition, in my reply to the questions on the subject of the expenses of students, and to those remarks, I beg leave here to refer.

The Smith's Prizes.

Question 12.—It appears to me difficult to forsee what would be the effect produced on the study of mathematics, by deferring the examination for the Smith's prizes to a period one or two years after the examination for the Honours of Wranglers, &c. If this were done, it is very possible that the highest wranglers might not generally be competitors for the Smith's prizes. They might become engaged in College tuition, or in private tuition, or in the study of Divinity, or of Law, or in other studies or pursuits, and might cease to pursue mathematics with any zeal, and thus might leave the Smith's prizes to a lower class of competitors; nor does it seem to me likely that the temptation of the Smith's prizes alone would prevent this result. And if this were to happen, it would be useless to make the examination for the Smith's prizes turn, as it hitherto generally has done,

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

mainly upon the higher parts of our mathematical course, and upon subjects which go beyond, and therefore take for granted a familiarity with, the ordinary range of the mathematical studies of Undergraduates.

It appears to me also difficult to say what will be the effect of prizes, like the Adams prize, offered for dissertations upon special mathematical problems, proposed beforehand by the examiners. It does not appear likely that there will be many competitors for such prizes; since the problems will, it may be supposed, be such as to require both a considerable familiarity with the higher mathematics, and considerable time and labour in working out the results. Perhaps if some of the examiners be selected from year to year, (as is the case with the Adams prize,) the effect of the study which the prize will impose *upon the examiners*, which is in all cases an important effect of examinations, may tend to promote and keep up the study of the higher parts of mathematics, and the recent progress made in them. But in this case, as was remarked with regard to the Smith's prizes, it is likely that only a few of those who had made great proficiency in mathematical studies at the time of the B. A. examination will be sufficiently influenced by the motives held out to resist the more powerful motives which after that period draw our Students to other studies.

Improvement of the teaching of the University.

Question 13.—With regard to any suggestions which I might have to make for improving the teaching of the University, I conceive that the proper occasion for making such is, in my place, as one of the persons concerned in making Regulations on such subjects by the authority of the University. A great many changes, and I hope a great many improvements, have been made in the University Examinations of late years. The regulations by which such changes have been made have been discussed and prepared in Syndicates appointed by the University; and such as it may be expedient hereafter to make, cannot in my opinion be made in any other way than by the authority of the University, which generally, and very beneficially, acts by such discussions in Syndicates, followed by legislation founded thereon. I believe that I have been a member of most of the Syndicates held on these subjects for many years. I have proposed many of the changes, and have assented to all that have been established, with the exception of a regulation which threw open the Honours of the Classical Tripos to persons who had not obtained a Mathematical Honour. This step I opposed, because I thought that Students ought not to obtain University Honours for mere schoolboy studies; and as the classics are the main employment of boys at the great Schools for many years before they come to the University, I thought that, if they had not shown at the University that they can give their attention to some study which exercises the reasoning faculties more, they were very imperfectly educated. I still retain these opinions; and on these grounds think that to have been a retrograde step in our University career.

I have spoken of the advantage which, as I conceive, would be gained by having the examinations conducted, not by examiners all appointed in a detached manner, but by a Board, of which a portion should be permanent, or slowly changing. I believe this to be a wise and beneficial arrangement in every subject of examination, and I am very desirous of seeing other Boards, of a constitution resembling the Board of Mathematical Studies, established to direct and controul, if not to conduct, the examinations in other subjects. I would especially mention, as desirable in this way, *a Board of Moral Studies*, including the study of the Civil Law; (such a Board was under the consideration of a Syndicate last year, but, for the time, was not carried through;) *a Board of Classical Studies;* and *a Board of Natural Science Studies.*

Such Boards might of course be established by the University itself; and could not be established with any advantage or any propriety by any other authority.

I have the honour to remain,
my Lord,
Your faithful and obedient servant,

To the Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) W. WHEWELL.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE ON CLASSICAL STUDIES AND EXAMINATIONS.

The following paper was addressed to the Heads of the several Colleges, the Classical Tutors and Lecturers, and the Examiners for the Classical Tripos during the past ten years:—

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing-street,

SIR,

HER Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined List of Queries: and request the favour of such information in reply as you may be kindly disposed to communicate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

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1. Will you state the leading points of difference between the various honorary Classical Examinations in the University, and in particular the extent to which a power of writing prose and verse in the original languages, a knowledge of the subject matter of classical authors, and information either general or collateral, are required in these examinations?

2. Can you give an historical statement of the way in which the prizes and examinations for the encouragement of classical learning have been instituted? What changes have taken place in the Classical Tripos examination, in the mode of conducting it, the qualifications required in candidates, and the increase or decrease of numbers, since its first institution?

3. Would you recommend any change in the constitution of the various Boards which now conduct the Classical Examinations in the University? Are you of opinion that a Board for the superintendence of Classical Studies, similar to that constituted for Mathematical Studies, might be attended with advantage in preserving a suitable correspondence between the different Classical Examinations; in regulating with greater certainty the course of reading; in directing the attention of Students to such modern works of critical or historical research as possess real and solid merit; or in limiting the length of passages proposed for examination in a given time?

4. Would it be expedient in your opinion to specify the Classical books comprehended in the range of academical study and examination, so as, without impairing the substantial proficiency of the Students, to exclude such portions of Classical literature as are less suitable, on moral or other grounds, to be made subjects of study

5. Are there any conditions of eligibility now attached to the Chancellor's Medals, the University Scholarships, or the Classical Tripos, which you would recommend to be modified?

6. Can you suggest any other changes in the present system of the University, whereby the advancement of classical learning would, in your opinion, be more effectually promoted?

Answers from the Rev. B. W. Beatson, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College.

Rev. B. W. Beatson, M.A.

REVEREND SIR,

IN answer to your Questions, which I received on May 19th, I lay before you the following brief statement:—

Examinations.

1. The examination for the medals, and that for University scholarships, admit original compositions. They also propose extracts from Athenæus and other late writers. The Classical Tripos excludes original composition; and the passages for translation are selected from Greek authors not later than Theophrastus, and from Latin authors not later than the age of Trajan. Ignorance of the subject-matter will discover itself in the candidate's translations; it is also detected by the questions appended to the extracts. General information is necessary for these questions, and for the miscellaneous papers of questions proposed in the examinations for university scholarships, and in the historical department of the Classical Tripos.

Classical Tripos Examination.

2. The Classical Tripos originated in 1824. It was at first concluded in four days: so that compositions in Greek and Latin prose were given jointly, each with a short translation paper, on two of the mornings; while verse composition had two whole mornings, one for Latin, the other for Greek. In 1836 (according to the Cambridge Calendar) a fifth day was added, so that every kind of composition had a whole morning. In 1850 a sixth day was added, to be employed in answering a paper of questions on history. As to the conduct of the examination, I can speak only of the years in which I was an examiner. In 1839 we agreed that every paper should be seen by two examiners at least; but, finding no advantage from that change, we next year (three of us being in office in both years) returned to the old practice that one should look over each long paper, three each short paper, and all each composition paper: and this has been the method in my other years of office, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849. The Senate have ordered that from 1850 every paper should be seen by two examiners at least. At first it was required that every candidate for the Classical Tripos should have obtained a mathematical honour. Since 1850 candidates are admissible who obtain a place in the first class of the ordinary degree list, or who obtain any place in it after being passed by the honour examiners in mathematics, yet so as not to be judged worthy of an honour.

The number of the candidates has increased slowly and irregularly.

No change advisable.

3. I am opposed to any change in these Boards. I believe them all to possess the full confidence of the University. I should wish for fuller experience of the working of the Mathematical Board before I could pronounce upon a similar board for classics. The objects suggested are already secured partly by the College lecturers, and partly by the grace of 1850, which directs the examiners for the Classical Tripos to confer with each other, and settle their papers in common.

Specification of Classical books.

4. At present I see no necessity for such a specification of classical books. It seems to me but fair to expect that a candidate should master any ordinary passage of a Greek or Latin author within the recognised limits; and I find that a large proportion of them do so. I have no objection to the present length of the papers, as compared with the time allotted for them; and I cannot say that I have found short papers better answered than long ones. The modern works of sterling merit are recommended by the College lecturers in introductory lectures, and as the students apply individually for information.

Classical Tripos.

5. I should advocate opening the Classical Tripos to all the classes of the ordinary degree.

Recommendations.

6. I would fain see Greek anapæsts and Latin lyrics confined to the examinations for scholarships and medals, and discontinued in the Classical Tripos. And it might be desirable to give, on the sixth afternoon of the Classical Tripos, a paper on the ancient systems of philosophy, and the other non-historical subjects connected with classical literature.

I remain
Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) B. W. BEATSON.

Answers from the Rev. E. M. Cope, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

Rev. E. M. Cope. M.A.

GENTLEMEN,

In replying to the paper of Questions upon the present condition of Classical Examinations in this University, which you have done me the honour to send me, I have not attempted to return formal and definite answers to each particular Question, but have preferred throwing together such observations as I have to make into a connected form, without following strictly the order in which the topics occur in your circular letter. I have directed my attention principally to Question 1, and the first part of Question 3; and in conformity with the tenour of Question 6, I have ventured to offer suggestions of such alterations as seem to me fitted to remove objections which have been or may be justly urged against our present system.

Classical Examinations.

The principal Classical Examinations which are at present carried on in the University of Cambridge are three; those namely for the University Scholarships, for the Chancellor's Medals, and for the Classical Tripos. In the conduct of these three Examinations there are many points of difference, connected with the appointment of Examiners and the

Rev. E. M. Cope, M.A.

details of the examination. The two former may be considered together as essentially similar in their constitution and nature; the latter which is of comparatively recent institution, differs considerably from both. First as to the appointment of Examiners. In the case of the University Scholarship and Chancellor's Medals these are fixed and unalterable; the duty of examining being attached as a burden to certain offices and dignities in the University, which unfortunately in many cases offer no sufficient guarantee for the competency of the person who is thus called upon to act. A mere catalogue of the officials who are empowered to examine will make this apparent. For the Chancellor's Medals eleven officers have the liberty of examining. The Vice Chancellor, the Provost of King's, the Masters of Trinity, St. John's, St. Peter's, Clare Hall, and Christ's, the senior resident Fellow of Trinity who has gained a Medal, the Public Orator, the Greek Professor, and the Professor of Modern History. Of these eleven, only three, the senior resident Medallist of Trinity, the Public Orator, and Greek Professor are *necessarily* competent by previous education and training to fulfil the very peculiar duties which fall upon a Classical Examiner, and for which it is manifest that a mere ordinary acquaintance with a few Greek and Latin authors is a quite insufficient preparation. For the Craven Scholarship the Examiners are the Vice Chancellor, the five Regius Professors (of Civil Law, Divinity, Physic, Hebrew, and Greek), and the Public Orator; here there are only two whose studies have necessarily qualified them for undertaking this office. The ill effect of such a system must be apparent. Not only is there no certainty of proper qualification for these peculiar functions in the persons thus intrusted with them, and a temptation to the perfunctory discharge of duties often entirely foreign to the habits and studies of those who are thus forced into them, but this system also reacts to the disadvantage of the University by hampering the electors in their choice of these very Regius Professors who are also by virtue of their office to be concerned in some of the most important Classical Examinations; for in the selection of a candidate for one of these Professorships, it is not only to be considered who is best fitted to occupy the chair of Civil Law, or Medicine, or Divinity, but also who will make the best Classical Examiner: and thus, if it should happen that excellency in these two departments, entirely distinct as they are, and the result of a totally different habit of mind and course of study, does not chance to be united in the same person, one of them must needs be sacrificed to the other: either we must purchase a good Regius Professor at the price of a bad Classical Examiner, or we obtain a good scholar and an indifferent Professor. I have dwelt so long upon this point because I believe it to be one of the most crying evils of our Classical system. I can assert from my own experience that University Scholarship Examinations *have* suffered severely from this cause, and I hold it to be one of the greatest obstacles to any improvement of them. And as the evil is apparent, so is the remedy obvious and easy Two Examiners annually elected by the Senate, in addition to the Public Orator and Greek Professor, would be amply sufficient (especially if the Medal Examination were done away with; which since the institution of the Classical Tripos seems to have lost a great part of its utility and significance): and I cannot suppose that the University, if the case were properly set before it, could refuse to furnish the very small annual sum which would be necessary for such a purpose.

Ex-officio Examiners.

Recommendations.

Examiners for the Classical Tripos.

For the Classical Tripos the Examiners are four; annually nominated by the Colleges according to the cycle of Proctors and confirmed by the Senate. The practice has been, with a very few, and—as a matter of principle—much to be regretted exceptions, to appoint only men for whom the honours obtained by them in this branch offer an adequate security that they are duly qualified to exercise these important functions.

Examination Papers for University Scholarships and the Classical Tripos.

The main difference in detail which subsists between the University-Scholarship and Chancellor's Medals Examinations on the one hand, and the Classical Tripos on the other, is that the two former—which date, as may be gathered from the Cambridge Calendar, the one from the 17th, and the other from the 18th century, and, though considerably modified, still have reference rather to the Scholarship of a bygone age than to that of the present—give a decided preponderance, at least in number of papers, to composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse, and more particularly to writing Latin verse; whilst in the Classical Tripos the balance is in favour of translation into English. In the University Scholarship examination, for example, there are no less than six papers of Composition, three of them Latin verse; one short philological paper; and four of translation into English: and it is much to be lamented that even out of these four, some of the passages are not unfrequently selected from authors which do not fall within the range of what are usually designated as Classical writers. I believe it may be safely asserted that, as a general rule, a candidate who is unskilled in the composition of Latin verse, whatever may be his merits in other respects, has little chance of obtaining a University Scholarship. Encouragement is thus given to a desultory habit of reading, and to the cultivation of the taste (or what passes for it) at the expense of the more solid and useful faculties of the mind. In the Classical Tripos out of eleven papers four are devoted to Composition, two in prose and two in verse; six to translation into English; and one to Ancient History, the last of recent introduction. The range of authors from which extracts are allowed, is strictly limited to the Classical periods of Greek and Latin literature, and within that range very few authors of importance—at least in prose, for the poets are too numerous to be embraced entirely in any Examination—are omitted in each examination: a close and accurate translation, and a scientific knowledge of the grammar of the two languages is looked for; and care is taken to select passages which test the candidates' knowledge, archæological, legal, and historical, to such an extent as the nature and length of the Examination permits: there is also always at least one extract from the

works both of Plato and Aristotle, which requires some acquaintance with the philosophy of those authors, and not unfrequently a similar passage from the philosophical writings of Cicero. *Rev. E. M. Cope, M.A.*

Still it has been asserted, and it is, I believe, the opinion of some who are unfavourable to the exclusive use of the Classics as an instrument of intellectual culture, that the education which the University offers to the Candidates for Classical Honours is insufficient; and that the study of this branch of learning, as at present carried on, has a tendency to cultivate only certain faculties of the mind, and those not the most important and valuable We are accused of a want of scientific training and logical habit of thought. Insufficiency of the education for Classical Honours.

I believe that it is rather against a past than the present state of things that this charge could be justly directed; but still if any alteration be thought necessary, in order to give a greater solidity to the course of reading required for our final Classical Examination, perhaps that end might be attained without any material change of our present system by some such scheme as the following.

Suppose that—the number and character of the papers in the Classical Tripos remaining in other respects as they now are—the works of Aristotle, the abstruser treatises of Plato, and the philosophical writings of Cicero, were withdrawn from the Greek and Latin prose translation-papers, which might very well be filled up from the entire authors that remain, as well as the more popular parts of Cicero, Plato (the Phædo, Symposium, Protagoras, for example), and—if there be any such—of Aristotle. Select works, say a dozen or more treatises from these three authors, which should not be subject to alteration, might be made to constitute a new paper, which would give, with those that at present exist, four translation-papers from Greek and Latin *prose* writers, the most solid element of a Classical Examination. The subject of these treatises would be purely philosophical, and from the importance they would acquire in the Examination by constituting a separate paper, the student would be obliged to pay particular attention to the contents of them. Suppose, for example, that the Ethics, Rhetoric, Politics, &c. of Aristotle, the Republic, Theætetus, Philebus, &c. of Plato, the De Finibus, De Officiis, De Legibus, &c. of Cicero, were taken, it would not be difficult to select such passages from these works, or to append such questions, as would oblige the student to make himself fully master of their subject matter, or perhaps, in certain cases, if it were thought desirable, of the philosophical systems which these treatises illustrate, or of which they form a part: and thus the attention could be directed to such studies as tend to cultivate the robuster mental faculties and supply an antidote to the enervating effects of Latin elegiac verses, which would also, by the introduction of an additional paper, lose some of their weight in the Examination. An objection is entertained by some persons, and perhaps with justice, to any alteration which, by the introduction of special subjects, would tend to divest the Examination of the perfectly general character which it now has, and encourage what is commonly called "cramming," a word of very extensive application, which we may suppose to mean, in this case, learning by rote in schoolboy fashion. I believe that the plan above proposed is not liable to this objection. It would be impossible to "cram" a dozen or more long treatises in such a way as to produce an injurious effect upon the education of the candidates for these honours, whilst the difficulties of the translation itself, and the history of philosophy connected with them, would afford that solid food for the mind, and that field for the exercise of the reasoning powers which are supposed to be wanting under our present system. Another objection which has been alleged against such a course of reading, is, that some of these writings are so vague and indefinite, that the contents of them can not form proper subjects of examination, and also that we have no generally received text book in these subjects which is fitted for such a purpose. This objection is directed no doubt principally against the Dialogues of Plato. The works at least of Aristotle and Cicero are certainly definite enough, and I believe that if we take separate treatises of Plato, without attempting to deduce any *general* system from his writings as a whole, portions may be easily found which, viewed in and by themselves, and historically rather than systematically, have a sufficiently positive character, and may be well made instrumental in forwarding the object which we have in view, namely, that of giving a more serious and solid character to the course of study which leads to the attainment of Classical Honours. Recommendations.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
Trinity College, Oct. 18th. (Signed) E. M. COPE.

Answers from the Rev. G. Currey, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College. *Rev. G. Currey, M.A.*

Sir, *Charterhouse, London, May* 22, 1851.

In reply to the questions of Her Majesty's Commissioners, I must mention that, having ceased to reside at Cambridge since 1847, I do not profess any practical acquaintance with the classical examinations since that date, although I have observed with interest all that is connected with them.

1, 2. I do not possess any information with regard to the institution of the classical prizes and examinations beyond that which is to be found in the Cambridge Calendar. Classical Prizes and Examinations.

The earliest seems to have been the Craven scholarship (A. D. 1649), to which the Battie, Davies, and Pitt, have been added, with much the same regulations and examinations. The Chancellor's medals, first given in 1751, are next in point of time, followed by the Members' prizes in 1753. Various prizes for compositions of different kinds have been added at intervals by several donors.

Rev. G. Currey, M.A.

Examinations and Prizes.

The Browne scholarship (1775) and the Bell scholarships (1810) are additional University scholarships with particular limitations.

The most important step however towards the encouragement of classical studies was taken in 1824, when the Classical Tripos was instituted, whereby every candidate has an opportunity of exhibiting the amount of classical knowledge which he possesses.

In estimating the effects of these various prizes upon the studies of the University we need scarcely reckon the Browne and Bell scholarships. The particular restriction which requires the successful candidate for the former to enter at St. Peter's College has rendered it of comparatively little general interest; and the early period at which the Bell scholarships are competed for connects them rather with school than with University studies.

The examination for these scholarships has always been such as to test the grammatical and critical knowledge of such subjects as are usually read at schools, and the power of the candidates in composition both prose and verse.

The prizes for particular exercises have little general effect, and it has been found that the institution of the Classical Tripos has rather lessened the interest which is felt in these prizes.

The most important examinations, as affecting the studies of the University, are those for (1) the Craven and similar University scholarships, (2) for the Chancellor's medals, (3) for the Classical Tripos.

The general style of all Cambridge classical examinations has been, and still is in a great degree, such as to test rather grammatical and critical knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and power of composition in each, than the knowledge of the contents of the books themselves.

In the University scholarship and medal examination this is more particularly the case. Original Latin composition is made a subject of the examination, and less attention is generally paid to the proficiency of candidates in classical antiquities or history, particularly in those branches to which the researches of continental scholars have been more recently directed, than in the examination for the Classical Tripos.

The Classical Tripos examination is usually more comprehensive in this respect. The examiners have of late years been in the habit of introducing questions in such subjects, and the addition of an historical paper is a movement in the same direction.

The passages for translation are also generally selected with a view to such knowledge, and care is usually taken that the papers shall include translations from each of the most pure standard classical authors.

The desire to make this examination thus comprehensive, combined with the strict limitation by Grace of the time of duration of the examinations, and the number of hours to be given for each paper, has led to the allowing too little time for many of the papers, and given rather an undue advantage to quickness of writing, and rapidity of composition. The time allowed in the university scholarship and medal examination is generally more adequate.

While the selection of passages for translation is generally such as to make it necessary that a person must, in order to distinction, have studied carefully the best classical authors, there is little in the examination to try the knowledge of the subject matter of the works read, and the general information which is obtained is commonly from modern rather than ancient authors. Many good scholars who are well grounded in the translations of Thucydides, Plato, and Aristotle, would be much at a loss to give an accurate account of the contents of the works which they have read, and have little or no notion of the nature and aim of the philosophy of Plato or Aristotle. And the same is true with regard to Latin authors.

The number and difficulty of other papers lessen the weight of the composition papers, which are confined to translationsin prose and verse; but this is still considerable, and the fact of there being such papers is enough to prevent any (except occasionally a very few) from entirely neglecting any kind of composition which is regularly set.

The number of candidates for the Classical Tripos has not very materially increased since its institution, and I should not conceive that there has been much change as to the qualifications required; except that there has been, as I have said, more attention paid of late to general and historical information. A day has been added since its institution, in which translations from authors only are required; and quite recently a paper containing historical questions separate from translations has been appointed to be set.

Examiners.

3. The examiners for the several University scholarships are not always the same body. This has arisen from the circumstances under which each scholarship was founded, *e. g.*— A founder belonging to King's College has named the Provost of King's. In one case (the Battie) the Proctors are named.

It seems very desirable that the examinations for those scholarships which are grouped together in one class, as the Craven, Battie, Davies, and Pitt, should be conducted by the same board of examiners. In all cases except the Pitt scholarship, the examiners are determined *ex-officio*. In cases where the office does not necessarily imply occupation in classical studies, or considerable classical attainments, this method of determination of the examiners is certainly objectionable. The Regius Professors of physic and law, although they often are admirably fitted for the task, cannot be supposed necessarily to be the best classical examiners, and the occupation of the Regius Professor of divinity in his own department must render the duties of a classical examiner burdensome to him. The mode of appointing Proctors renders them still less desirable for examiners. These remarks as to official examiners do not apply to the Greek Professor, or Public Orator, both of

Rev. G. Currey, M.A.

whose offices are intimately connected with classical attainments, and whose province it especially is to watch over and direct the classical studies of the University.

Examiners.

The constitution of the board of examiners for the Pitt scholarship appears to me a very good one, combining these two official examiners with two examiners appointed by the Senate. I should only desire that the Vice-Chancellor should, unless he examines himself, appoint a deputy to act for him. There would, I think, be little fear that the Vice-Chancellor, with his numerous engagements, would act himself, unless his acquirements and tastes should dispose him to the task.

I think it would be good that such a board conduct the examination for the Craven and similar University scholarships. It seems to me by no means undesirable that for scholarships on a somewhat different footing, there should be a differently constructed board of examiners.

In the case of the Bell scholarships, the objection to the Professors of divinity, law, and physic as examiners, is the same as in the former case, except that divinity forms some part of the examination. Perhaps, if each Professor was allowed to appoint a deputy, and it was expected that any one who did not examine himself should do so, it might meet this case.

The examiners named for the Chancellor's medals are far too numerous to be expected all to act. The objection to official examiners applies in full force to the appointment of Heads of Houses, especially considering how frequently mathematical distinction alone recommends to such a position. Nor do I approve of the nomination of the senior resident medallist of Trinity College as an examiner ; (1) because it is possible that the first classic of his year may not be able to compete for a medal; but chiefly (2) because I think any restriction to a particular college objectionable in an examination which concerns the whole University. It would not be difficult to suggest a principle of apointment free from these objections. I will, however, only express my opinion that it would be preferable that there should be some difference in its constitution, and that for the University scholarships, in order that classical proficiency be tested by different persons.

I would leave the appointment of examiners for the Classical Tripos as it is.

Board of Classical Studies.

I am not of opinion that there is any necessity for appointing a board for the superintendence of classical studies. The examinations for the Classical Tripos show that regard is paid to the researches of modern scholars, and they have had the effect of directing studies to such works as possess most real and solid merit. Nor do I think that there is much reason to complain of deviation from the best classical authors, or much want of certainty as to the course of reading. It would scarcely be worth while to appoint such a board simply to limit the length of passages proposed for examination. I am myself much averse to impeding the free action of examiners. Public opinion and usage are generally sufficient checks, and I cannot discover any such want of uniformity in the classical examinations as to make me desire the exercise of such control.

Specification of Classical Books.

4. Nor do I think there is much need for a specification of classical books to be comprehended in the range of academical study. I do not believe that the range usually adopted is too wide, nor am I at all apprehensive of any moral evil arising from a free study of classical literature. The good taste and good feeling of examiners must be sufficient to regulate any point where morality is concerned ; and any formal exclusion of books on moral grounds appears to me quite out of place and unnecessary for students at the University.

Restrictions on University Scholarships ;

5. There are certain minor restrictions as to the standing of candidates which affect one or other of the University scholarships. These should be so far removed, as to place all the scholarships of the Craven group on exactly the same footing.

In the Bell scholarships I would substitute for the rule excluding all who have been admitted previously to a given date, a rule defining eligibility by the time of commencing actual residence. I do not see why students of Trinity Hall should not be allowed to compete for these scholarships.

The Browne scholarship must be regarded rather as a Peterhouse than an University scholarship, and I think it quite fair that it should remain so.

And the Chancellor's Medals.

The most important restriction as to the Chancellor's medals is that which requires candidates to have taken the honor of Senior Optime.

Estimating very highly the advantage of a system which requires of classical scholars a certain amount of mathematical knowledge, I think this should be secured rather by rules as to the Classical Tripos, which must affect the great body of men, than such prizes as the medals, which will affect only the few best men. But to prevent students being attracted to aim at medals, avoiding mathematical studies, I should prefer that the same conditions be required in each case, and the recent arrangement with regard to the Classical Tripos in this respect seems to me to meet the case very well.

Change in the method of Examination.

6. I do not believe that any change in the method of examination or style of questions can be surely or safely made, except by those who are concerned in the education of students, whose practical experience will from time to time develop these studies in the way best suited to the requirements of the University. Such modifications of the classical studies are continually taking place, as sources of fresh learning are laid open by the research of scholars.

In stating, therefore, my individual opinion as to the desirability of any change in this respect, I do so with considerable deference to those who are practically conducting the the classical education of the University.

I believe it not to be undesirable that there should be some difference in the examinations for University scholarships, medals, and the Classical Tripos.

Rev. G. Currey, M.A.

Change in the method of Examination.

For the two former the examinations should be chiefly conducted with a view to the highest class of students, and therefore composition of all kinds should continue to have great weight. For the University scholarships I think critical and grammatical knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages should be chiefly required. In the medal examination, which is for students at the end of their academical career, collateral information in history and philosophy might be more insisted upon; and I think it would be a good thing that English composition (especially prose essays) should form an essential part of such examinations. Perhaps the appointment of the Professor of modern history as one of the examiners indicates an intention that this should be so.

The Classical Tripos must necessarily have most influence on the classical studies of the University.

Recommendations.

The points wherein I think there is room for improvement are these:—

1. More time should be allowed for the papers set; and this would be best secured by leaving some discretionary power to the examiners as to the time allotted to each paper, and increasing the number of days without adding to the work.

2. Some method should be devised of ascertaining definitely the aquaintance of the candidate with the subject matter of some at least of the works which he has read. I am aware of many objections which may be urged to *vivâ voce* examinations. But I do not know any mode by which this can be so effectually done as by a *vivâ voce* examination, conducted by an examiner who is thoroughly acquainted with his subject. One or two books might be fixed by the examiners a year before the examination, in which the candidates should so examined.

3. While the power of writing Greek and Latin prose is essential to scholarship, the supposed necessity of being able to write Greek and Latin verse has I believe an injurious effect in deterring some from classical study altogether, and inducing others to bestow much labour in attaining a moderate degree of power in these exercises, which labour is to a great extent thrown away. There is much difficulty in obviating this, and at the same time giving opportunity for the display of taste, and the full appreciation of classical poetry and classical feeling which real excellence in verse composition is best adapted to prove. Might it not be desirable to restrict the examinations in verse composition to certain of the candidates selected by the examiners after an inspection of other papers? Or might papers in verse composition be set only to those who should desire to be so examined, it being understood that account should be taken only of those exercises which should possess real merit? Neither of these courses is free from objection; of the two, I should prefer the latter. But I should be glad to see some better plan, by which the stumbling-block of verse composition to moderate men could be removed.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) G. CURREY.

Rev. W. H. Bateson,
Secretary to the Cambridge University Commission.

Rev. F. France, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. F. France, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College.

Classical examinations.

1. The principal honorary classical examinations in the University are the University Scholarships, the Classical Tripos, and the Chancellor's Medals Examinations. The Classical Tripos Examination chiefly differs from the other two, in requiring no original composition from the candidates, in proposing a greater number of passages for translation from Greek and Latin authors (both prose and verse), and in the addition of a paper of questions on Ancient History.

In the University Scholarships Examination it is usual to set for composition one paper of English into Latin prose, one paper of English into Greek prose, one paper of English verse into Greek verse (tragic iambics and anapæsts), one paper of English verse into Latin elegiac verse, one paper of English verse, or of a chorus from a Greek tragedian, into Latin lyric verse, an original Latin theme or essay, and an original copy of Latin verses (generally hexameters) on a given subject. There is sometimes an additional paper set for translation from English verse into Latin hexameter verse.

The Chancellor's Medals Examination is very similar to that for the University Scholarships, but a less amount of Latin verse composition is, on the whole, required from the candidates. In this examination occasionally a passage from a Latin poet is proposed for translation into English verse.

University Scholarships.

2. The principal University Scholarships are those founded by Lord Craven (originally two in number, which have since been increased to five by a decree of the Court of Chancery), to which the first election was made in the year 1649: one founded by Dr. Battie of King's College, to which the first election was made in 1747; one by Dr. Davies of King's College, to which the first election was made in 1810; and one founded by the subscribers to Mr. Pitt's statue in 1813, and called the Pitt Scholarship.

The Chancellor's Medals.

The Chancellor's Medals were instituted by the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University, in 1751. They are annually awarded "to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, who, having obtained Senior Optimes at least, show themselves the greatest proficients in classical learning."

It was thought that two Annual Medals were not sufficient, as Classical distinctions, for Commencing Bachelors of Arts, whose names had appeared on the list of Mathematical

Rev. F. France, M.A.

honours, and accordingly the Classical Tripos Examination was established by grace of the senate in 1822. Candidates were limited to those among the Commencing Bachelors who had obtained Mathematical honours in the preceding January. A grace passed the Senate in 1835, by which another day was added to the Examination for four additional short translation papers, without any increase of composition. Finally a grace was passed, October 31st 1849, for the regulation of the Classical Tripos Examination. The principal changes established by this grace were, 1st, The addition of a paper of questions in Ancient History; 2nd, The arrangement of the third class in alphabetical order; 3rd, The extension of eligibility of candidates "to those who, having been declared by the Moderators and Examiners for Mathematical honours in the preceding January to have deserved to pass (according to the present standard) for an Ordinary Degree, so far as the Mathematical part of the examination for such degree is concerned, shall have afterwards passed in the other subjects of that examination;" and to "those whose name shall have been placed (according to the present standard) in the first class, in the Examination for an Ordinary Degree in the preceding January." The number of names which appeared in the list of the Classical Tripos the first year of its establishment was seventeen; the number in the list for 1851 was thirty-eight. The increase, however, has not been *uniformly* progressive.

Examination for University Scholarships.

3. The Examination for the principal University Scholarships is at present conducted by *ex-officio* Examiners. The offices which the majority of these Examiners hold, have no necessary connexion with the classical studies of the University. It would, in my opinion, be desirable that the method pursued in the Pitt Scholarship Examination should be extended to the other great Classical Scholarship Examinations,—*i. e.*, that the Regius Professor of Greek and the Public Orator (whose offices are necessarily connected with the study of classics) should be permanent Examiners, and that they should be assisted from year to year by two members of the Senate appointed by the different Colleges (subject of course to the approval of the Senate), according to the cycle of Proctors: an arrangement of this nature, as compared with the present system, would, I conceive, have the advantages of relieving University officers, already overworked, from an onerous duty, of preventing too constant a routine in the Examination, and of placing the whole more under the control of the University. It would be also, I think, desirable that there should be a general meeting of the Examiners previous to the Examination, when the papers set by each Examiner should be submitted to his colleagues for their approval, as in the case of the Classical Tripos Examination.

If it be thought necessary to retain the Medal Examination at all, it would, I think, be advantageous (instead of the present Board of Examiners) to adopt an arrangement similar to the practice at the Pitt Scholarship Examination.

Board of Classical Studies.

A Board for the general superintendence of Classical Studies, similar to that constituted for Mathematical Studies, and composed of a permanent element (*e. g.* the Greek Professor and the Public Orator), and also of a variable one (*e. g.* the Examiners for the Classical Tripos of the two years preceding), would, I am convinced, be of great service to the University. The suggestions of the Board might be embodied in a Report addressed from time to time to the Vice-Chancellor.

Selection of Classical Books.

4. It might be found expedient to exclude authoritatively from Classical Examinations,

1. All Greek and Latin authors of a later age, as the selection of passages for translation from such authors must have a tendency to discourage the exclusive study of the pure classical authors.

2. Fragments of authors, even of the best age (especially of Greek lyric, tragic, and comic poets), which do not serve for illustration of the more common classical authors; and all such fragments as are in themselves rather *curious* than instructive.

3. Certain works of authors of the best age which most grossly offend against morality, (*e. g.*, certain comedies of Aristophanes, and satires of Juvenal.)

4. Some of the more recondite and less useful works of Plato and Aristotle.

The Medal and Classical Tripos Examinations.

5. The object of the Medal and the Classical Tripos Examinations being the same, it would seem that there is no longer any necessity for the continuance of the former. If, however, the Medal Examination be still retained, I should conceive that it would be expedient to make the eligibility of the Candidates co-extensive with that of Candidates for the Classical Tripos Examination.

It is highly desirable, in my opinion, to throw open the Classical Tripos to *all* who have passed the ordinary Degree Examination in the preceding January; because, in the first place, the Mathematical element has been so increased of late years in the Polloi Examination, that in the opinion of some of the very best Mathematicians it is amply sufficient for educational purposes; and because, secondly, according to the philosophical and critical system of acquiring the Greek and Latin languages which is now established in the University, the study of Classics in itself is a most important discipline for the mind.

To show that the principle here contended for has been already sanctioned by the University, it is only necessary to refer to the recent institution of the Triposes in the Moral and Physical Sciences, which are honorary in the same sense in which the Classical Tripos is, and yet impose no restriction of eligibility upon the Commencing Bachelors of Arts.

Examinations for Scholarships.

6. I would respectfully suggest that in the examinations for the University Scholarships, as at present conducted, there is too much encouragement given to elegant, as contrasted with sound Scholarship: in particular, too much importance seems to be attached to Latin verse composition. It is well known that facility in writing Latin verses is acquired

Rev. F. France, M.A.

by long practice, frequently to the neglect of more solid attainments; that it can rarely, if ever, be acquired by those who have not been trained at Public Schools before they come up to the University; and that it does not necessarily indicate even good Latin Scholarship. We should be anxious, I think, to avoid even the imputation (to which, I fear, the amount of Latin verse required in the University Scholarship Examinations must subject us) of awarding our greatest Classical distinctions to Undergraduates of elegant accomplishments, but with whose education the University has had so little to do.

Classical Prizes.

The number of Classical prizes for exercise in verse and prose might, I think, be diminished with advantage. At present they are so numerous as to tempt Undergraduates of the greatest classical promise seriously to neglect their general studies. Nor does the competition itself, for such distinctions, serve any real educational purpose. The mind of the competitor is for a time engrossed in a study for a specific end, and acquires a *temporary* knowledge of a subject, to the neglect of uniform intellectual progress. The time which unsuccessful Candidates have bestowed upon their exercises (except in the case of some particular prizes) is almost entirely lost, and success is frequently but a poor recompense for the labour expended.

I would venture to suggest, that while we retain the Chancellor's Medal (English poem), the Porson and the Camden Prizes for Undergraduates, it would be advantageous to discontinue the two Undergraduate Latin Essay Prizes, and to double the value of the two Bachelor Latin Essay Prizes.

It is inexpedient, I think, to continue the present Prizes for the Greek Ode and the Epigrams. If it were possible to consolidate the three Browne Medals, a valuable prize might be given for the best Latin Alcaic Ode written by Bachelors of Arts of the first and second years.

Lectures.

The following Answers have reference to Queries on Expenses and Tuition.

3 & 4. There are two Mathematical and two Classical Tutors on each of the two sides into which St. John's College is divided.

The Lectures given by the Classical Tutors, on the side to which I belong, comprehend the following subjects:—

First year	One Greek Subject One Latin Subject St. Matthew's Gospel.	Selected a year previously by the Tutors.
Second year.	One Greek Subject One Latin Subject One of the Gospels.	Selected by University authority for the Previous Examination.
Third year	One Greek Subject One Latin Subject Half (alternately) of the Acts of the Apostles One or two of the Epistles.	The Subjects chosen for the Ordinary Degree Examination.

The classical Tutors also deliver Lectures on half the moral subjects, *e. g.*, Bishop Butler's "Analogy," Paley's "Evidences" and Moral Philosophy, &c., which the College requires at the Midsummer and Christmas Examinations.

A selection is also made of the more promising Classical scholars of the second and third years, to attend courses of Lectures on certain higher Classical subjects which are annually chosen by the Tutors. Those Undergraduates who attend the higher Classical Lectures have an opportunity of doing composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse, in the Lecture-room, twice a-week.

Tuition.

At present, almost all the candidates for the Classical Tripos Examination think it necessary to read with a Classical private Tutor during part of their University career, and this very seriously augments the expense of a University education. If, however, arrangements could be made to double the staff of Classical Lecturers in College, there would be, I am persuaded, no real necessity for the employment of classical private Tutors in preparation for the Classical Tripos Examination.

Even under the present system it is not necessary for Undergraduates to engage the services of Classical private Tutors to prepare them for the Previous or Ordinary Degree Examination, unless they have wasted much of their time, or were at first insufficiently prepared to derive instruction from the College Lectures.

7. No re-enactment of the Grace of the Senate passed in 1781, or of a similar prohibition, would have, in my opinion, the desired effect. What is wanted (as far as the study of Classics is concerned), is I think, an increase in the number of College Lecturers, and the systematic discouragement, in the University Examinations, of all Scholarship which is not *general* in its character.

Poor Students.

8. In St. John's College there are 54 Sizarships (the annual value of each is about 30*l.*), of which 18 are filled up each year. An Examination for the vacant Sizarships takes place in June. The subjects of the Examination are the elements of Geometry and Arithmetic and certain Classical works selected annually by the Tutors. The 18 Candidates who pass the best Examination are elected irrespective of grades of poverty. Proper Sizarships (nine in number) to which additional advantages are attached, are subsequently bestowed upon the most deserving Sizars. The condition of poverty, as well as learning, is also annexed to many of the Exhibitions left to the College by private benefactors. I think that no other standard than that of merit is practicable, or even desirable, in selecting from a number of candidates fit recipients of eleemosynary bequests.

Rev. F. France, M.A.

The establishment of a Hall or College inadequately endowed for poor students only, would, I feel assured, prove a failure. The Colleges would be unwilling to elect to the offices and emoluments of their own foundations (except in the case of distinguished excellence) persons not of their own body, and confessedly of a different grade from the other members of the University; and parents would rather make great sacrifices to send their sons to Colleges, where they would have a chance of prizes or preferment, than give them a cheaper University education, if they were generally precluded from such expectations.

College Examinations.

9. There are two general Examinations of the Undergraduates in the year at St. John's College—one at the end of the Michaelmas Term, and the other at the division of the Easter Term. All Undergraduates are obliged to attend these Examinations, which embrace Mathematical, Classical, and Theological subjects. In addition to these mixed Examinations, there is a Classical Examination at the commencement of the Easter Term, of such of the students in the second and third years, as have attended the Voluntary Classical Lectures. The Scholarship Examination takes place early in the Michaelmas Term and is entirely Classical. The University Examinations, for which preparation s required, are the Previous Examination (in the second year), the B.A. degree Examiiations, the Classical Tripos Examination and the Theological Examination, which last, almost all the students who take holy orders have to pass, during the interval between their B.A. and M.A. degrees.

I should be disposed to think that frequent College Examinations rather tended to discourage than encourage the system of private tuition, provided the College Lectures be efficient, attendance at them compulsory, and a correspondence be maintained between the College Examinations and the instruction given in the lecture-rooms. With this view it is, of course, necessary that the College Examinations should be conducted in correspondence with, and subordinate to the University Examinations.

Matriculation examination.

10. There is no examination at St. John's College of the students previous to Matriculation, except that of candidates for Sizarships.

A general University Examination before admission would not, I think, be advisable. The persons most likely to fail in an Entrance Examination, would probably belong to a class which it would be very undesirable, even temporarily, to exclude. I allude to those persons who come to the University solely with the view of taking holy orders, and who, perhaps, have previously had but little opportunity of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of Mathematics and Classics. Such a class of persons usually by their industry attain to a competent knowledge of the subjects of the University Examinations during their residence at College, and subsequently prove most useful members of the body of the parochial clergy.

Schools do not, I think, require to be stimulated in preparing pupils for the University. The class most likely to be unsuccessful in a preliminary Examination would be composed of those who had not had the advantage of a regular school education.

Staff of Tutors and Lecturers.

12. To secure effectually the services of a larger staff of Tutors and Lecturers in the Colleges, it seems advisable that the fees of College tuition (at present 2*l.* 10*s.* per quarter, in the case of a Pensioner, and 15*s.* per quarter in the case of a Sizar), should be increased to each person *in statu pupillari*. If, as I believe, with an increase of the number of College Lecturers, private tuition would become comparatively unnecessary, the student would derive great benefit in a pecuniary point of view from the change.

Number of Terms.

13. The omission of the first and last Terms, now formally required, would, in my opinion, be advantageous to the University. A general Degree Examination ought, I think, to take place in the June of the third year of residence. Such a regulation would, to a great extent, ensure the reading of those students who are candidates for the ordinary B.A. degree, during a period in which, under the present system, they are most disposed to waste their time. The majority of candidates for the ordinary degree do not now usually begin to prepare for examination until the last three Terms of their University career.

The inconveniences of the accumulation of students at St. John's College, in the Michaelmas Term, are the overcrowding of the College Hall and Chapel, and the necessity the Questionists (or students of the fourth year) are under of vacating their rooms in College and taking lodgings in the town, in order that Freshmen may be located within the College walls.

If such a change were adopted, the course which most naturally suggests itself with respect to the order of Examinations, would be to have one general Examination for all students (in Mathematical, Classical, and Theological subjects), in the June of the third year of residence, and afterwards to allow the candidates for Mathematical and Classical honours to enter their respective Tripos Examinations in the January and February following.

I would recommend that residence should be required during the whole Easter Term, and that the College Examinations should take place at the close instead of at the division of that Term.

Residence during Vacation.

14. About 100 of the most regular and deserving students are allowed to reside in College during the Long Vacation. They are required to obtain special permission for that purpose. The surveillance to which students who are permitted to remain in College during the vacation, are subjected, is stricter than that of Term.

Reading parties.

Comparatively few students of St. John's College leave Cambridge with reading parties under private Tutors during the Long Vacation.

Rev. W. G. Humphry, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. W. G. Humphry, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

13, *Arlington-street, June* 7, 1851.

I BEG to submit the following remarks upon the paper of Queries which I have had the honour of receiving from Her Majesty's University Commission.

Boards of University Scholarship Examiners.

Qu. 3. I think it would be an improvement if the various Boards of University Scholarship Examiners were modified, so as to resemble, as nearly as possible, the Board of Examiners for the Pitt Scholarship. The assistance of one or two *fresh* men, appointed by the senate, and the omission of some professors who are not necessarily scholars, I should consider very desirable.

Oral Examination.

Qu. 6. I wish to direct the attention of the Commissioners to a defect, which is of comparatively recent date, in the system of the University. I have long regretted it, and, especially since I have ceased to reside at Cambridge, every year's experience and reflection has more fully convinced me of its importance. I refer to the absence of *oral* examination, without which no educational system, in my opinion, can be complete. Mere written questions, however carefully framed, do not always enable the examiner to ascertain whether the candidate really understands the subject, nor to search the full extent and test the accuracy of his knowledge, nor to judge as to the quickness of his perceptions, the *readiness* of his memory, and his power of producing wha he knows on the spur of the moment—qualities which, being of so much use in manhood, ought to be encouraged, developed, and rewarded in youth. For this purpose, the University should give full scope to them in her examinations; and this, I submit, she cannot do without the *vivâ voce.*

I think, therefore, that we should do well in this respect to imitate the Oxford system, or, I would rather say, to revive our own. I have had several opportunities of conversing on the subject with eminent Oxford examiners, and of observing their practice; and I am satisfied that the *vivâ voce* examination as conducted by them is of great value, that there is no objection to it on any grounds of equity and impartiality, and that its results may without difficulty be combined with those derived from the paper work.

Vivâ voce may, I think, be introduced with advantage into the Classical Tripos and medal examinations; I doubt if it would be efficient in the University scholarships, where a large number of candidates are contending for a single prize.

In the Classical Tripos it might be thought expedient to limit the *vivâ voce* to one or more authors or subjects, to be announced twelve months beforehand. Each candidate to be under examination two or three hours.

The adoption of *vivâ voce* examinations by the University would lead to their more frequent use and greater efficiency in the Colleges; and I should anticipate that the advantages accruing from them would be scarcely less to the examiners than to the students.

(Signed) W. G. HUMPHRY.

The Rev. W. H. Bateson.

Rev. J. A. Jeremie, D.D.

Answers from the Rev. J. A. Jeremie, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th of May, containing a list of Queries from Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of the University to be able to give a detailed account of the way in which the various prizes, &c., for the encouragement of Classical learning have been instituted; but I beg leave to state my opinion on other points to which your letter refers. I cannot but think that it would be desirable to regulate the course of reading, and to limit the length of passages proposed for Examination in the Classical Tripos. This might be done by a Board for the Superintendence of Classical Studies composed of persons whose position, experience, and known judgment would give weight to their opinions and recommendations.

Specification of Subjects.

Board of Classical Studies.

It appears to me that the portions selected for examination should be exclusively drawn from authors of acknowledged excellence. It may be perfectly true, that admirable passages may be found in writers of inferior importance, and that the translation of such passages may afford an adequate test of the merits of the Candidates, but successive examinations form parts of a system—they become guides to the student, and they ought not to withdraw his attention from the purer Models of Classical Antiquity.

Scholarships.

I do not mean to extend this remark to the University Scholarships. These are prizes for one or two men of high attainments. In such cases the range of reading may without any inconvenience be considerably enlarged. Moreover, as the Examiners for these Scholarships are for the most part a permanent body appointed by the wills of the respective founders, it would probably not be practicable, and, if practicable, it would not, I think, be desirable to fetter in any way their discretion.

The Classical Tripos ought to be open to all.

I have always thought that the Classical, as well as the Mathematical Tripos, ought to be open to all members of the University without exception, or limitation whatever. I believe that any system by which men of distinguished scholarship are debarred from the honours to which such scholarship is fairly entitled tends only to defeat the great objects of academical education.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. A. JEREMIE.

Answers from J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College.

J. Roberts, Esq., M.A.

GENTLEMEN, *Magdalene College, Cambridge, September* 16, 1851.

I BEG to apologize for delaying so long to answer those of your Queries on the state of Classical Studies in the University, upon which I am desirous of offering an opinion.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN ROBERTS.

Boards of Examiners.

(3.) I think it would be advisable to remodel the Boards of Examiners for the various University Scholarships and for the Chancellor's Medals. In particular, I would suggest that instead of appointing Examiners for the Classical Tripos merely, four Public Examiners in Classics should be chosen annually to examine, as at present, Candidates for the Classical Tripos, but two of them, at least, to take part also in each of the Examinations above mentioned. These, with a portion of the existing Boards, would constitute an adequate staff of Examiners, and a suitable correspondence between the different Classical Examinations would be better maintained.

Specification of Books.

(4.) The only change which appears to me necessary under the head of Query 4, is that of limiting *all* the Classical Examinations to the *best* authors, the present rule of the Classical Tripos.

Chancellor's Medal. Examination.

(5.) I am decidedly of opinion that the Chancellor's Medal Examination should be open to all the three classes of the Mathematical Tripos alike, and the Classical Tripos to all persons who have passed the Examination for the ordinary Degree. The restriction of the Chancellor's Medals to the Mathematical Tripos would of itself, I think, be quite a sufficient spur to Students of high classical attainments to direct their attention partially to Mathematics without requiring a Senior Optimes Degree, while the opening of the Classical Tripos would prevent Classical Students who have a decided distaste for Mathematics from abandoning the hope of attaining Classical Honours. The principle of this change having already been adopted, it only remains that the distinction now made between the first and lower classes of the ordinary B.A. examination, in respect of admission to the Classical Tripos, be abolished.

Classical Tripos Examination.

(6.) On the general changes in the present system of the University, which would be likely to promote the advancement of Classical learning, I am not prepared to offer an opinion. I will only mention one particular change which it appears to me would be useful, namely, the addition to the present Classical Tripos Examination, of a special Examination in a particular portion of Classical Literature to be chosen annually about two years previously to the Examination.

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTS, M.A.,
Fellow of Magdalene College and Classical Lecturer of Sidney College.

Answers from the Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A.

The Honorary Classical Examinations.

1. There are three principal honorary Classical Examinations in the University. 1. That for the University Scholarships, which is open to all undergraduates of every College. 2. That for the Chancellor's Medal, open to incipient Bachelors of Arts, who may have been placed on the List of Wranglers or Senior Optimes in the January preceding the Examination. 3. The Examination for the Classical Tripos, which is now open to all who may have obtained an honour in the Mathematical Tripos, or a first class on the list of Ordinary Degrees. In all these the candidates are required to translate passages from Greek and Latin authors into English, and passages from English writers into Latin and Greek verse and prose. In the two former, subjects are also proposed for original composition in Latin prose and verse. In all three, questions are set on points of grammar, archæology, or history, more or less naturally arising out of the passages proposed for translation: and in the Classical Tripos Examinations a paper is now given, containing general questions in ancient history, which occupies the morning of the sixth day of examination.

From this description it will be seen that the more elegant accomplishments of Classical Scholarship are encouraged at the two former in a higher degree than at the last-mentioned examination, in which a thorough acquaintance with the classical languages is the quality which best insures success. In my opinion, the Classical Tripos Examination ought to be still further distinguished from those for the Medals and the University Scholarships, by omitting to require proficiency in Greek and Latin verse composition even as at present restricted. Many students are deterred from competing for Classical honours, by the consideration of the great difficulty of acquiring those accomplishments, which are valueless unless carried to a high point of perfection.

The power of prose composition (especially in Latin) appears to me both a more valuable attainment, and also a better test of Scholarship, than composition in verse, which ought to be confined to examinations like those for the Medals, and University Scholarships, in which one or two first-rate scholars are selected for especial distinction.

Rev. W. H. Thompson, M.A.

Specification of Books.

With regard to questions relating to "the subject matter of classical authors, &c.," I doubt whether they could with advantage be introduced into the Classical Tripos Examination to a much greater extent than at present. A proposal was made at a Syndicate in 1849 to introduce a paper of questions on Greek and Roman Philosophy, in addition to the History Paper, but it was rejected, after consideration, by the majority of the Syndicate. I supported the proposal at the time: I hope some day to see it revived. But I should be sorry if that or any other addition to the Examination had the effect of diverting the students' attention from the Classical authors themselves to the productions, however ingenious, of modern speculation upon them.

Examinations.

2. I am unable to give any information concerning the history of our Classical Examinations which may not be found in the Calendar.

The changes that have taken place in the Classical Tripos Examinations are—1. The increase of the relative proportion of the Translation to the Composition Papers. 2. The addition of two more days. 3. The institution of a History Paper (in 1849.)

The qualification used to be, a Junior Optime's degree at least; it is now enough if a person be placed in the 1st class of the ordinary degrees, (*Report of Syndicate*, 1849.)

These changes have been accompanied by, if they have not caused, an increase in the number of candidates. For instance, in 1824 the number was only 17. In 1828 it had risen to 24; in 1835 to 32, and this year the number of persons classed was 38.

3 & 4. The Examinations for the University Scholarship and Medals are at present conducted by unpaid *ex-officio* Examiners. This arrangement is not without its inconveniences. In practice, the right result is usually—I may almost say invariably—attained; but the constitution of the Boards of Examiners is open to grave theoretical objections. It may, for instance, very well happen, that a Professor of Medicine may be but slightly acquainted with the best Greek authors, or that a Master of a College may owe his position rather to his scientific than to his literary reputation. The reason why the arrangements work fairly in practice is to be sought in the fact, that some two or three of the *ex-officio* Examiners (*e.g.* the Professor of Greek, the Public Orator, and the Regius Professor of Divinity) hold offices for which classical attainments are a necessary qualification; and also that in the case of those officials whose functions do not require classical knowledge for their adequate performance, classical scholars will sometimes receive a *cæteris paribus* preference, in consideration of the part they are to take in conducting Classical Examinations. A simple, though not complete, remedy would be to allow such official Examiners as Heads of Houses, Professors of Physic, &c., to appoint deputies to be approved by the Senate. This change, however, is not in the power of the University, as the Examiners for the Scholarships are fixed by the will of their founders.

I do not think that a Board such as that alluded to is required. By the Grace of 1849, the papers set at the Classical Tripos Examination are agreed upon by the four Examiners who meet for that purpose. This I conceive to be a sufficient precaution against the tendency of any particular examiner to give undue prominence to inferior authors, or to display his own learning rather than ascertain that of the examined.

The Chancellor's Medals and Classical Tripos.

5. I should wish to see all persons eligible as candidates for the Chancellor's Medals and Classical Tripos who have passed the ordinary examination of the B.A degree. The relaxation made in the qualification for the latter (in 1849) has been attended with this good effect, that several students have been encouraged to read for classical honours whom the condition of a previous mathematical honour would have deterred from making the attempt. As a tutor of a large College, I may perhaps be disposed to attach too much importance to this fact (of the existence of which I am certain), but it will be admitted that it is entitled to consideration.

English Essays.

6. I have, in my answers to a previous paper of questions, given as my opinion that English Essays, requiring original investigation of some questions connected with Classical Philology, would be proper objects of encouragement. I should say that one of the member's prizes might advantageously be given for the best Essay of this description, the other being given, as at present, to the author of the best Latin Essay.

(Signed) W. H. THOMPSON,

Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.

Henry Thring, Esq., M.A.

Answers from Henry Thring, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College.

SIR, 6, *Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, June* 3, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the following answers to your inquiries:—

Classical Examinations.

1. The first question is a difficult one. I should say that the leading points of difference between the examinations of the classical tripos and the university scholarship were, in my time, that the university scholarship examination gave greater weight to proficiency in the more elegant accomplishments of a classical scholar, especially in original composition both in verse and prose, than the classical tripos examination, which leaned rather to a preference of solidity in scholarship, as tested by skill in writing Greek prose or construing, *e. g.*, a passage of Thucydides. As a general rule, however, a university scholar would also attain the first place in the classical Tripos, thus showing that there is no violent discrepancy between the two systems.

Henry Thring, Esq., M.A.

2. I regret that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the facts to afford the Commissioners any information on these points.

3. This question, and the succeeding one, involve the whole subject of classical education and the feasibility of any change in the Cambridge system. In order to explain my opinion on these points, I must first state what appear to me to be the end which all education should propose to itself, and then inquire how far the classical system at Cambridge conduces to that end.

Now the end of all education appears to me to be twofold; firstly, to strengthen the intellect for the acquisition of knowledge; secondly, to furnish the mind with knowledge itself.

Of these two objects, the first is more properly the object of university teaching, and the means applicable to carrying it out constitute "education," in the strict sense of the term; for the acquisition of knowledge is the result of education, rather than education itself, and bears the same relation to it that reading a book does to learning the alphabet.

Testing, then, the Cambridge system of classics by these principles, I think that it is pre-eminently calculated to strengthen the intellect and prepare it for the acquisition of knowledge. The perfection to which the study of language, as a science, is carried, gives a habit of accuracy combined with a precision of expression which can be obtained (so far as I am aware) by no other method, and which is of infinite value in the more active professions and earnest business of life.

On the other hand, I think that the excessive devotion to that study, almost to the exclusion of history and philosophy, by acting on the intellect alone tends to harden the mind, and make it a mere reasoning machine; if, therefore, an infusion of general information could be introduced as a part of the classical course, without seriously detracting from the advantages of the present system, I should deem it a great improvement.

Ex-officio Examiners.

Having thus answered generally these questions, I may state in detail that I am strongly opposed to the system of *ex officio* examiners; I think, therefore, that a board for the superintendence of classical studies, similar to that constituted for mathematical studies, might be attended with advantage in preserving a suitable correspondence between the different classical examinations, in regulating with greater certainty the course of reading, and in directing the attention of students to such modern works of critical or historical research as possess real and solid merit.

Examination Paper.

The determination of the proper length for an examination paper is a difficult matter, and involves the question of giving greater or less encouragement to quickness as compared with mere learning. If a paper be long, a man whose mind moves slowly, however learned he may be, has no chance with another of less acquirements, whose knowledge is producible on demand. In my opinion this is as it should be; for I consider a ready habit of mind an essential element of success in life, and as such a fit object of encouragement at the University. I should say, therefore, that the proper measure of length in a paper is the quantity which a quick man can finish in his *best* style within the allotted time. I think that some years since the Tripos papers rather exceeded the limit, and were of such a length, that even the best men were driven, in order to clear their work, to scramble through it in a comparatively imperfect manner. If this bad practice still continue, I would so far shorten the papers as to prevent that effect, but not further.

Specification of Classical Books.

4. I think it would be desirable to exclude such portions of classical literature as are not of the highest order; for instance, I should exclude some of the minor Latin poets, and some of the minor Greek poets, and should confine the examination to the purest and most important of the classics. I would not, however, so contract the course of study as to enable a man, however hard he might read, to get up the whole course, or to *take up books* in the sense in which that expression is used at Oxford. In other words, I think a man should not trust so much to his memory as to his knowledge of language generally for success.

I do not think any books are objectionable on moral grounds; in my opinion men of evil tendencies are corrupted by other influences, and never by classics.

I think that a paper of questions, and an essay to be written upon one out of several proposed subjects, should form part of every classical examination; but such questions should not be directed so much to facts as to the result of facts; for instance, I would not ask dates, but I would ask the distinguishing characteristics of modern and ancient civilization, the political relation of the ancient states to each other; the nature of their government and laws; and so forth. I think that the cultivation of Latin, as compared with Greek, is neglected at Cambridge, and that some steps should be taken to remedy the defect. From the circumstance of Latin being taught at schools before Greek, a moderate proficiency in Latin is met with almost universally amongst candidates for classical honours; on the other hand, great excellence in Latin is quite an exception, even among the first men. I conclude that this comparative inferiority in Latin arises from the fact, that a good scholar can obtain more marks in Greek than he can in Latin, and consequently devotes most time to that study in which his superiority will, in an examination, be most conspicuous. Now as Latin is to the full as useful as Greek, I think such an alteration should be made in the system of marking as would encourage candidates for honours to cultivate Latin to an equal degree with Greek.

Honorary distinctions independent of Degrees.

I think that honorary distinctions should be quite independent of degrees; I would allow any member of the University, who in the several examinations came up to the requisite standard, to become University scholar, attain a class in the classical Tripos, or be Chancellor's Medallist, whether he took a degree or not. If after a certain time he declined to take a degree, I would declare that he could no longer continue to be a

Henry Thring, Esq., M.A.

member of the University, but during the period of his membership I would not prevent him from attaining any honours within his grasp.

Vivâ voce Examination.

One most important question, namely, that of *vivâ voce* examination, has not been alluded to. On the whole I am of opinion that a *vivâ voce* examination is the only test by which a man's scholarship, combined with his capacity to express himself in appropriate language, can be fairly gauged. I should recommend, therefore, that every candidate for classical honours should be examined *vivâ voce*, and that proficiency in such examination should be highly marked. I consider excellence in those qualities which make a good construer, to be of at least as much value as excellence in qualities which are required by a good translator. I would endeavour, therefore, so to balance the examination that excellence in *vivâ voce* should meet its due reward without giving it a preponderance over good translation.

I am aware of an objection to the introduction of *vivâ voce* examination, namely, that it would throw great difficulties in the way of classing men according to merit: in answer to that I may state that I am inclined to view with disapprobation the extent to which mere classification is carried in Cambridge, as tending to an unhealthy degree of competition. I think, therefore, that the second and third classes of the classical tripos should be arranged alphabetically, and that brackets should be freely used on the arrangement of the first class.

Study of the English Language.

6. I think that greater encouragement should be given to the cultivation of our own language. This might be done by setting an English Essay; and also by marking highly excellence in expression, as well as accuracy in translation. A paper of modern languages, which I have recommended below, will afford a good opportunity for the display of proficiency in English.

I will conclude by stating that I think that in every instance all the examiners should read over and mark every paper.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY THRING.

Rev. E. Warter, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. E. Warter, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for Inquiring into the University of Cambridge.

My Lord and Gentlemen, *Magdalene College, July* 1, 1851.

In answer to a series of Questions, dated 15th May, 1851, I shall be somewhat brief, because some of them are generally known, and others require only an expression of opinion.

Classical Examinations.

1. The three great honorary Classical Examinations in the University are, of course, the University Scholarship, the Tripos, and the Medal Examinations. The first and last of these differ from the third in *these two particular* points, viz., 1st. That the former involve original composition in prose and verse, whereas the latter consists only of translations. 2nd. That since the late alterations of 1849, or indeed I may say from its commencement, the Classical Tripos Examination has, in my opinion, involved much more general and collateral information than either of the other two, and been from that and other causes the surest test of a man's Classical knowledge. How far it is desirable that any of our Examinations should contain so much verse composition, either original or in the way of translation, is a question which has been much discussed. Perhaps it is not desirable that such entire uniformity of character should exist amongst these several Examinations, at any rate the Sister University would appear to entertain such an opinion, as will appear to any one on comparing her University Scholarship Papers with the Class Examination. The character of our University Scholarship Examination would appear to have altered for the better, and now-a-days to require deeper reading than it did some years ago; at least the Freshman is no longer able to obtain it, whereas such instances were formerly not uncommon, and I for one am not disposed to doubt that men come up *at least* as well prepared as they did in former years. The day of excessive Critical Scholarship may have existed, but at any rate it did good service, while the late addition of an Historical Paper to the Classical Tripos would indicate that we are disposed to require more general and collateral information than we have hitherto done. Still I trust that they will ever go hand in hand, and that one will not be sacrificed to the other, although we may be told by some of those who do not entertain the best feeling to the Classical Scholarship of our University that *it is mere* school-boy knowledge. We owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the memory of Professors Porson and Dobree (to say nothing of many other great names) and I sincerely hope that we shall be careful not to allow the sound knowledge of the Greek language, established amongst us by them and the Scholars of Germany, to be hastily superseded or over-built by what I humbly consider the faults of some other Universities.

I somewhat doubt whether Latin verse has not too much weight given to it in all our Classical Examinations; but this is a point on which Scholars, I am aware, disagree, and therefore I shall not enter on a discussion of it.

2. Time does not permit me to give a succinct account of the alterations which have been

Rev. E. Warter, M.A.

Classical Tripos Examination.

introduced in the Classical Tripos Examination since its foundation in 1824. They have, however, been given pretty correctly in the "Cambridge Calendar" from time to time, and do not, up to October 1849, involve any very important change. The new regulations drawn up in that year by a Syndicate (of which I myself formed one), and adopted by the Senate in that year, are fully given in the "Cambridge Calendar" of 1850.

In the first instance the Examiners might be all new at each successive Examination, but now it is provided that only two of the four shall go out of office each year, and thus a more uniform and systematic character has probably been secured to the Examination.

The method of setting the papers under the last regulations must also, I think, give general satisfaction, as some very first-rate scholars have their *crochets*, and these may probably be counteracted by their having to submit their papers to *their Colleagues for approval.*

The Historical Paper, also, with the provision that the questions therein shall be fixed upon by the Examiners in common, must have a beneficial influence. The introduction of a philosophical element has also been suggested, and in spite of difficulties and objections, which really do exist, would, I believe, under proper limitation, prove advantageous. As to the qualification required for Candidates under the new regulations, I consider it an improvement on the old rule, but one which must be still extended, from the *very uncertain character* of the *Ordinary Degree Examination.* I hope, however, that some such plan as I have alluded to in Answer 9, to the questions issued by the Commission, February 18, 1851, will ultimately be adopted, and thus all the Triposes made independent honours consequent on a General Degree Examination.

Ex-officio examiners.

3. It is somewhat difficult to answer the first part of this question without making invidious remarks. However, I shall not hesitate to express my opinion that in many instances *ex-officio* Examiners are objectionable. The experience of years has convinced me of this, and I know that I am not singular in entertaining this opinion. I can quite understand a Regius or other professor being a most proper person to examine *ex-officio* in his own department; but I am not therefore of opinion that the Head of a College is fit to take part in a Classical Examination, merely because he is the Head of that College, and named for the purpose in the will of the Founder. He may or may not be a Classical scholar, and the candidates are at his mercy. Practically, I believe, many who find themselves in this position decline to Examine, but the result is that the Examination is in the end conducted by some two or three, and the impression on the mind of the examined not so satisfactory. The second part of the question I can only re-echo in the shape of an answer. I conceive such a board would be *most desirable* for all the objects mentioned therein; and I hope no petty jealousies will prevent its ultimate adoption. For although we may lack Professors to form a Board of equally weighty names with those on the Mathematical, the University has undoubtedly within her precincts a sufficient number of men of standing and learning resident to constitute such a body from time to time; and there seem to me to be quite as important reasons for establishing the latter as the former; for though the languages are dead, the study and knowledge of them are still progressive.

Specification of Books.

4. I conceive that a specification of classical books to be comprehended in the range of academical study and examination would be found to be practically very difficult, and might impair the substantial good which at present results from what I may call our present open field, while I much doubt whether the exclusion of portions of certain authors on moral grounds would produce any beneficial result. Little encouragement is given at present to investigate such parts, and I believe the body of our students do not generally peruse them; but if we were to put a bar upon them, we might only give an additional stimulus to men of prurient imagination, and produce a greater evil than at present exists. No one, for instance, would wish Aristophanes, I presume, to cease to be read amongst us; and yet, were we to interdict certain plays, I believe we should do more mischief than by leaving matters as they are at present; and the same remark would apply to Juvenal and other authors. What under such circumstances could we do with Martial? Not, I presume, adopt the edition with a certain appendix. As the case is now, if examiners will abstain from unwise selections, there is no fear for the body of the classical students being corrupted; while they ever were and will be men who, in spite of any such specification as the University might make, will select such books for their reading. I would, however, confine the reading of Aristotle, if not of Plato, to certain portions, as an exception to the rule, but on very different grounds, and I know that many scholars of experience entertain this opinion. The student is much more likely to enter on the perusal of these authors with ultimate advantage, if his reading during his academical career as an Undergraduate be limited to the more simple portion of either, at any rate, of Aristotle. Moreover, Plato must certainly be read in part first, and by such limitation one may be brought to bear more directly on the other; for no one can be expected, during the above time, to get through any large portion of both.

Those who legislated in the first instance for the Classical Tripos, when they recommended that the passages proposed for translation should be selected from the *best* Greek and Latin authors, clearly intended that those of a lower and inferior age should be pretty much excluded. This direction has not always been observed, and therefore some line of demarcation or exclusion might possibly be drawn with advantage.

This same remark would of course, with equal truth, apply to the other Classical Honour Examinations, although I am prepared to admit that there is somewhat to be said on the other side of the question. I have, for instance, seen very fair passages set by the

Rev. E. Warter, M.A.

present Greek Professor from Athenæus, on which a man could bring his general reading to bear, and exercise his ingenuity to good purpose.

University Scholarships.

5. The University Scholarships are, as far as I know, with the exception of that of Sir William Browne and the Bell's Scholarships, free from all restrictions, and probably no one would wish to see the latter of these two altered.

Chancellor's Medals.

My opinion on the freeing of the Classical Tripos I have already stated, and I could wish that the Chancellor's Medals were given independent of the clause which requires the Candidate to have taken a Senior Optimes degree; for though this was no doubt the intention of the Founder, great confusion arises out of it, not unfrequently at the present day. There has been, for instance, a case of the last man in the first class obtaining the Second Chancellor's Medal; and yet the vulgar impression, in consequence of this restriction, is that he is one of the two most proficient in classical learning in his year. There could at any rate be no great obstacle in the way of this alteration, because they are given by the Chancellor for the time being, and might have the conditions at once changed.

My replies to the above questions have been written with some degree of haste, and are, I am aware, very crude, but they may perhaps fall in some degree with the views of abler scholars, and some of the ideas be carried out advantageously, at any rate by some future generation.

I am,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) EDWARD WARTER.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D.

Answers from the Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

My Lord, *Trinity College, Cambridge, May* 20, 1851.

I have received a list of Queries relative to the Examinations for Classical Honours in the University, asking for information as to their subjects and conditions, and inviting suggestions of change. I will take the liberty of remarking, as I have done before, that the matters to which these queries refer have been regulated by the University at various times, upon mature deliberation, and may be modified hereafter by the same means whenever it is found desirable; and, further, that though changes were made by the University itself, directed by the opinion of experienced Examiners and Teachers residing in it, and likely to be effective and beneficial, there is no probability that changes in such points, attempted by an extraneous power, will be either the one or the other. But as on this as well as other subjects relative to the administration of the University, there is no reason for concealment or mystery, I will make a few remarks on some of the points referred to in the list of Queries here spoken of.

A Board of Classical Studies desirable.

(3.) I believe I have already given your Lordship my opinion on one of the questions proposed, namely, whether a Board of Classical studies of the same kind as the Board of Mathematical studies would be desirable. I think there would be a great advantage in having such a Board, constituted as the other is, partly of permanent and partly of changeable members. Such a Board might direct the course of the Examinations, and of the reading of the students, in a far more consistent, authoritative, and comprehensive manner than can be done by a succession of detached Examiners drawn from various classes, with no habits of conference or permanent co-operation, each following his own notions. If the Classical Examiners for Honours were members of such a Board, the Classical Examinations of the University would be likely to produce a much more powerful effect than they now do upon the course of reading at the principal Classical schools. As the matter now is, the course of reading at the schools is framed by the master with no regard to the University course. Indeed, there cannot be said to be a *University Course* of Classical reading for those who are Candidates for high Classical honours. The Classical schools govern the University, as to the style and manner of Classical reading, and are not governed by it.

Specification of Books.

(4.) It may be desirable to exclude certain portions of eminent Classical authors on moral grounds. But, besides this reason for specifying the books which are to form the subject of a given Classical Examination, there is another reason, depending upon the object just now alluded to, the introduction of a *progressive course* of Classical reading in the University. If an examination is made to extend to the whole field of good Classical literature, as is the case in most of the *University* Examinations for Classical honours, the honours are most commonly carried off by those who were the best scholars at school; and there is no evidence that they have made any special progress in such studies while they have been at the University. But if, on the contrary, special books are fixed beforehand, as the special subjects of given examinations, a Student who was behind another at school may surpass him by studying more carefully and completely the special subjects; add to which, the Examination, so specified and confined, may be of a much more exact, varied, and philosophical nature than it can be when all the good Classical authors indiscriminately are the subjects of Examination.

The Chancellor's Medals, &c.

(5.) The Mathematical proficiency which is required of the Candidates for the Chancellor's Medals and the Classical Tripos is the principal point which secures that the Classical scholars who obtain those honours shall have made progress in something during the time they have been at the University. If those conditions were abolished, the University would cease for such persons to be an educating body, and would be merely a Bestower of Rewards for schoolboy merits.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) W. WHEWELL.

Answers from the Rev. Rowland Williams, B.D., Fellow and late Tutor of King's College.

Rev. R. Williams, B.D.

St. David's College, Lampeter, July 28th, 1851.

Classical Examinations.

1. The honorary classical examinations which best deserve notice are, (*a*) those for the various University Scholarships, (*b*) that for the Classical Tripos, and (*c*) that for the Chancellor's Medals. (*a*) It is usual for some Scholarship to become the object of competition annually. The examination turns, perhaps, in pretty equal proportions, upon elegance as well as correctness in composition (which is in part original), and upon a power of translating passages selected (*professedly*) from the best authors. As such subjects differ but slightly from those studied at the highest public schools, it is possible for an Undergraduate to become a University scholar without much *knowledge*, and even in the first year of his course; though, in proportion as the examination is judiciously conducted, and the standard of classical attainment evenly maintained throughout the three years, a probability arises that the successful candidate will have passed through half or two-thirds of his career. (*b*) The examination for the Classical Tripos, which follows the B.A. degree after an interval of a few weeks, is of a severer kind, and affords more room for the display of proficiency in the construction of language, but less for that of elegance or feeling. It admits of no original composition; but allows such value to be attached to both metrical and prose translations into Greek and Latin, that a power of producing such exercises is essential to a respectable position in the Tripos. (*c*) The Medal Examination may be said to revert in some degree to the characteristics of those for Scholarships, being conducted by a similar class of Examiners, and rather restoring to elegance, or taste in composition that rank which in the Tripos had been conferred upon naked translation, or rapidity of work.

Of all the above Examinations it may be remarked, that they require no *direct* knowledge of the subject matter of any author, and (with one novel exception) very little collateral information; while general ignorance on most subjects, ancient and modern (though not a thoroughly illiterate turn of mind), is perhaps compatible with a high place in any one of them. This compatibility, however, is not so entire in reality as it is in appearance, for general knowledge will indirectly tell. At the same time there is no security that the profoundest or obscurest authors may not be set in the Scholarship Examination which is open to Freshmen, or the simplest in that for the Medals, which closes the Academical career.

2. The historical statement referred to in the question will probably be given better by some one still resident in Cambridge. It is generally understood that the first establishment of the Classical Tripos in 1824 met with considerable opposition on the part of influential persons; and subsequent proposals to set it free from mathematical restrictions have not been more fortunate: the number of Candidates has not increased so largely as might be desired; nor is it quite agreed whether this slowness of growth should be attributed to the requirement of a mathematical honour as a qualification in the Candidates, or to the over-technical nature of the examination itself. Both of these explanations have so much reason, that some steps have been properly taken in the two directions which they would severally suggest. The mathematical requirement has been relaxed, and a still farther relaxation of it would be hailed as a boon by most Classical Scholars; while some tendency has been shown of late years to diminish the comparative value attached to Greek and Latin composition. Probably this latter may be carried *somewhat* farther with advantage; the variety of metres open for proposal may be lessened; or the passages shortened; and the number of marks at which they are appreciable, lowered. At the same time too hasty a progress in this direction, and especially the abolition (which some have suggested) of metrical composition in either Greek or Latin is very strongly to be deprecated. It should be remembered that *one unquestionable effect of the working of the Cambridge Classical Tripos has been materially to raise the standard of accuracy in teaching Greek throughout the better grammar-schools of the country.* It has popularized the doctrines of Porson and of his immediate followers. No good metrical composer can be a very inaccurate scholar; and the attempts often made to depreciate particular forms of such exercise almost invariably proceed from a consciousness of inability. It is not desirable that the most prominent places at least in the Tripos, or that the *rank of Examiners* at a later period in life, should be assigned to persons destitute of such art. Already the working of the Classical Tripos has been to lessen the estimation in which the prize exercises generally are held among younger members of the University, and to foster rather a hard and mechanical kind of scholarship, which, although a wholesome re-action upon the superficial æstheticism of a former generation, may be carried to an unreasonable extent. Some corrective to this tendency may perhaps be supplied by the balance of other examinations in which that original composition is retained, to which, after all, the *humanizing* effect of a Classical education more particularly belongs; while in the Tripos itself a remedy must probably be sought in the requirement of some collateral information, and some appreciation of the subject matter, as well as the verbal *colour* of the style of the greatest authors. By a recent "grace" of the Senate, a paper in History has been enjoined; and it would probably be a great improvements if the examination also embraced some stated portions of Greek philosophy. There seems no reason why a *cycle* should not be arranged by which the attention of students in each year might be turned to some *one* of the *greater* works of Plato and (in turn) Aristotle. Such a plan would both afford greater variety than the Oxford system, and at the same time reserve *due pre-eminence to pure philology;* while it would be more generally efficient

Rev. R. Williams, B.D.

than the College Examinations in which something of the kind has been attempted for particular classes of students. Every due precaution should be taken as to making the order of the cycle understood, and limiting the ratio of value assignable to this philosophical element. Yet probably, as the Academic mind became familiar with the idea of some other requirement from scholars than that of mere translation, it would be considered a superfluous caution to insist upon any paper, except the composition, being scrutinized by all the four Examiners. In all cases where the question is of knowledge rather than of taste, two Examiners may suffice to balance each other.

Board of Classical Studies.

3. However desirable it may be to limit the length of passages to be proposed in examinations, such an object, singly, would scarcely require the establishment of a Classical Board. There are, however, other purposes which such a Board as has been suggested might conveniently fulfil. It would furnish a common ground on which the more dignified authorities, who are *ex-officio* Examiners, might come in contact with the younger members of the Senate who receive their powers by annual election. By such communication perhaps both parties would gain, and their several tastes might lead to a sound balance instead of a capricious oscillation. The Board need not prevent the various examinations from differing, but it might subject the difference to useful regulations; and, in short, might constitute a *standing Syndicate*, by which new books of sterling value might be recommended, and such improvements introduced by "grace," or otherwise, as experience might from time to time suggest. Possibly even a *veto* on measures, or appointments, affecting classical studies, might be intrusted to *the majority* of such a Board, analogous to that which is not very happily vested in each separate member of the *Caput*. One of the greatest practical evils in an University is the bias apt to be given to appointments, such as those of Examiners, or of Preachers, &c., by *Collegiate* interests or egotisms. Notions of patronage prevail, by which perhaps the Colleges which have the greatest affluence of talent principally suffer, but by which the character of the University is also in some measure compromised. It might enter into the province of a Classical Board to check the sway of such feelings, and to consult for the permanent advantage and reputation of the Academic body. It may be said that, where Boards exist, the vicious habit of considering appointments as a species of patronage to be exercised by each member in rotation may prevent the proper object of their constitution from being attained; still such abuse might be guarded against, either in the case of Examiners or of Preachers, by a distinct assertion of a more correct principle. The united wisdom ought to be exercised as far as possible in each appointment.

Selection of Classical Books.

4. It would probably not be expedient to fetter the discretion of Examiners by very narrow restrictions; and perhaps a Classical Board might preclude the necessity for minute legislation, by recommending a particular usage, or by keeping alive a right tone of opinion. One benefit which it might confer upon the University, would be the observance of some gradation in the subjects proposed at several periods. The Examiners for scholarships, without being reduced to a mere puerile range, might find sufficient scope in the purest classical historians and poets, with some limitation on the use of the Greek Orators, and possibly even on that of Thucydides and Tacitus; and certainly introducing only the simpler (such as the Socratic Trilogy), if any, of the works of Plato. The Tripos, without essentially losing its present character, might have a philosophical paper; while the *Medal* Examination, being for the chosen few, might not improperly require more critical refinement; and *here, if anywhere*, comparative philology or metrical and emendatory niceties might be dwelt upon; and possibly the obscure comic fragments from Athenæus introduced, which have, with a singular want of judgment, been sometimes thrust upon the Candidates for University Scholarships. It may be added that the practice which, though unfrequent, is not unknown of proposing for translation passages which the Candidates could only have become previously acquainted with by wading through gross obscenity, deserves the strongest censure, as both wicked and cruel.

Restrictions on the Chancellor's Medals.

5. The conditions of eligibility attached to the Chancellor's Medals can only be the subject of the most respectful suggestion. It may perhaps be considered a drop of bitterness in the cup of the best scholar in his year, if, in consequence of being only an average mathematician, he fails to receive the most flattering and permanent recognition to which his classical attainments might have aspired. With respect to the Tripos, it has been often argued, that either a sufficient knowledge of mathematics is not required by the University of Cambridge for her ordinary degrees, or else the especial qualification insisted upon in Candidates for the Classical Tripos is unnecessary; and, if it is unnecessary, it is a grievance. Nor have the answers generally given to the above argument been of so convincing a force as the eminence of their authors might have led us to expect. The question, however, has reached a stage where it would be most properly considered in connexion with the whole system of graduating. Those plans deserve at least careful attention, and are probably sound in principle, which advocate *a general examination to be undergone alike by all Candidates for a B.A. degree*, and to be followed at certain intervals by competition for honours in the several Triposes. Whether such examination should take place at one period or whether it should be *divided by epochs, so as to give each year its distinct and appropriate subjects*, can only be quite decided by those who have had experience in working large masses of students. To shorten the ordinary career by as much as a whole year, though in some respects a desirable measure, might possibly discourage reading for Honors; unless, at least, the privilege of "*passing*" at the end of the second year were restricted to those who declared themselves Candidates for some subsequent Tripos. Still there appears no reason, if the ordinary undergraduate course is to remain of its present length, why the second year should not have some examination; especially for those students whose attention is in no danger of being distracted from profounder subjects; and, in any case, the idea of

a "general degree examination for all B. A.'s," whether it took place at *Michaelmas at the end of the third year* (which might be convenient for the numerous class who aspire to no subsequent honour, as regards questions of lodgings), or whether it were at some other period, or broken into more periods than one, appears to deserve more attention than it has received. Moreover, if the recently established Triposes in miscellaneous subjects are intended to benefit the higher as well as the more ordinary class of students, it may be expedient to enlarge (*optionally*) the period during which they shall be open. Possibly it might be prolonged even to the M.A. degree. It is also a question whether prizes in the Moral Philosophy Tripos (either from the liberality of the Professor, or from other sources) would not be most profitably given in the 4½th rather than in the 3½th year. Such subsequent Triposes might thus be made little degrees in their respective subjects If, however, the ordinary degree were brought a year forward, the reasons for throwing such Triposes back would be lessened in proportion. *Rev. R. Williams, B.D.*

It appears not to have been sufficiently borne in mind, that there are many subjects for which the University does not so much require stimulus as *facilities of learning:* this remark is not altogether inapplicable even to classical literature. The system of private tuition has been often canvassed; and the expense which it entails upon poor students is a very serious burthen. If encouragement were given to the *formation of classes* by Graduates (acting either with the title of Private Tutors or of Sub-Professors or Prælectors), an equal amount of information might be givln at a far cheaper rate. There are always men among the younger M. A.'s whose transation or exposition of the higher classics would be listened to greedily by attentive audiences. Modern fashion and the fear of appearing obtrusive prevent such lectures from being given; though the degree of M. A. is probably a statutable qualification for any one who chose to do so. At the same time, the permission of the Vice-Chancellor for any proposed course might, perhaps, not improperly be asked; and if Undergraduates were known to attend lecturers of sufficient standing and character to secure the due observances of time, dress, and behaviour, (which are considerations not to be overlooked,) it might be in many cases convenient to relax the system of College lectures in proportion (the propriety of relaxation in any given College being a question for the consideration of its own authorities). Such a system might both secure discipline, and allow sufficient freedom to admit of Undergraduates classing themselves under such teachers as best suited their several tastes and degrees of proficiency. At the same time, it would leave the more dignified machinery of Professors in possession of its existing honours, and be only a modification and a legitimatising of Private Tuition, which might be made to play in harmony with the College lectures. There is no reason why such a system should not embrace even "composition;" and, perhaps, a class in comparative philology might occasionally be formed by any person who happened to have studied the subject sufficiently. Private Tuition.

But there are kindred subjects, for which *a free formation of classes* appears to be still more required. To persons who know Universities only by report, it must appear almost incredible that a lifetime may be spent at Cambridge without the opportunity of hearing a single lecture in either *Logic* or *Rhetoric*. In such subjects most Cambridge men are either ignorant or self-taught. If the Barnaby lectureships (however nominal their salary) were not, by the characteristic vice of the place, made matter for *Collegiate* patronage, they might supply the germ of offices to be profitably filled. The application of Rhetoric to the composition of sermons would furnish a subject for an useful course. There appears no reason why a Christian Quintilian should not arise. Collegiate Patronage.

Similar remarks may also be extended to modern languages. It probably would not be wise to multiply Triposes unnecessarily, and might not be expedient to stamp the acquisition of living tongues with formal Academic honours. Such studies scarcely enter into the circle which an University is most bound to teach, or has the means of teaching best; they find ample encouragement in the ordinary circumstances of modern society, and are their own reward. There are also many reasons why the University should beware of affording easy triumphs to superficial pretension, and diminishing the amount of sound knowledge in the world. If, however, it should be determined ever to institute Triposes for the encouragement of the study of modern languages, it would be at least for the interests of the higher class of Students that such Triposes should not take place until a period somewhat later than the B. A. degree; otherwise, a professed extension might be in reality only a change of subjects. *But the inexpediency of diverting the body of Undergraduates from severer Studies presents no reason why those who wish to become acquainted with modern languages should not enjoy greater facilities of doing so than are now afforded to a resident in Cambridge.* Fourteen Pounds to an ordinary teacher for the few weeks of a Lent Term, especially when coupled with the *supposed necessity* of employing the same teacher for the still fewer weeks of residence during the Easter Term, is an unreasonable charge. French and German might be taught in Classes as well as Latin and Greek. The good sense of the younger members of the University has occasionally dictated the formation of such classes; but it would fall quite within the province of the governing powers to see that such facilities were constantly afforded, and that the more important languages of Europe had each its representative, who should give terminally one or two courses of lectures at a reasonable rate. Some modification of the same remark would perhaps apply in a fainter degree to music (which, however, seems able to protect itself), and possibly also to Hebrew; though the present conscientious Professor's lectures may already have anticipated (so far as could be expected from the position of a Professor) this suggestion. In almost all cases a very moderate payment, subject to annual vote of the Senate, would furnish the groundwork of the Teacher's Salary. Modern Languages.

Rev. R. Williams, B.D.

7. Though the above suggestions would entail only a slight additional expense upon the University chest, the frequent mention of pecuniary difficulties which are supposed to impede various improvements renders some allusion to the subject in this place not unnatural. It is earnestly to be hoped the University may ever continue to reject any proposals which would have the effect of enhancing the expenses of poor students by taxing the common degree. The prospective diminution of clerical incomes throughout the country supplies an additional reason why the principle involved in the rejection of such measures should be steadily maintained. A more legitimate source of supply to the University chest would be a small poll-tax upon all Members of the Senate who enjoy the Academic franchise. If it be true, as has been sometimes alleged, that the Senate has no power to enforce such bye-laws upon its own members, under the penalty, if necessary, of taking away their vote, the Legislature might reasonably be asked to confer such powers.

Moreover, it may be suggested that, while the University is poor, the Colleges are comparatively rich; and although any measure involving the principle of confiscation would inspire natural aversion and alarm, there appears no just reason why the element of property, which in ordinary cases is made to enhance the payment of fees for graduating, should, in the case of *Fellows of Colleges*, be altogether overlooked. Perhaps the payment at present required of *Grand Compounders* is excessive; but, in any reconsideration of the scheme, an arrangement might probably be made by which the various Colleges should contribute to the University chest, either in proportion *to the number of Degrees conferred on their Fellows during the year*, or perhaps to the number of their Fellows possessing the franchise, or on some other equitable scale.

(Signed) ROWLAND WILLIAMS, B.D.,
Fellow (and late Tutor) of King's College.

To the Reverend
The Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners,
&c. &c. &c.

Rev. W. S. Wood, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. W. S. Wood, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College.

GENTLEMEN, *Oakham, May* 21, 1851.

IN reply to your Circular of the 15th inst., requesting my attention to certain Queries concerning the classical examinations in the University of Cambridge, I beg to offer the following remarks. It may be necessary to premise that I have not resided in Cambridge during the last five years, and therefore cannot have the same intimate acquaintance with the present state of things there as if I were in residence. But, substantially, I do not believe that any important change has taken place.

On the 2nd and 6th questions I have nothing to remark.

Classical Examinations.

1. By honorary classical examinations I understand you to mean those which are open to the whole University, but not compulsory upon any. These are the Classical Tripos, and the examinations for scholarships and for the Chancellor's medals. Except the previous *vivâ voce* examination, to which candidates for scholarships are subjected, and which is merely for the purpose of sifting them, there is no material difference between the two last. Therefore the examinations may be classed under two heads,—the Tripos and the scholarship examinations.

The points of difference between them are—(α) that original composition, in Latin or Greek prose or verse, on some given subject, is required in the scholarship and not in the Tripos examination; (β) that the range of authors from which passages may be taken is more extensive in the first than the second; and (γ) that elegance of scholarship is generally considered to tell more in the first than in the other. It is not easy to define this mor clearly, and in fact depth and extent of classical knowledge are commonly found united with elegance. Still I believe that the former without the latter would be more likely to succeed in the struggle for the Tripos than for a scholarship or medal.

The order and subjects of the examination are far more strictly limited in the Tripos examination than in any other, every kind of composition and every variety of author, in prose or verse, having a due place and share in the examination. But to all the same remarks are applicable. In all, the power of writing prose and verse in the original languages, that is, more particularly, of *translating* into them, is of the highest importance. And next I believe to be the power of translating readily and rapidly into English. Without these it would be impossible for any one to attain a high place. However, as comparatively few are able to write both prose and verse well, the order of the names, after the first few, will be decided mainly by the correctness and vigour of the English translations. In any case, a single piece of composition, for instance of Latin prose, thoroughly well done, would weigh strongly with an examiner. In estimating the comparative importance of translation and of composition, it must be remembered that, in the Tripos, at least three-fifths of the time and marks are assigned to the former. It will, however, I think, generally be found that any one's powers are more tested by the composition than by the translation, and hence the reason for attributing greater influence in the higher places to composition.

Questions have always been added, more or fewer, at the discretion of the examiners, to the passages selected for translation, referring either to grammatical, or metrical, or historical points suggested by the passages, or in some cases to the general scope of the work, or of the context. And within the last two years a separate paper on history has been given in the Tripos. Formerly this was the case also in scholarship examinations. Whether it is generally done now or not I cannot say, but it is not uniformly. It is of course

a valuable help to the correct translation of any given passage to know the context of subject-matter of the author but beyond this I do not think such knowledge has hitherto been directly available. What may have been the effect of the separate paper now given, or what its relative importance, I am not aware. *Rev. W. S. Wood, M.A.*

3. The Boards which now conduct the examinations for scholarship and medals are composed of certain Heads of Houses, and Professors and Officers of the University. It is to them, I presume, that the 3rd query refers. I certainly think that the constitution of these Boards might be improved, on two grounds,—that the present members, many of them, are sufficiently loaded with other duties, and that their pursuits are not always consistent with continuous classical study. What precise alteration to recommend I am not at present prepared to say. Nor, I must add, do I think that practically the present system has worked ill. Probably the appointment of a Classical Board, such as you speak of, would be useful for the purpose of regulating the studies of undergraduates, and making the several examinations more uniform; but has the University yet had sufficient experience of the effects of the Mathematical Board, to justify one in speaking with certainty? I cannot see any objection to extending the plan to Classics, and I think the present progress in historical and antiquarian investigation is such that students would find an authoritative guide most valuable to them. I think also that many schoolmasters, who are preparing pupils for the Universities, and who naturally look to the course of study there pursued as in some measure a rule for themselves, would be glad to know from time to time what are the works in highest repute in the University. But I am not now prepared to suggest anything definite on this point. Boards of Examiners.

4. In any measures for restricting the books and subjects of study and examination, I think a distinction ought to be made between the Classical Tripos and the scholarship examinations. The one is or ought to be the completion of the University course of classical training, and, as such, considered simply with a view to educational purposes. The other may fairly be regarded as prizes or distinctions for extensive classical information. The advantages of classics as an instrument of education ought to be primarily considered in the first; the other need not be so narrowly limited. I think, therefore, a greater range of subjects might be admitted in the latter than the former. In fact, unless it were found that want of definiteness led to desultory reading, I should not be disposed to restrict examiners for scholarships or medals in their choice of authors. Their own good sense or the feeling of the University would be a sufficient check. But for the Tripos it would I believe be highly desirable to specify the books required. It is hardly possible, consistently with a due attention to other branches of study, for undergraduates to make themselves masters of the whole range of classical literature. Much of it also is objectionable, or at least is not suitable, on various grounds, to be made a subject of study in comparatively early life. Practically men are obliged to limit themselves, or their tutors do it for them. And what I think most important of all, the appointment of a given limited number of authors or works would enable students to make themselves far more thoroughly conversant with them, as well as to acquire collateral and illustrative information to a far greater extent. If it be true that the mind derives more benefit from knowing one book well than many imperfectly, surely this ought to be taken into account in any scheme of education, by the instrumentality of classics, or through whatever other agency. Selection of Classical Books.

5. With respect to the University scholarships, I do not see that any question need arise. They are open to all; and the only possible doubt, it seems to me, would be whether men of *all* years should be brought into competition. But I am not aware of any special evil resulting from that. University Scholarships.

The other examinations are confined to those who have passed certain mathematical examinations previously with credit. The conditions of admissibility to the Tripos have been lately modified, so as to throw it more open. I cannot see any necessity for further change. The studies of the University ought not to be moulded merely to suit the tastes of individuals. If she hold that a certain amount of mathematical training is requisite to the due formation of the intellect,—and I think she does so rightly,—she is perfectly justified in exacting from her sons that amount of knowledge. So far as my experience goes, I do not believe that one person in a hundred is incapable of giving that attention to mathematical studies which would qualify him for passing a creditable examination. There are exceptional cases, but the cases are infinitely more numerous in which idleness or want of inclination is the reason of failure. Whether the precise kind and degree of training in mathematics now required is the best calculated to effect its object, is a different question; but I have no hesitation in saying that I should be most sorry to see the conditions of admissibility to the Tripos rendered less strict. To the Chancellor's medals the same arguments do not altogether apply; and if they be considered as a purely classical distinction, independently of educational purposes, I see no objection to their being thrown open. The Chancellor's Medals.

I am not aware that I can add anything to these observations. Want of leisure must be my excuse for their imperfect nature.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. S. WOOD.

Rev. Thos. Worsley, M.A.

Answers from the Rev. T. Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College.

Board of Classical Studies.

3. I am decidedly of opinion that a Board or Syndicate constituted in a manner analogous to that now existing for the superintendence of Mathematical Studies, would be able to deal advantageously from time to time with such questions as those here specified; that it would tend to give better and clearer aims to the several Classical Examinations and Courses of Reading, and enable the Students more effectually to enter into and co-operate with them.

Specification of Classical Books.

4. This I should conceive to be a proper question for the consideration of such a Board. With regard to the Oxford system of *taking up* definite portions of Classical authors, I should not myself object to see it somewhat more largely engrafted on our Cambridge method of examining *generally* in Classics, and without specifying beforehand the authors or books to be examined in. College Examinations, however, supply this more accurate study of particular portions of Classical Literature, to a considerable extent. Whether *sufficiently* at any given time, or under any given alteration of other conditions (such *e. g.* as the introduction of the Moral Sciences Tripos, and the consequent study of Plato and Aristotle for their subject matter also) would again, as it appears to me, be most advantageously decided by such a Board.

The Chancellor's Medals, and Classical Tripos.

5. Until within a few years of my holding the office of Vice-Chancellor, I certainly felt disposed to allow those who had taken no Mathematical Honours, to contend for the Medals. Further reflection, however, led me about that time to adopt views on this point, which I have since seen additional reason to regard as sounder, and induced me to discourage, whilst in office, a proposal for thus throwing the Medals open.

It appears to me that Classics and Mathematics, though they do not constitute the whole of a liberal education, are yet the two main branches of that *primary discipline*, which is necessarily implied in it; and that *neither of these can be made to supply the place of the other, without defrauding the Student of a really Catholic Education.*

I am very far from affirming that an exact and severe study of *Language*, simply as such, is incapable of exercising and cultivating the reasoning powers; or even that a similar study of Science does not react favourably on the faculties which deal with language; nor would I affirm that certain portions of Moral Science may not be so presented and employed for the purposes of education, as to supply a mental discipline in some important respects intermediate between the two.

This, however, does not in my opinion, affect the position that *Language* on the one hand, and *Science* on the other, furnish two primary disciplines of the mind, which are in their characteristic principles and effects distinct from each other, and which are both essential to a liberal education.

Hence it appears to me (especially after the admission by a Grace, Oct. 31, 1849, of the first class of the *Polloi* to contend for the Honours of the Classical Tripos) that any further concession to the principle of Students being permitted to choose freely between Classics and Mathematics, is at present to be strongly deprecated. And specially, I should object to removing the present Mathematical conditions for admission to the Chancellor's Medal Examinations.

I would add, generally, with reference to the subject of Classical Studies at Cambridge, that, unless the Moral Sciences Tripos can be made to supply the place of a deeper attention to the subject matter of Classical authors, as well as to their language, and generally to philology in its wider sense, I am of opinion that alterations in this direction should, and probably will, be made in the Cambridge Classical system. I do not mean to the exclusion or diminution of the present severe and exact study of the Greek and Latin languages as such, or of the present exercises of writing Greek and Latin prose and verse; but, *in addition to these*, and, as giving to this accurate discipline some worthier earnest of its intelligible end and reward.

I have now to express my regret to your Lordship and the Commissioners, that indisposition has delayed the conclusion of these papers much longer than I had expected, and to subscribe myself, with great respect,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS WORSLEY, M.A.,
Master of Downing College.

P.S. After the copious extract made from the Lord Chancellor's judgment with reference to the election of Fellows, it appears unnecessary to send the single copy I possess of that document. If the Commissioners think otherwise, I am still prepared to forward it.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Chester, and the Cambridge University Commission.

Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A.

From the Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College.

SIR, *Christ's College, Cambridge.*

I BEG to transmit to you the following answers to the paper of questions I received from Her Majesty's Commissioners dated the 15th May, 1851.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) A. H. WRATISLAW.

Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A.

The honorary classical examinations.

1. The various honorary classical examinations in the University may be divided into three classes, that for the Bell scholarships, which is confined to sons of clergymen, and is of a more elementary nature; those for other university scholarships and the Chancellor's medals; and thirdly for the classical tripos. Those for the university scholarships are supposed to embrace a greater range of subjects than that for the classical tripos, and to be calculated rather to educe a display of the accomplishments and elegances of classical literature, than the results of patient study and accumulation. Skill in verse composition is supposed to exercise a far greater influence upon them than upon the classical tripos. At all, however, the candidates are expected to be prepared to translate from English into Greek and Latin prose, into all kinds of Latin verse, and into Greek tragic, iambic, trochaic, and anapæstic verses. At some university scholarship examinations, a paper of general questions is given, but nothing but translation and composition is supposed to have much weight in the decision of the examiners. Original composition in Latin prose and verse, occurs also in university scholarship examinations, but not in that for the classical tripos. No knowledge of the subject matter of authors is required in any university examinations for classical honours, but a paper of historical questions has just been added to the requirements of the classical tripos. I should say, that the classical tripos was rather calculated to bring out the sound and accurate, the university scholarship the accomplished and elegant scholar.

Prizes.

2 (*a*). Two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, are given annually by the Chancellor of the University, to two commencing B. As., who, having obtained senior optimes at least, shew themselves the greatest proficients in classical learning. These prizes were established in 1751, by the Duke of Newcastle, and have since been continued by the succeeding Chancellors.

(*b*) The representatives in Parliament of the University give four annual prizes, of 15 guineas each, to two B. As., and two undergraduates, who compose the best dissertations in Latin prose. These prizes were established in 1753, and have since been continued.

(*c*) Sir William Browne, Knt., M.D., directed three gold medals, value five guineas each, to be given yearly to three undergraduates; the first, for the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho; the second, for the best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace; the third, for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams. These medals were first given in 1775.

(*d*) The Rev. Charles Burney, D.D., and the Rev. John Cleaver Bankes, M.A., only surviving trustees of a fund raised by the friends of the late Professor Porson, and appropriated to his use during his lifetime, did, by deed, bearing date November 27, 1816, transfer to the University the sum of 400*l.*, Navy 5 per cents, upon trust, that the interest should be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to such resident undergraduate as should make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse. This is called the Porson prize.

(*e*) The Marquess Camden gave, in 1841, and has since continued, a gold medal as a prize for the best exercise in Latin hexameter verse.

(*f*) The Craven scholarships were first assigned in 1649; they are now much increased in value and number. When first instituted they were two in number, and of the value of 25*l.* per annum; they are now five in number, of the value of 75*l.* per annum each.

(*g*) The Battie scholarship was first given in 1747. Its present value is between 30*l.* and 35*l.* per annum.

(*h*) The Davies scholarship, upon the same footing as the Craven scholarships, was first given in 1810. Its value is 30*l.* per annum.

(*i*) The Pitt scholarship was first given in 1814.

(*j*) The Porson scholarship is founded, but has not yet been adjudged. These are open to the whole University, without distinction of college or parentage.

(*k*) Bell's scholarships are confined to freshmen, sons of clergymen. They were first given in 1810.

(*l*) Browne's scholarship is open to the whole University, but the successful candidate must remove to St. Peter's College.

The Classical Tripos examination.

(*m*) Lastly, the examination for classical honours, called the classical tripos examination, first took place in 1824. It was then confined to such students as had obtained mathematical honours. The following complicated arrangement was adopted by the Senate October 31, 1849—

That the following persons only shall be admitted to examination.

1. Those who shall have obtained honours at the mathematical examination of the preceding January.

2. Those who, having been declared by the moderators and examiners for mathematical honours in the preceding January to have deserved to pass, according to the present standard, for an ordinary degree, so far as the mathematical part of the examination for such degree is concerned, shall have afterwards passed in the other subjects of that examination.

3. Those whose names shall have been placed, according to the present standard, in the first class in the examination for an ordinary degree in the preceding January.

4. Those persons entitled to noblemen's degrees, who shall have entered into their eighth term at least, having previously kept six terms, exclusive of the term in which they were admitted, and shall have passed the examination for an ordinary degree in the preceding January; provided, however, that not more than eight terms shall have passed in the case of any such person after his first term of residence.

In 1824 there appear 17 names in the list of classical honours.

Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, M.A.

In 1830	28
„ 1835	32
„ 1840	38
„ 1845	24
„ 1850	29

The papers of questions and passages are now submitted by each examiner to the judgment of his colleagues, and no answers are looked over by fewer than two examiners. Formerly the examiners were much more independent of each other.

Ex-officio Examiners.

3. I think that *ex officio* examiners, excepting classical professors and the public orator, should be removed from all connection with the university classical examinations. I should hope that classical professorships would be instituted in sufficient numbers to fill up the gaps thus caused. In that case, a board for the regulation of classical studies, similar to that already constituted for mathematical studies, would be very advantageous, otherwise, I think, prejudicial. I think that the difference in kind between university scholarship, and classical tripos examinations is advantageous, but it would also be advantageous to secure uniformity to each in its own kind.

Specification of books.

4. I think it would be advantageous to specify the books comprehended within the range of the classical tripos; beyond that, I should wish to see the students left to their own tastes and inclinations.

Chancellor's Medals.

5. I would respectfully recommend that the conditions of eligibility to the Chancellor's medals be made the same as those of the classical tripos, whatever the latter may be. That all students who pass the examination for the B. A. degree at the usual time, be admitted as candidates for the classical tripos, without distinction. That a complete uniformity of regulation be instituted as regards the Pitt, Craven, Battie, Davies, and Porson scholarships.

I think it would be advantageous, if a knowledge of certain fixed books were required, instead of verse composition in the classical tripos examination.

It would also be advantageous for classical literature, if a knowledge of modern languages, especially the German language, were encouraged in the University.

(Signed) A. H. WRATISLAW, M.A.
Fellow ond Tutor of Christ's College.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE FROM COLLEGES.

The following paper was addressed to the Heads of the several Colleges, with additional copies for the use of the other members of the Society:—

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing-street,
December 1850.

SIR

HER Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined List of Queries; and request the favour of such information in reply as you may be kindly disposed to communicate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. CHESTER.

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1. The Regulations of the Statutes by which your College is now governed, respecting the Head, the Fellows, the Scholars, of the Foundation; as to the mode of appointment; the qualifications for, or restrictions upon, Election; the conditions and duration of Tenure; the length of Residence required; the Duties or Services enjoined; the Powers given; and the Stipends, Emoluments, and Advantages assigned, in each case. The present practice, as to the same particulars.

2. The like information respecting the Fellowships and Scholarships of any Supplemental or Bye Foundation; or respecting any Exhibitions not incorporated, but connected, with the College.

3. The Regulations respecting the admission of Students over and above the Members of the Foundation; as prescribed by the Statutes; and as observed in practice.

4. The times at which Divine Service is performed in the College Chapel, and the Regulations respecting attendance at the same.

5. The course of Collegiate Instruction given to the Students; and its relation to the Public Examinations of the University.

The number of Fellows, or others, employed in giving the College Lectures.
The number of the College Examinations in the course of the year, and how conducted.
The rewards for proficiency.

6. The Regulations of discipline as to the attendance of the several Classes of Students at the College Lectures;

As to the attendance at the Dinner in the College Hall;
As to the hour of the evening at which the Students are required to be within the College or in their licensed Lodgings;
And as to their Expenses.

7. An Estimate of the *necessary* Expenses of a Nobleman, Fellow Commoner, Pensioner, and Sizar respectively, comprising College Tuition, Room Rent, Meals, Attendants; Fees and other like incidents, from the time of entrance to that of taking the first Degree.

8. The *actual* average expenses of persons in each of the same classes, so far as such expenses come under the knowledge of the College Tutors; with a statement whether any allowance for Private Tuition is included in this Estimate.

9. The provision made in your College for the maintenance or assistance of Poor Students.

10. The practicability of reducing the expenses of College residence, and of further restraining habits of extravagance and facilities of credit.

11. Is it your opinion that, from the change of times and circumstances, it would be expedient to remove any of the appropriations, limitations, or restrictions, now affecting the election to, or tenure of, Fellowships, or Scholarships, or Exhibitions in your College?

12. Have any Scholarships or Exhibitions become ineffective through default of Claimants?

13. In cases where Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions are of small amount, would in your opinion, be advantageous to consolidate two or more together; so as to afford a more substantial help towards maintenance, or a better reward for merit; provided such consolidation could be effected by competent authority.

The following paper was addressed to the several Colleges in their corporate character, with sufficient copies for the use of the members of the Society:—

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing-street, Nov. 5, 1851.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners respectfully request the attention of the

to the following inquiries relating to the Revenues of the College. They will be happy to receive the desired information either in the form of written answers, or from any Officer of the College deputed to attend the Commissioners for the purpose, as the Society may prefer.

The Commissioners beg to express an earnest hope that the information may be furnished at the earliest convenience of the Society, and, if possible, before the end of the present Term, in order that they may be enabled to prepare their Report with due deliberation, and in a proper form, within the limit of time fixed by the terms of the Commission.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

To
The _____
of _____ *Cambridge.*

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1. What is the amount of the gross yearly Income of your College derived from Estates in Land, on an average of the last seven years? What part of this consists in Rack Rents; in Reserved Rents under Beneficial Leases; in Fines for the Renewal of Leases; in Manorial Fines and Quit Rents; in rent-charges and in any other proceeds; as for instance, from the Cutting of Timber or the Working of Mines?

2. What is the amount of the gross yearly Income of your College derived from Houses, on an average of the last fourteen years? Specify, as in the former question, the several particulars of which this consists.

3. What is the amount of the gross yearly Income of your College derived from Tithe Rent-charges, not included in your answer to the first question?

4. What is the corresponding net amount of Income in each of the three foregoing questions? Specify the deductions which constitute the difference between the gross and net Income.

5. What is the yearly amount of the Income of your College derived from Funded Property or Exchequer Bills?

6. What is the yearly amount of the Income of your College derived from the Rent of Rooms in the College; from Fees and Charges paid by the Members of the College; or from any other source not specially included in the Answers to the foregoing Questions?

7. What is the total aggregate of gross and of net Income respectively, arising from all sources?

8. In what manner and to what purposes is the net Income distributed and applied?

Specify the yearly sum received by the Master, by the several Fellows, by the several Scholars on the Foundation; and state any inequality in the payments made to different Fellows or Scholars, and the reason of such inequality.

State the same particulars with respect to the Fellows or Scholars on any Supplemental or Bye Foundation; specifying, so far as the case admits, the particular sources out of which the sums paid to them are derived; and the present value of the Estates or Property constituting the Endowment.

Specify in the same way the several Exhibitions in your College; the Emoluments and Conditions attached to them by their respective Founders, and the Annual Value of the Estate or Property out of which they are payable.

In the case of supplemental or bye-foundations, whether of fellowships, scholarships, or exhibitions, state whether any, and if so, what part of the proceeds of the estates or funds with which they are endowed is paid to the general funds of the College. State also whether such reservation is made in virtue of the terms of their foundation, or of a general statute of the College, or of a custom of long standing. Are these estates administered by the general authorities of the College?

When the value of Estates has increased, have the several payments to all parties beneficially interested been increased proportionally in the distribution? If not, on what other principle has the distribution been made?

Is the Expense of the Table in the College Hall for the Fellows and of that for the Scholars defrayed out of the general Income of the College, or either wholly or in part by the individual Fellows and Scholars?

Is there any provision, and if so, to what extent, made in your College, either by the Statutes or otherwise, towards the maintenance of Students entered as Sizars or Sub-sizars?

Specify the average annual Expense of keeping up and repairing your Collegiate Buildings. Is there a special Building Fund? Specify the average annual Expense incurred by the repair of the Chancels of Churches, in cases in which the College is the Impropriator or Patron. State the amount annually given as prizes or rewards for the encouragement of learning in the College, and as donations or subscriptions to charities and schools. Specify the other particular purposes to which the Income of your College is applied.

9. Is there any system pursued in your College with the view of running out Beneficial Leases? Have any such Leases expired within recent years? Did the Master and Fellows receive any compensation for the loss of the Renewal Fine? If so; from what source, and to what extent? In renewing Leases, have there been any cases in which a diminution has been made in the Fine in order to obtain an increase of the Reserved Rent during the years added to the then remaining Term, and thus to improve prospectively the regular yearly Income of the College?

10. If your College possesses any fund for the purchase of advowsons or the augmentation of small livings in its patronage, describe its nature and amount and the manner in which it has been applied since the year 1800.

11. Has any considerable addition been made to your Collegiate Buildings in recent years, with the view of accommodating a larger number of Students? If so; in what manner were the Funds for this purpose raised? If wholly, or in part, by Loan, has the debt thus contracted been paid off entirely, or to what extent has it been liquidated?

12. Are there any Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, attached to your College, in the conditions or application of which you would think it advantageous to obtain alterations or modifications by competent authority with the view of giving greater effect to the intention of the Founders and rendering them more practically beneficial? If so, specify the cases; and the nature of the present inconvenience and the proposed remedy.

13. State particularly, whether in the case of any Exhibitions, limited to particular Schools or Localities, it would, in your opinion, be expedient, from the deficiency of fit Claimants, to extend the range of eligibility.

14. Are there any cases in which it appears to you that more effectual provision ought to be made for the maintenance of Scholars and Exhibitioners by means of a readjustment in the distribution of the Revenues of Property intended for this end?

The following paper was addressed to the Heads and Librarians of the several Colleges:—

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing Street;
SIR, *February* , 1851.

HER Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined List of Queries; and request the favour of such information in reply as you may be kindly disposed to communicate.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) W. H. BATESON,
Secretary.

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1. Is the Library of your College placed under the care of a Librarian? What are his duties, and authority, whether prescribed by the statutes of the College, the terms of the foundation of the Library, or by College orders? Is there any assistant Librarian, and during what hours does he attend?

2. Is there a printed or manuscript catalogue of your Library? Are the books arranged in classes? Is the room in which they are placed well ventilated, and sufficient for its purpose? Is any portion of it fire-proof? Upon what principle is the arrangement of the Library connected with the Catalogue, so as to admit of readily finding a book referred to?

3. What are the funds appropriated to the support of your Library, whether derived from special bequests, or other sources? What is the average annual sum expended in the purchase and binding of books?

4. What is the number of books and manuscripts in your Library? What special gifts or bequests of importance have at different times been made to it, and upon what conditions, if any? Does it contain many books or manuscripts of great rarity or value? To what departments of literature do the books chiefly belong? Is the Library well supplied with modern and other books connected with the usual subjects of academical instruction and study?

5. Upon what conditions is the Library accessible to different Members of the other Colleges? Are Members of other Colleges, or Strangers, allowed access to it for purposes of special reference or research?

Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College

Answers from the Rev. W. H. Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College.

Quest. 1. The regulations of the Statutes by which your College is now governed, respecting the Head, the Fellows, the Scholars of the Foundation, as to the mode of appointment, the qualifications for, or restrictions upon, election, the conditions and duration of tenure, the length of residence required, the duties or services enjoined, the powers given, and the stipends, emoluments, and advantages assigned in each case. The present practice as to the same particulars.

Statutes.

In the answers to this and the following question no formal distinction is made between the present practice and that required by the Statutes. It is understood throughout that the regulations of the Statutes as to the particulars mentioned are literally in force, unless the contrary is expressed or obviously implied.

Appointment of the Head.

The Bishop of Ely, who is Visitor of the College, appoints to the Mastership one of two Candidates presented to him by the Fellows. On the day after that on which a vacancy becomes known, the Senior Fellow summons the rest who are in residence. and declares the office of Master vacant. He then makes known the day of election, by means of a notice fixed for twelve days together on the door of the College Hall. He is not required to give further notice, either of the vacancy or of the day of election, to those Fellows who are absent. The election takes place in the College chapel, on the twelfth day after the declaration of the vacancy, at the conclusion of the Morning Service. The Fellows severally take an oath that they will nominate and present those persons whom they consider, in their consciences, best fitted for the office of Master, according to the tenor and meaning of a particular Statute of the College. This Statute describes the moral qualification of the Master, directs that he shall be either a Doctor or Bachelor of Divinity, and enjoins that in the election a preference shall be given to a Fellow, provided that any of the Fellows be qualified for the office. The Statute also directs that one of the persons nominated and presented to the Bishop shall be of the northern part of England, and the other of the southern, according to a division which is specified in the Statute. The Fellows have equal voices in the election. The votes are taken in scrutiny. Each Fellow votes for two Candidates, and if there be a majority for any two, those are nominated and presented to the Bishop of Ely, who selects one of them. If, at the first scrutiny, no two Candidates have a majority, a second and third scrutiny may be taken. If, after the third scrutiny, (which must take place within three days of the first) no two Candidates have a majority, the appointment of the Master is vested absolutely in the Bishop of Ely.

The Master elect is instituted by the Bishop, and is admitted by the Fellows in obedience to the Bishop's mandate, after being sworn to obey the Statutes. He continues in office for life.

There is no direct statutable obligation to residence.

Duties.

It is the office and duty of the Master, according to the Statutes, to exercise supervision over the College in all matters, both of a temporal and spiritual nature, and to the utmost of his power, to maintain the rights of the Society. The Statutes enjoin these duties chiefly in order that the other Members of the College may enjoy the advantage of leisure and quietness for the purpose of study. It is also the statutable duty of the Master, sometimes alone, and sometimes in conjunction with two of the Fellows who fill the offices of Senior and Junior Dean, to exercise discipline over the Members of the College, and to appoint and remove the servants. If any of the Fellows be guilty of serious misconduct, the Statutes enjoin that he be admonished twice by the Master in the presence of the rest of the Fellows, and if he do not amend, the Master is directed to report him to the Bishop of Ely, in order that he may be expelled. The admonitions are not required in case of very great offences against morality and in cases of violence, but the offender must, in such cases, be reported at once. The ejected Fellow has no right of appeal from the Bishop of Ely's sentence. In some minor offences, which are specified, it is the duty of the Master and Deans, or the Master alone, to admonish a Fellow, and, if found incorrigible, to report him to the Bishop of Ely, in order that he may be ejected. According to the present practice, when Students are the offenders, the Master, Deans, and Tutors severally exercise discipline in minor cases, but whenever the offence is of a grave character, the matter is heard and adjudged by the Master and Fellows at a College Meeting.

The Master summons meetings of the Fellows, and submits the arduous affairs of the College to their deliberation. The Statutes direct that the matter shall be decided by the *major* and *senior* part. The Master has the power of appointing one of the Fellows his *locum-tenens* during his absence from the College. The *locum-tenens* can perform any act which the Master himself can perform, with the exception that he cannot alienate (by lease or otherwise) any part of the College property. For this purpose the additional consent of the Master is necessary.

Stipend.

The Stipend of the Master is not fixed by the Statutes. The Statutes direct that the annual income of the College shall be divided equally amongst the Master and Fellows, so that when all the Fellowships are filled, he has a fifteenth part of the whole income. The only additional statutable allowance to the Master is an annual sum of forty shillings for the maintenance of a horse, with the right of pasturage in the College grove. The Statutes take for granted that there is a residence in the College for the Master, and Commons in the Hall, and they prescribe the sum of twenty shillings annually for livery. Since the Statutes were given, the Mastership has been increased by various private benefactions, especially through the munificence of Dr. Bernard Hale.

Election of Fellows.

The Foundation Fellows are elected by the Master and Fellows, and are instituted by

the Bishop of Ely after a year of probation. The Statutes require a Candidate to be a Bachelor of Arts complete. When an election is about to take place, the Master gives eight days notice at a Meeting to which all the resident Fellows are summoned. The eighth day afterwards is the day of election. The Master and Fellows elect, and each is bound by the oath of obedience to the College Statutes to select for the Fellowship an indigent person, who possesses moral and intellectual eminence. The Master ard Fellows severally vote for the Candidate whom they prefer, and the Candidate who has the greatest number of votes is elected. In case of disagreement the Master and Deans decide the question. The Fellow elect is sworn to his not possessing any income, pension, or corrody for life, of the annual value of five pounds. Also, that he will attend diligently to the lectures and disputations suitable to his degree. He also swears to some minor points of College regulations, and that he will be obedient to the Master *in omnibus licitis et honestis mandatis*. During his year of probation he has no voice in the affairs of the College, and he receives the commons and rooms only. At the end of the year, if there be no complaint against him, the Master and Fellows present a petition to the Bishop of Ely, to institute him to the Fellowship to which he has been elected, and the Bishop is required by the Statutes to institute him accordingly. The Master subsequently admits him in obedience to the Bishop's mandate, after administering to him an oath that he will obey the Statutes of the College. The Statutes enjoin that a fourth part of the Fellows shall be in holy orders. They do not contain any direction that a fellowship shall be vacated by marriage: according to present practice, however, a fellowship is immediately vacated by marriage. They prevent any one from retaining a Fellowship who has had peaceable possession of a living of which the annual value is five pounds, or a pension or corrody of the same amount, otherwise the fellowships are tenable for life. In practice the annual value of a living is taken from the annual value in the Valor Ecclesiasticus.

Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College.

Election of Fellows.

The Statutes enjoin residence during the Terms, unless leave of absence is obtained from the Master. Two of the Fellows may, with the leave of the Master and Fellows, devote themselves to the study of the Civil Law, and one to the study of Medicine. The majority are required to devote themselves to the study of the Liberal Arts, until they are allowed by the Master and Fellows to devote themselves to Theology. The remainder are directed by the Statutes to study Aristotle. No special duties or services are prescribed to the Fellows by the Statutes, unless they hold some of the offices, as that of Dean, Bursar, or Lecturer. Each Fellow has a separate voice in the election of a Master or Fellow, and in all matters which require the sanction of the Body Corporate. The stipend of a Fellow is not fixed by Statute. Like the Master, he enjoys an equal share of the annual income of the Master and Fellows. He has an allowance of twenty shillings per annum, for livery, and Commons in Hall, and rooms within the College. Two of the Fellows fill the offices of Senior and Junior Dean. Besides the duties already mentioned and hereafter described, as appertaining to their offices, the Deans are especially required by the Statutes to superintend and regulate the scholastic exercises of the various Members of the College, and to administer discipline in some minor matters. Together with the Master and three Senior Fellows, they are required to audit the accounts of the Senior Bursar, and they and the Master are the keepers of the common chest, in which are deposited the muniments of the College. At present the duties of the Dean chiefly consist in attending to the discipline of the College, in auditing the accounts, and in advising the Master on the appointment and removal of servants. The offices are annual.

Residence during Terms.

Stipends.

Duties.

Two of the Fellows fill the offices of senior and junior Bursar. It is the duty of the senior Bursar, according to the Statutes, to receive the income of all kinds, due to the Master and Fellows, and, with the consent of the Master and junior Bursar, to pay all outgoings. The junior Bursar holds his office chiefly for the purpose of learning the duties which are discharged by the senior Bursar, and with a view to his succeeding the senior Bursar at the end of a year, if found duly qualified. According to the present practice, the senior Bursar attends to the management of the property of the College, and receives and pays everything on account of the Master and Fellows. All matters, however, of an important nature respecting the College property, are deliberated upon at College Meetings. The office of junior Bursar is now only nominal. Both offices are annual.

The Bursars.

One of the Fellows fills the office of Prælector. According to the Statutes, his duties are, to give lectures in Dialectics and Physics. His stipend arises from an allowance of one shilling per quarter from each pensioner and sizar. In practice the Prælector presents candidates for their degrees, and attends at the performance of Acts in the public schools. His office is annual.

Prælector.

The Statutes referred to in the foregoing answers are exclusively those of the College, no notice being taken of the 50th Statute of the University Code of 12 Elizabeth. In what respects such Statute is binding upon the College or its members; or whether it be at all binding, appears doubtful.

Quest. 2. The like information respecting the Fellowships and Scholarships of any Supplemental or Bye Foundation; or respecting any Exhibitions not incorporated, but connected with the College.

There are no regulations in the Statutes respecting the Fellowships and Scholarships of the Bye Foundations. The Fellowships on the Perne, Parke, Ramsey, and Gisborne foundations, are regulated either by particular ordinances or by deeds. The Fellows have no voice in the affairs of the College, and they have no allowance from the Master and Fellows for commons in hall or rooms. They are under the general authority of the Statutes of the College. No duties or services are enjoined upon them.

Bye Foundations.

Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College.

Bye-Foundations.

Two Bye Fellowships were founded by Dr. Perne in 1589. The Candidates must be B. A. at least, and a preference is given to those who are of founder's kin, and then *cæteris paribus* to natives of Ely, Balsham, Somersham, Colne, Pidley and East Bilney, and then to natives of Norfolk. The Master and Fellows are the electors, and the form of election is the same with that for Fellows on the foundation. The Fellow elect is admitted at once, without passing a year of probation and without institution by the Bishop of Ely. The Fellowships are tenable for life. In practice these Fellowships are virtually open. No residence is required.

Fellowships.

Two Bye Fellowships were founded by Lady Mary Ramsey, in 1601. The foundation is subject to special ordinances. The appointment to the fellowships is vested absolutely in the Master, and must take place within six months of a vacancy, on pain of a small pecuniary forfeit. The Fellows must be chosen from the scholars on the Ramsey foundation, if, in the judgment of the Master, any of them be duly qualified. Each Fellow, on his appointment, takes an oath that he will enter holy orders within a year of the time of his admission. The Fellowships are tenable for life. No residence is required.

Four Fellowships were founded in 1637, by Thomas Parke, Esq. The election is alternately with the Master and Fellows and the heir male of Archbishop Sandys. The Fellows elect must be qualified by learning and morals for their new position. When the Master and Fellows elect, the form of proceeding is the same as in the election of the Fellows on the Perne foundation. They are required to elect a Scholar of the Parke foundation, if there be one qualified. The Fellowships are tenable for life, unless vacated as the Fellowships on the foundation are vacated.

Two Fellowships were founded in 1824, on a benefaction by the Rev. Francis Gisborne. The foundation is established by a deed. The election is with the Master and Fellows, and the form of proceeding is the same as in the case of the Perne Fellows. A candidate for a Gisborne Fellowship must have been a scholar on the Gisborne or some other foundation in the College. A Fellowship is vacated by marriage, or by the possession of a permanent annual income amounting to 250*l*. It is tenable for seven years only.

Scholarships.

There are sixty-eight Scholarships on 16 different foundations. The following is a list of them.

Six founded by Edward Lord North, in or about 1574.

One founded by Archbishop Whitgift.

One by Henry Wilshaw, B.D.

Five by Dr. Perne, in 1589.

Four by Lady Mary Ramsey, in 1601, with a preference to Students from Christ's Hospital. They are tenable until the scholars are of the standing for the degree of Master of Arts, and are intended for persons who expect to take holy orders.

One by Mr. Warren, in 1613.

Two by Mr. Blythe in 1620.

Two by Mr. Slade.

Two by Dr. Hawkins in 1631.

Two by Lady Frances Matthews in 1632.

Four by Thomas Parke, Esq., in 1637.

Two by Mr. Woodward, in 1661. These are tenable until the Scholars are of the standing of Bachelors of Arts.

An unlimited number by Dr. Bernard Hale, in 1662. There are now twenty-five. In the patronage of Lord Melbourne.

Five by Bishop Cosin, 1669.

One by Mr. Miller, 1683. Appropriated to a Scholar from Huntingdon Grammar School.

One by Mr. Worthington.

Four in 1824, on a benefaction from the Rev. Francis Gisborne. These Scholarships are only tenable until the possessors are of standing to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

All the Scholarships, except those on the Gisborne foundation, are paid in proportion to residence. Except in the cases specified in the foregoing statement, the Scholarships are tenable until the time for taking the degree of M.A.

Quest. 3. The regulations respecting the admission of Students over and above the members of the Foundation; as prescribed by the Statutes; and as observed in practice.

Admission of Students.

There are no regulations in the Statutes respecting the admission of Students over and above the members of the foundation. In practice Students are admitted by the Tutor, with the consent of the Master, on the recommendation of a Master of Arts, and on the payment of the caution money and the fee for Matriculation. There is no College examination upon admission.

Quest. 4. The times at which Divine Service is performed in the College chapel, and the regulations respecting attendance at the same.

College Chapel.

Service is performed daily in the College chapel, at the hours of 7¼ A.M., and 6 P.M., except during the long vacation, and during those periods in the Easter and Christmas vacations, when scarcely any persons are in residence. All the Students are expected to attend Divine Service twice on Sunday, and six times during the rest of the week. Absence from College chapel subjects the Student to admonition from one of the Deans, or to confinement within the walls of the College after certain hours in the evening. Frequent irregularities are regarded as serious breaches of discipline, and are noticed as such by the various College authorities. There are no penalties of a pecuniary nature for non-

attendance. I believe that the chief constraining influences to a regular attendance at chapel are of a moral kind, and that these influences operate to a great extent. The Students are advised to attend the celebration of the Holy Communion, but they are not compelled to do so by any of the penalties attached to breaches of discipline. In cases of non-attendance, their attention is called to the subject by the Master, Deans, or Tutor. *Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College.*

Quest. 5. The course of Collegiate instruction given to the Students; and its relation to the Public Examinations of the University.
The number of Fellows, or others, employed in giving the College lectures.
The number of the College Examinations in the course of the year, and how conducted.
The rewards for proficiency.

The following is the course of Collegiate instruction given to the Students. Course of collegiate instruction.

First Year.—In Mathematics:—Euclid, Books 1—6, and part of Book 11. Arithmetic and Algebra, with the exception of the Theory of Equations. Plane Trigonometry. In Classics:—A Greek Play. The Greek Testament. The Latin subject selected for the previous Examination. Also Paley's Evidences of Christianity, and the Old Testament History.

Second Year.—The Students are divided into those who are candidates for Honours, and those who are not. Those who are candidates for Mathematical Honours, attend to the following subjects:—Conic Sections and Algebraical Geometry. Differential and Integral Calculus. The Elementary parts of Differential Equations and Finite Differences. The Elementary parts of Geometry of Three Dimensions, Statics and the Elementary parts of Dynamics. Newton's Principia, Sections 1—3, also to the mathematical subjects enumerated for Students of the first year. Those who are candidates for Classical Honours attend lectures in Greek and Latin subjects selected by the Lecturer, and are employed in Classical composition. Those who are not candidates for either Mathematical or Classical Honours attend lectures in Algebra and the elementary part of Statics. All the Students are expected to attend to the subjects which are fixed for the previous Examination, namely, one Greek and one Latin subject. The Greek Testament. Paley's Evidences and the Old Testament History. Euclid, Arithmetic, and Algebra.

Third Year.—The candidates for Mathematical Honours attend to the following subjects:—Dynamics, Hydrostatics, and Hydrodynamics, Optics, Plane Astronomy, and also to the subjects enumerated for Students in the first and second years. The candidates for Classical Honours attend to the subjects appointed for those who are of the second year. Those who are not candidates either for Classical or Mathematical Honours, attend to the Greek and Latin subjects required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; The Greek Testament, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Ecclesiastical History, and the elementary parts of Statics and Hydrostatics.

All the subjects above mentioned are comprised in the scheme of the Public University Examinations. The Students in the second and fourth years are privately examined in the subjects of the University Examinations, with a view to a more complete preparation for them.

Three Foundation Fellows and one Bye-Fellow are employed in giving the College lectures.

There is one College Examination in the course of the year. It is conducted by means of printed papers, suitable to the Students of separate years and classes.

There is also a Sizarship Examination at the beginning of each Michaelmas Term.

The vacant Scholarships and prizes of books are given as rewards for proficiency.

There are no lectures in the Civil Law, and none in Medicine. The very few Students who proceed to degrees in those faculties, attend the Lectures of the public Professors, and pursue their studies privately. No lectures have yet been established in those parts of the Natural and Moral Sciences, which have recently become subjects of Examination in the Triposes of Natural and Moral Sciences.

Quest. 6. The regulations of discipline as to the attendance of the several classes of Students at the College lectures: as to the attendance at the dinner in the College hall; as to the hour of the evening at which the Students are required to be within the College or in their licensed lodgings; and as to their expenses.

All Students who are candidates for degrees in Arts are expected to attend the College lectures suitable to their class. Absence from lectures subjects the Student to admonition from the Tutor or Lecturer, to confinement within the walls of the College after certain hours of the night, or to the penalties attached to more serious offences. Discipline.

The attendance of Students in the College hall is marked. Absence renders a Student amenable to the penalties attached to absence from lectures. The College gates are closed at 10 P.M., and no Undergraduate is allowed to go out after that time. Students entering at late hours are considered guilty of a serious breach of discipline. A record is kept of all persons entering after 10 P.M.

The regulations of the University require notice to be sent to the Tutor of all bills incurred beyond 5*l*. The College Tutor does not admit bills from the cook and butler beyond a certain amount. The chief expenses of the Students are under the constant supervision of the College Tutors, and of the parents through them, and are in this manner more effectually controuled than by any special Regulations on the subject.

Quest. 7. An estimate of the necessary expenses of a Nobleman, Fellow-Commoner, Pensioner, and Sizar respectively: comprising College tuition, room-rent, meals, attendants, fees, and other like incidents, from the time of entrance to that of taking the first Degree.

In the following statement of expenses, the Student is supposed to be admitted in the Michaelmas quarter (say 1848) before the end of the Easter Term, to reside twenty-two Expenses.

Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College.

Expenses.

weeks during each academical year, and four weeks besides, at and about the period of the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (say January, 1851). It includes all the necessary expenses from the time of admission to the time of taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, for College tuition, room-rent, meals, attendance, laundress, coals, furniture, academical dress, fees and payments to the College.

	Fellow Commoner.			Pensioner.			Sizar.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
College Expenses .	324	5	0	187	7	10	75	14	3
University Fees. .	19	0	6	13	10	6	9	5	6
Total . . .	£343	5	6	200	18	4	84	19	9

Quest. 8. The actual average expenses of persons in each of the same classes, so far as such expenses come under the knowledge of the College Tutors; with a statement whether any allowance for private tuition is included in this estimate.

The following statement of the *actual* expenses of Fellow-Commoners, Pensioners and Sizars for the whole period of their undergraduateship, includes not only College tuition, room-rent, meals, attendance, laundress, coals, furniture, academical dress, fees and payments to the College, but also all such accounts of tradesmen and others, for personal and general expenses, as the Students have paid through the Tutor. It does not, however, include any allowance for private tuition. In some of the cases the Students have paid only a limited number of their accounts through the Tutor, in others, almost all; and nevertheless in some of the latter cases, owing to the economical habits and good management of the Students, the totals of the expenses are among the smallest. In cases of the last mentioned description, some of the Students have been among those most remarkable for uniform propriety of conduct and demeanor, and most generally respected. The regulations of the Tutor admitted the bills of bookseller, butler, chinaman, cook, grocer, hosier, milkman, porter, shoemaker, surgeon, tailor, and upholsterer. The cases specified below have been taken from a Tutor's books as fair specimens of actual expenditure.

No.	Fellow Commoners.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	261	0	9			
2	206	11	6			
3	243	8	5			
4	474	14	7			
				4) 1185	15	3
Actual Average College Expenses				296	8	10
Add University Fees				19	0	6
Actual Expenses of a Fellow Commoner from the time of entrance to that of taking the degree of B.A. . .				£315	9	4

In the above statement the charges for rooms and attendance are not included, except in the case specified as No. 4. This remark will partially explain why the *actual* average expense appears to be smaller than the sum stated as the *necessary* expense in the answe to Question 7.

No.	Pensioners.			No.	Pensioners.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1	274	14	3	13	427	14	9
2	379	11	2	14	293	16	6
3	330	10	1	15	230	12	11
4	396	14	3	16	271	12	3
5	325	14	0	17	428	16	0
6	374	0	1	18	387	12	3
7	383	8	5	19	410	19	8
8	368	2	8	20	302	10	7
9	325	9	10	21	263	15	10
10	396	3	7	22	238	8	0
11	327	2	2	23	302	10	8
12	379	2	3	24	266	10	6
				24) 8,083	12	8	
Actual Average College Expenses				336	16	4	
Add University Fees				13	10	6	
Actual Expenses of a Pensioner from the time of entrance to that of taking the degree of B.A.				£350	6	10	

Expenses.

No.	Sizars. £.	s.	d.
1	160	15	7
2	196	4	8
3	188	2	7
	3) 545	2	10
Actual Average College Expenses	181	14	3
Add University Fees	9	5	6
Actual Expenses of a Sizar from the time of entrance to that of taking the degree of B.A.	£190	19	9

In the above statement, both with regard to Pensioners and Sizars, no reduction is made in any of the cases on account of Scholarships or Exhibitions. These deductions, in some instances, were so considerable as to bear a very large proportion to the whole amount of the expenses incurred, in others, indeed, almost to exceed them.

Quest. 9. The provision made in your College for the maintenance or assistance of poor Students.

Poor Students

The Scholarships and Exhibitions above mentioned are the chief provision for the maintenance and assistance of poor Students. The Sizars have their commons in hall free, and one of them fills the office of Chapel clerk. The rents of some of the College rooms are kept low with a view to diminishing the charges upon the poor Students. Some of them are 6*l.* per annum, others are 8*l.* and others 10*l.*

Quest. 10. The practicability of reducing the expenses of College residence, and of further restraining habits of extravagance and facilities of credit.

Reduction of expenses and restraint on extravagance.

I believe that the necessary expenses of College Residence cannot be materially diminished. The ordinary charges may, by vigilance and care on the part of particular officers, be kept low; and some charges may, from time to time, be removed by the interference of the College: but I do not think that the whole can be greatly reduced. If, by diminishing them, a provision were made for Students, unsuitable to persons belonging to the middle classes of society, the Students would cease to be satisfied, and would resort to other and more expensive methods of obtaining what they wanted. Habits of extravagance are partially prevented through the controul of the College Tutors, and by moral influences of various kinds. They are also checked by some of the laws of the University, and by some College regulations. I cannot suggest any general remedy for the evil. I believe, however, that shameful extravagance is of comparatively rare occurrence, and that even a taste for expensive luxuries has much diminished of late years. Imprudent and expensive habits are now limited to a much smaller class than formerly, and a considerate and economical mode of living is more generally prevalent.

Quest. 11. Is it your opinion that, from the change of time and circumstances, it would be expedient to remove any of the appropriations, limitations, or restrictions, now affecting the election to, or tenure of, Fellowships, or Scholarships, or Exhibitions in your College?

Removal of restrictions on Fellowships, &c.

There are not many appropriations or restrictions affecting the election to, or tenure of, Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, in this College. The principal one with regard to the Fellowships is that which prevents the election of any one into a Foundation Fellowship, who is of sufficient standing to take the degree of Master of Arts. Of the expediency of removing this limitation different views exist, and I am not myself prepared to express a positive opinion on the subject. A restriction formerly existed which was found to act prejudicially upon elections to Fellowships; this required that no more than seven of the Foundation Fellows should be of the Northern Division of England, and no more than seven of the Southern; it further prevented more than two persons of any one county, except Middlesex and Cambridge, from being Fellows at the same time. Upon petition from the Visitor and College this restriction was partially removed by Letters Patent about the year 1839, and was entirely abrogated shortly afterwards.

The principal limitations which exist with regard to any of the Bye Fellowships and Scholarships are not such as have been materially affected by the change of time and circumstances.

Quest. 12. Have any Scholarships or Exhibitions become ineffective through default of claimants?

Scholarships or Exhibitions ineffective.

Provision is made in the Statutes for eight poor scholars. These scholars were required to perform menial services, and had a precarious allowance of Commons in Hall, and a contribution from the alms of the other Members of the College, at the discretion of the Almoner. For a longer period than can be traced these scholars have had only a nominal existence. The Sizars, from receiving the allowance of Commons, appear to be their representatives. The menial services are abolished.

No Scholarships or Exhibitions have become ineffective through default of claimants.

Quest. 13. In cases where Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions are of small amount, would it, in your opinion, be advantageous to consolidate two or more together, so as to afford a more substantial help towards maintenance, or a better reward for merit; provided such consolidation could be effected by competent authority?

Consolidation of Fellowships, &c.

I am not of opinion that it would be advantageous to consolidate any of the Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions. The Parke and Gisborne Fellowships are of sufficient

Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College.

value to be considerable rewards of merit. They are usually held by candidates who fail in obtaining Foundation Fellowships. The other Fellowships are chiefly honorary, and would not be advantageously diminished in number, for they could not be made of sufficient value by such a process to be worthy of much greater consideration than at present. With regard to Scholarships, the College has been in the habit of allowing the same Student to hold Scholarships on various foundations, though not more than one on the same foundation. Deserving and distinguished Students have thus obtained as great an amount of pecuniary reward as they would be fairly entitled to in any re-adjustment of the Scholarships. The same observations apply to the Exhibitions.

In returning the foregoing answers to the questions which Her Majesty's Commissioners have been pleased to put to me, I am desirous of being allowed to state that the College is not responsible for the accuracy of any of the information contained in them, or for any of the opinions expressed. The information and opinions are respectfully submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners in my own name only; and the answers are given to the best of my knowledge and judgment.

St. Peter's College, 16*th December*, 1851. (Signed) H. W. COOKSON, *Master.*

The Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College.

Answers from the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College.

St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Dec. 20*th*, 1851.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to transmit to you, in the name of the College, the annexed answers to certain questions forwarded by you to the Master and Fellows under date of the 5th November last, upon which you requested them to furnish you with information. The answers have been prepared with as much care and at as early a period as the occupations of the term would allow.

I have the honour to remain,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,

Her Majesty's Commissioners, Cambridge University Commission. (Signed) H. W. COOKSON, *Master.*

Average gross yearly Income of the College.

1. The amount of the gross yearly income of the College derived from estates in land on an average of the last seven years, is about 3795*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; which amount consists of the following particulars:—

	£.	s.	d.
Rack rents	2879	17	9
Reserved rents under beneficial leases	279	12	7½
Fines for the renewal of leases	448	1	2
Manorial fines and quit rents	37	15	8½
Rent charges	132	13	4
Wood sold	17	10	11
	£3795	11	6

The quit rents mentioned in the above particulars include not only those of land, but also those of houses; and in those cases in which houses and farms are let or charged together, no separation of the lands from the houses has been made in any part of the above statement, which, therefore, in such cases, includes the income arising from both.

2. The amount of the gross yearly income of the College derived from houses, on an average of the last fourteen years, is about 730*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; which amonnt consists of the following particulars:—

	£.	s.	d.
Rack rents	127	6	5
Reserved rents under beneficial leases	134	15	2
Fines for the renewal of leases	455	5	2
Manorial fines	13	1	1
	£730	7	10

3. The amount of the gross yearly income of the College derived from tithe rent-charges, so far as such property is not included in our answer to the first question, is 4*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, or thereabout.

Net Income.

4. The gross amount of the several particulars of income mentioned in the three foregoing answers, is about 4530*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* The corresponding net amount of income is about 3931*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

Deductions.

The deductions which constitute the difference between the gross and net income, consist of land tax, insurance, repairs, restoration of farm-buildings, quit rents, allowances for drainage and fencing, enclosure and commutation expenses, abatements of rent, several fixed charges or customary payments and donations not made to members of the College, and some other expenses of a similar character.

The chief portion of these deductions has reference to property mentioned in the answer to the first question.

The Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College.

5. The yearly amount of the income of the College derived from funded property is about 851*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The College does not possess any Exchequer Bills.

6. The gross yearly amount of the income of the College, derived from the rent of rooms in the College, on an average of the last seven years, is about 794*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The corresponding net amount is about 507*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* The deductions which constitute the difference consist of insurance, repairs, and several fixed customary payments and donations not made to members of the College.

Fees.

The yearly income arising from fees and charges paid by members of the College is about 54*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

The yearly amount arising from other sources not specially included in the foregoing answers is about 92*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*

Total aggregate of gross and net Income.

7. The total aggregate of gross income is about 7317*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*; that of net income about 5923*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

This statement includes not only the income of the Foundation estates and property; but also the income arising from benefactions, and from the estates and property of all supplemental or bye-foundations; and that arising from or belonging to the Domus fund, and the chapel, library, lecture-room, graduates' composition, building, and advowson funds.

Application of the net Income.

8. The net income of the College, as before estimated, is applied to the payment of all such expenses connected with the administration and management of the several estates as are not comprised in the before mentioned deductions; and also of the income-tax; the stipends of the scholars and bye-fellows; pensions, subscriptions, and allowances; the stipends and bills of servants and tradesmen employed on behalf of the College; the Fellows' dinner in hall; the expenses connected with the management of the College; the cost of maintaining the chapel service, of obtaining books and other articles for the library, and of supplying the lecture-room; the quarterly detriments of graduate compounders; the temporary incumbrances on the respective estates; the dividends of the Master and Foundation Fellows; and other small miscellaneous expenses; and the unapplied surplus (if any) falls into various funds, such as the Domus, chapel, library, lecture-room, graduates' composition, building, advowson, and repair funds, and also a trust fund for extending the benefits of a particular foundation. The aggregate net income is not applied indiscriminately in providing for all these purposes, but in various distinct portions, severally answering their respective purposes.

Income of the Master,

The following is a statement of the particular sum received by the Master in each of the seven years ending at Michaelmas last (1851), out of the net income before estimated. This statement does not include the income arising from a living attached to his office by an Act of Parliament or the proceeds of certain property, which has been bequeathed by various benefactors, and of which, in practice, he has the exclusive management.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1851 . . .	419	11	5
1850 . . .	471	3	2
1849 . . .	536	9	11
1848 . . .	416	10	2
1847 . . .	451	10	0
1846 . . .	361	10	10
1845 . . .	356	9	6½
7)	3,013	5	0½
Average . .	430	9	3

and Fellows.

The following is a statement of the sum received by a Foundation Fellow, in each of the seven years before mentioned.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1851 . . .	252	6	11
1850 . . .	304	1	2
1849 . . .	368	5	4
1848 . . .	245	4	6
1847 . . .	260	15	4
1846 . . .	189	0	7
1845 . . .	186	9	6
7)	1,806	3	4
Average . .	258	0	5

In these two statements income-tax is supposed to be deducted. Each of the eight Senior Foundation Fellows received a small additional sum, varying in their respective cases, from 2*l.* to 7*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; or, if income-tax be deducted, from 1*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* to 6*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* In the statement of a Fellow's income, the rent of his rooms has been included.

There are no Foundation Scholars.

The Bye-Fellows.

The Bye-Fellows on the Parke, Ramsey, and Perne Foundations receive the following weekly sums, subject to deductions for non-residence exceeding three months in the year

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Parke . . .	1	14	0
Ramsey . . .	0	5	1½
Perne . . .	0	4	7½

The Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College.

The Bye-Fellows on the Gisborne Foundation, established in 1824, receive each of them the sum of 70*l.* per annum, and are not subject to deductions for non-residence. Their Fellowships are not actually of that value, but the College has hitherto raised them annually to the standard above mentioned, out of the funds which would be otherwise wholly appropriated to the Master and Fellows.

Weekly sums paid to Scholars.

The Scholars on the several Bye-Foundations receive respectively sums varying from one shilling to five shillings and three half-pence per week, subject to deductions for non-residence; but the Scholars on the Gisborne Foundation receive 30*l.* per annum. Several Scholarships on different Foundations may be obtained by the same person.

The deductions for non-residence are paid to the Domus Fund. Some of the stipends on Supplemental or Bye-Foundations arise from estates which are administered by the general authorities of the College; others are charged upon property belonging to various individuals and public bodies. Almost all the Scholarships are fixed in yearly value by the terms of their respective Foundations.

The several Fellowships on two of the Bye-Foundations are also fixed in yearly value; those on the other two are not so fixed. A considerable increase has taken place, in modern times, in the annual rental of the estates belonging to one of the two latter Foundations; and a proportionate increase has accordingly been made in the yearly stipends of the Bye-Fellowships attached to it. No increase has taken place in the income produced by the other Foundations.

Exhibitions.

There are two Exhibitions at this College; one from the Company of Clothworkers in value about 25*l.* per annum, the other from the Company of Ironmongers, in value about 2*l.* 15*s.* per annum. The proceeds of the former are received by the Tutor, and distributed by him among deserving Scholars; those of the latter are paid by the Company to the Exhibitioner himself.

Expense of table in the College Hall, for Fellows,

The expense of the table in the College Hall for the Foundation Fellows is paid out of the income of the College. Bye-Fellows and other Members of the College admitted to the Fellows' table pay weekly sums on account of their portion of the expense. The expenses are on a limited scale, and there is no allowance for wine.

for Scholars,

The expense of the table in the College Hall for the scholars is paid by the scholars themselves; the amount of their Scholarships being paid to them quarterly through the Tutor.

Sizars.

There are four Sizars, to whom the following privileges are allowed. Each Sizar is permitted to dine with the other Undergraduates in Hall free from expense (except in the long vacation), and an opportunity is afforded to him of occupying low-rented rooms in College. One Sizarship is usually filled up every year; and, according to present practice, it is contended for by Freshmen only. One of the Sizars holds the office of Chapel Clerk, the emolument of which is variable, but generally about 20*l.* per annum. There are no Subsizars.

Expense of Repairs.

The average annual expense of keeping up and repairing the Collegiate buildings is about 251*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* There is a special Building Fund, which seems to be reserved for extraordinary repairs, but may perhaps be applicable also to those of an ordinary kind. The average annual expense incurred by the repair of chancels of churches, in cases in which the College is the impropriator or patron, is about 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Prizes.

The amount annually given as prizes or rewards for the encouragement of learning is about twenty guineas, but special rewards are sometimes given in addition to these.

Charities.

On an average of the last seven years, the prizes amount to 23*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum; account being taken of a special prize given in one of those years. The amount annually given as donations or subscriptions to charities and schools is at present 79*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; this amount includes only the ordinary donations or subscriptions; other donations are occasionally made.

The remainder of this question has been already answered in the foregoing statement.

Beneficial Leases.

9. No particular system is pursued in the College with the view of running out beneficial leases. It is usual on the expiration of the first accustomed interval to set a fine for the renewal; and if it be not accepted by the tenant the inclination is to run out the lease. Two beneficial leases have expired during the last fourteen years. The Master and Fellows did not on either of those occasions receive any compensation for the loss of the renewal fine. It is the practice to forego a fine altogether when the terms of renewal are not accepted by a tenant; and during the above mentioned period many fines have been so foregone. There are two or three leases in which the rent was so reserved as to increase prospectively; and such increase of rent would of course have its effect in diminishing the fines; but it has not been the practice of the Master and Fellows to stipulate, on the renewal of a beneficial lease, for an increase of the reserved rent. It is thought that the system of increasing the reserved rent would not, in this neighbourhood, be favourable to the leasing of property for building purposes.

Purchase of advowsons.

10. The College possesses a small fund for the purchase of advowsons; which may perhaps be also applicable to the augmentation of small livings in its patronage. It arose from a bequest of 100*l.*, which has been increased, since the year 1838, by three private benefactions from Members of the College. The fund so produced, together with the interest arising from it, is now represented by the sum of 499*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, 3 per cent. consols, and 33*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* in cash. No purchases have yet been made.

Addition made to College Buildings.

11. A considerable addition was made to the Collegiate buildings in or about the year 1827, with a view of accommodating a larger number of Students. This addition consisted of the Gisborne Court, the funds for which were wholly derived from a benefaction made to the Master and Fellows, by the Rev. Francis Gisborne, a few years previously.

12. We are desirous of giving effect to the intentions of the Founders of Fellowships,

Scholarships, and Exhibitions, and of rendering the foundations in the highest degree beneficial. It has been, and will be, our aim to act in accordance with this desire; and any inconveniences which may from time to time occur to us will always receive our most attentive consideration. *The Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College.*

13. and 14. We are not of opinion that a change of the kind suggested is at all desirable with regard to any of the Scholarships at this College. In the case of those Scholarships, in the elections to which fit claimants from particular schools or localities have a preference, it is the practice to assign them, if there be no such claimants, to other deserving candidates.

St. Peter's College, 20th December, 1851. (Signed) H. W. COOKSON, *Master.*

St. Peter's College Library.

St. Peter's College, Cambridge, March 25th, 1851.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to forward my answers to questions which you have sent to me as Librarian of this College, and upon which you have been pleased to request me to furnish such information as I may be disposed to communicate. The replies are numbered according to the questions. *Rev. J. Cocker, M.A.*

1. Subject to regulations made from time to time by the Master and Fellows, the Library of this College is placed under the care of a Librarian, who is chosen annually from among the Fellows. He directs his attention to the arrangement, condition, and preservation of the books in the Library; makes out from time to time, for the approval of the Master and Senior Bursar or of a College Meeting, lists of the books which he desires to add to the collection; orders the books when approved, and afterwards classes and catalogues them; furnishes each person who makes default in returning books to the Library, within the time fixed by the College regulations, with a statement of the fines due from him, and delivers a statement to the Bursar, with a view to their recovery; makes application for the books not returned; and in other respects, directs his attention, generally, to matters connected with the good order and the management of the Library. There is no assistant Librarian. Appointment and Duties of the Librarian.

2. There is a manuscript Catalogue of the Library. The books are not, to any great extent, arranged in classes according to subjects; but they are partly so arranged; and all of them are placed in classes or compartments to which the Catalogue is adapted. The room in which the books are placed is well ventilated, and appears to me sufficient for the purpose. It is not fireproof. The bookcases are so arranged as to divide the Library into compartments; each compartment is distinguished by a letter; the shelves in each compartment are distinguished, respectively, by figures; and the books in each shelf are numbered consecutively; so that, in general, a book is very readily found by means of the Catalogue. Manuscript Catalogue. Arrangement of Books.

3. The funds now applied to the support of the Library, are a chamber-rent of 6*l.*; the Library fines, the interest arising from a sum of 461*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* 3 per cent reduced annuities, a fee of 2*l.* each from newly elected Fellows and Bye-Fellows; and certain small quarterly payments, differing in amount, which are charged by the College to the Master, Fellows, resident Bye-Fellows, and Students: all of which funds have produced, on an average of the four years ending at Michaelmas last (1850), the yearly income of about 72*l.* The sum expended annually in the purchase and binding of books, on an average of the same four years, has been between 64*l.* and 65*l.*, which has been defrayed, together with some other payments on account of the Library, out of the above mentioned income. The Librarian has at present a yearly stipend of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which is derived from another source. The insurance of the books and the repair of the substantial fabric of the Library building are usually provided for by the College out of their general funds. Funds applied to the support of the Library. Librarian's Stipend.

4. There are nearly 6000 books and manuscripts in the Library. The sum of 300*l.* was left by Dr. Thomas Richardson about the year 1733, the interest being directed to be applied to the purchase of Greek and Latin books for the College Library. It is now represented by the sum of 389*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, 3 per cent reduced annuities, part of the above mentioned sum of 461*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* like annuities. Some other pecuniary benefactions, and considerable donations of books, have also been made at various times by persons connected with the College. The Library contains some rare and valuable books and manuscripts; but I should hardly say that it contains many books or manuscripts of great rarity or value. The books chiefly belong to the Department of Divinity. There is a fair collection of classical books, and an extensive collection of works of Divinity; but, upon the whole, the Library has been deficient in its collection of modern and other books connected with the usual subjects of Academical instruction and study. Attempts have been made for some years past, and continue to be made to supply the deficiency. Number of Books and MSS. in the Library. Benefactions.

5. The Master and the Fellows have the privilege of entering the Library and taking out books. The College allows the same privilege to its resident graduates, of the degree of M.B., B.C.L., M.A., or higher degree, whose names are on the College boards. No other persons are allowed to take out books, or (except the Library-keeper) to enter the Library or remain there unless accompanied by the Master or one of the Foundation Fellows. The Students can in general obtain books from the Library, through the Master or some Foundation Fellow, who in that case will be responsible for their due return. Members of other Colleges and strangers are allowed by the College to enter the Library Privilege of entering the Library and borrowing Books. Admission of Strangers.

Rev. J. Cocker, M.A.

for purposes of special reference or research, if accompanied as above mentioned. For a more unrestricted access by them, it would be necessary to make a special application to the Master and Fellows, and obtain their permission. A printed copy of some regulations adopted by the College with respect to their Library is annexed to this paper.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,

Her Majesty's Commissioners,
Cambridge University Commission.

(Signed) JOHN COCKER,
Librarian of St, Peter's College.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

Regulations respecting the Library.

Regulations respecting the Library.

1. THAT the Master or any Fellow have the privilege of entering the Library and taking out books.

2. That any resident graduate of the College, of the degree of M.B., B.C.L., M.A., or higher degree, have the same privilege, provided his name be on the College Boards.

3. That no other person be allowed to take out books upon any account whatever: or (except the Library-Keeper) to enter the Library or remain there unless accompanied by the Master or one of the Foundation Fellows.

4. That no books be sent to or from the Library through any other person than the Library-Keeper.

5. That no one take any book out of the Library without first entering the title and class of it in a book to be kept for that purpose, and specifying the year and day of the month: on pain of forfeiting three guineas, or double the value of the book.

6. That all books be returned to the Library on or before the last day of Michaelmas Term, and on or before the division of Easter Term in each year, and written notice of the return, with the date of it, placed upon the Librarian's file: the penalty in default of such return to be 2*s.* for every folio or quarto, and 1*s.* for every book of less size: the penalty to be repeated every month until the book be returned, or another of the same edition and equal value placed in its room.

7. That the Librarian, on the day after that appointed for the return of the books, furnish each defaulter with an account of the fines due from him, and also deliver a statement of the same to the Bursar, in order that they may be recovered and carried to the credit of the Library account.

8. That no MS. belonging to the Lock-up classes be taken out of the Library without a College order.

9. That no other MS. be taken out except by the Master and Foundation Fellows, and then only in the presence of two of them, who shall give a written acknowledgment to the Librarian, the penalty in default thereof to be the same as is specified under Rule 6, to be paid by both the subscribing parties.

10. That when any book is added to the Library, it be properly classed and entered in the Catalogue by the Librarian.

11. That a key of the Library be furnished to the Master and each of the resident Foundation Fellows; and also one to the Library-Keeper, for the use of those who have the privilege of admission; and that in case of a Fellow going out of residence, the key in his possession be deposited with the Master.

12. That the College porter be at present the Library Keeper.

*** The above regulations were adopted December 22nd, 1842.

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College.

Answers from the Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College.

Election of the Master.

1. The Election of the Master rests entirely with the Fellows. When a vacancy occurs, the Senior Fellow summons the rest, and on the fifth or sixth day after the major part have assembled in the University they proceed to vote. The votes are taken in Scrutiny, and the number of Scrutinies is unlimited. If the major part of the Fellows agree in any one, the Election is complete; but if they cannot agree before the third day, the Election devolves on the five Senior Fellows, according to seniority of standing in the College, a Bachelor of Divinity in this particular matter ranking before a Master of Arts, though his senior. The Fellows are required, under obligation of the oath, which they severally took when elected Fellows, of fidelity to the College and obedience to its Statutes, to elect that

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College.

person whom they deem best qualified and most inclined to promote the study of Sacred Literature, and to forward the business of the College; provided that he be in Priest's Orders and of the degree of Master of Arts at least. If there is any one of the Fellows fit for the office, they are to prefer him, but if there is not, they may elect any one else under the same conditions.

Duties.

The Master elect is immediately sworn to discharge his office faithfully, and, as far as in him lies, to keep the Statutes inviolate and in force; and he is to continue in his office so long as he conducts himself properly in it.

He may not be absent from the College more than a month at a time in full term, except for sufficient cause, on pain of forfeiting his office.

The particular management of the Estates and Property of the College and the appointment of servants is entrusted to the Master and two of the Fellows holding the offices of Treasurer and Bursar; but they have to render to the whole Community an account of their receipts and expenses.

The general government of the College is vested in the Master and Fellows; yet so that the consent of the Master and the major part of the Fellows is sufficient for any corporate act. They have power also, except as to the statutes which respect the elections of Fellows, occasionally to allow an individual Fellow dispensation from the observance of a statute. The Master has a general authority in regard to discipline and punishment; but all grave charges are heard and determined by the whole Community. Those who hold offices in the College are especially enjoined to attend to the Master's directions in matters relating to their respective departments. Moreover, in the case of any Fellow being convicted of grave misconduct, the Master with the concurrence of two Fellows, whom the Fellows themselves are to select, has authority to inflict any punishment on the delinquent, even to expulsion from the College. This power is visitatorial, no appeal from the sentence being allowed.

The Master is, as it were, the Ordinary of the Chapel. He has the power of appointing one of the Fellows to be President of the College, or his *locum tenens*.

Stipend.

The Statutes do not assign him any certain stipend, emolument or advantage, though they assume that he has a Dwelling within the College, an allowance for Commons during residence and a Stipend. They direct that, after all just claims upon the Revenues of the College have been satisfied, and a fair portion set aside for repairing and sustaining the buildings, the surplus shall be appropriated at the discretion of the Master and Fellows to their stipends and maintenance, or to any other lawful purpose which may be considered to be for the advantage of the College; yet so that the Master, beside his stipend, shall receive the double of a Fellow's share.

Election of Fellows.

The Election of Fellows rests entirely with the Master and Fellows; and the mode of proceeding is as follows. The Fellows alone nominate. If after three or four nominations it appears on scrutiny that any person has been nominated by at least half of those who have nominated, the Master may propose him for election, but not else. The whole Community then vote. If the person so proposed fails of obtaining the votes of the major part of the whole Community and among them the votes of the Master and two of the eight senior Fellows, he is not elected, and the nominations begin afresh. But if he does obtain such votes, the Master forthwith pronounces him to be elected.

The Fellows are required, under obligation of the oath, which they severally took, when elected Fellows, of fidelity to the College and obedience to its Statutes, to nominate that person whom they firmly believe to be the most orderly, the best proficient in his studies, who is legitimate and unmarried, and has not been expelled from any College; provided that he has been admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It matters not of what nation or kingdom he may be; and a native of France, if a member either of the University of Cambridge or Oxford, is specially recommended. Moreover, the election may be made indifferently from the Students of either University.

Restrictions on Fellowships.

The Fellow elect is immediately sworn that he has not a life interest in revenues of any kind, the annual value of which in all exceeds twice the annual value of a Fellowship in the College. He is also sworn to resign his Fellowship after he has been by right of inheritance, or by virtue of any will or gift, a whole year in quiet possession of annual revenues of more than twice the annual value of a Fellowship. But if he has been presented by the College to one of their own Benefices, however small in value, he must resign his Fellowship within a year of his induction to that Benefice, unless, when presented to it, he obtained leave from the College to hold his Fellowship together with the Benefice. His Fellowship becomes void on his marriage. He must proceed to the Degree of Master of Arts at the regular time. He is further sworn to maintain fidelity to the College, and to observe its Statutes. He also makes profession of his resolution to keep the Christian Faith and rule of life.

If the number of Fellows exceeds twelve, six of them must be in Holy orders; if less than twelve, four must be in Holy orders; and when there is not the proper number, the Senior Lay Fellow must either take Holy orders or resign his Fellowship within a year, unless some Junior Fellow chooses to take Holy orders.

A Fellow may not be absent from the College more than fifteen days in all jointly or separately in full term, or out of term above one month, without the Master's leave, on pain of forfeiting his Fellowship; but provision is made against unreasonable refusal of such leave.

Duties.

No special duties or services are enjoined upon the Fellows distinct from those which pertain to the several offices which they may happen to fill in the College, as of the Dean who has the care of the Chapel and control over the Students, so far as respects their attendance there; the Chaplain who, alternately with the Dean, reads the Morning and

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College.

Evening Service in the Chapel; the Lecturer who attends to the business relating to Degrees; the Treasurer who attends to the management of the Property of the College; and the Bursar, who superintends the domestic expenditure.

Each Fellow has an independent vote in the Election of the Master, a Fellow or a Scholar and for the most part on all matters of government.

Emoluments.

The remark made on the subject of Stipends, Emoluments and Advantages in the case of the Master is equally applicable in the case of a Fellow, whether holding any office or not: it is declared however that each Fellow shall have rooms in the College.

Election of Scholars.

The Election of the Scholars rests entirely with the Master and Fellows. They are to be elected for their capacity and diligence, and are to hold their Scholarships during the pleasure of the Master and Fellows. During residence they are to have an allowance for Commons, which bears a fixed proportion to the allowance, whatever that may be, which a Fellow has for Commons. A preference is to be shown them in the Election into Fellowships.

2. There is a Fellowship in the College, which, although of a separate and distinct foundation, is entitled to all the privileges and advantages pertaining to a Fellowship of the Original Foundation. It was founded together with three Scholarships in the year 1583 by Archbishop Grindal, and special Statutes were given. These Statutes direct that in

Restrictions.

Elections of the Scholars a preference shall be shown to natives of Cumberland and Westmoreland educated at St. Begh's school in Cumberland, and that in Elections of the Fellow a preference shall be given to the said Scholars. They further direct that in all other respects the Fellows and Scholars on this Foundation shall be governed by the ordinary College Statutes. Both the founding of the Fellowship and Scholarships and the enacting of these special Statutes were sanctioned by Royal Letters Patent in 1585.

Bye-Fellowships.

There are also two Bye Fellowships not belonging to the Foundation, the one founded by William Smart in 1598 with a preference for those holding the Scholarships which he founded at the same time, as will presently appear; the other founded by Bishop Lany in 1675. These two Fellowships are regarded as merely honorary. They are severally entitled to a small Stipend, by the terms of their respective Foundations.

The three Scholarships founded by Archbishop Grindal have already been partially noticed. They, like his Fellowship, are entitled to all the privileges and advantages pertaining to Scholarships of the Original Foundation, although they do not belong to it. At present therefore the allowance to each is 28*l.* a year.

There are also many other Scholarships and Exhibitions, not of the Foundation, established and given by various Benefactors, of which the following is a list.

Eight Scholarships, of which seven were founded by Thomas Watts, D.D. in 1571 and increased by Bishop Andrewes in 1626, and one by Thomas James in 1632, with a fixed allowance of 25*l.* to be divided amongst them. These eight Scholars are now allowed 104*l.* amongst them.

Six Scholarships, of which two were founded in 1598 by William Smart, the Founder of one of the Bye Fellowships, as before mentioned, and four founded in 1601 by Ralph Scrivener in compliance with the directions of the said William Smart's widow, all for Scholars from the Free Grammar School at Ipswich. The former were to have 3*l.* a year each, the latter 5*l.* each; but they are all allowed 5*l.* each.

Six Scholarships founded by the Rev. Charles Parkin, of which five are intended for Scholars from Merchant Tailors' School in London, and one for a Scholar from Bowes School in Yorkshire. The rules and conditions are set out in Orders made by the Court of Chancery, April 27, 1773, and June 26, 1776.

Merchant Taylors' School.

The Claimants from Merchant Taylors' School are required to have been there four years, and there is a preference for such as are superannuated, that is for those who having failed of being elected as Scholars of St John's College, Oxford, at the usual time of election, June 11, are already in the condition of superannuated Scholars, by reason of their being of such an age as that at the next annual election or, to speak more precisely, on the Monday after June 24 in the next year they will be nineteen, and therefore no longer eligible into that College.

Bowes School.

The Claimant from Bowes School in Yorkshire is required to have been there two years immediately before his Election, or at least immediately before he removed from thence to one of the Universities.

These several Scholars are under obligation to reside nine months in each year; but besides being oppressive, this regulation was found to have ill effects, and the College do not now exact a longer residence from them than from other Students. Provided that they continue to keep the ordinary residence, they may hold their Scholarships for seven years from their first admission.

All these six Scholars come recommended from their Schools, and are elected by the Master of the College, who, if there is no fit claimant, is at liberty to elect persons educated elsewhere.

Allowance to Scholars.

The allowance to each Scholar was originally 30*l.* By the continual investment of allowances not made the College has gradually augmented them to 50*l.* each.

One Scholarship founded by William Stuart, D.D., for another Scholar from Merchant Taylors' School. The rules and conditions for this Scholarship are also set out in an Order made by the Court of Chancery, June 19, 1777.

The claimant must have been at the school five years and have been superannuated on June 11, the day of election. This Scholarship, like Mr. Parkin's, is tenable for seven years from admission, if ordinary residence is kept.

The allowance was originally 36*l.* a year. The College has gradually augmented it to 80*l.* a year.

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College.

One Exhibition founded by John Holmes in 1568 for a Scholar from Blackrode School in Lancashire. The property, from which the allowance arises, is vested in the Trustees of the School. The allowance is at present 70*l.* a year.

Exhibitions.

Another Exhibition founded by Mr. William Simon Warren, being the interest of 100*l.* to be allowed to the same Scholar. The College allows him 5*l.* a year.

An indefinite number of Exhibitions founded by William Moses, Serjeant-at Law, for Scholars from Christ's Hospital. The allowance to each was originally 14*l.* It has been gradually augmented to 50*l.*

One Exhibition founded by Roger Long, D.D. It is an annual allowance of 6*l.*, and is at the disposal of the Master.

Besides these there are several small annual allowances, namely,

One of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, given by William Marshall.

Another of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, given by Jane Coxe.

Another of 6*l.*, given by Amy Livesey and Thomas Hobbs.

Two of 4*l.*, given by Robert Mapletoft, D.D., which have been doubled.

The College do not consider that the enjoyment of one Scholarship or Exhibition precludes a deserving person from holding others on different Foundations.

Admission of Students.

3. The Statutes contain no regulations whatever respecting the admission of Students over and above the Members of the Foundation.

College Chapel.

4. The morning service in the Chapel is at half-past nine on Sundays, and seven on other days; the evening service is at six every day. The regulation for attendance is that it should be twice on Sundays and once on other days. It is not deemed advisable to convert attendance in Chapel into a punishment. In the calculation of a Student's Residence the College do not allow any day to be counted as kept, during which he has not either attended the service in the Chapel or been present in the College Hall at the usual hour of dinner.

Course of Study.

5. The subjects of the Mathematical Lectures given to the Students of the first year are Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra and Trigonometry.

There are five Lectures weekly. There are also five Lectures weekly in Classics.

The subjects of the Mathematical Lectures, given to the Students of the second year, are Conic Sections, Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus and Mechanics.

There are four Lectures weekly. There are also in every week four Lectures in Classics and one in the Greek Testament.

The subjects of the Mathematical Lectures given to the Students of the third year are Newton, Dynamics, Optics, Hydrostatics and Astronomy.

There are four Lectures weekly. There is also in every week one Lecture in the Greek Testament.

Subjects for composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse are given out every week.

The course of instruction always has respect to the University Examinations.

The Students of the second year have preparatory Examinations by way of exercise for the University Previous Examination; and the Students of the fourth year by way of exercise for the Final Examination for Degrees.

Three Fellows, and no others, are employed in giving the College Lectures.

There is one and only one General Examination. It is in Mathematics, Classics and the Greek Testament, and is held yearly in the Easter Term. It is conducted by the resident Fellows, who all voluntarily lend their assistance.

Rewards.

Small Prizes in books are given, as honours, to those who stand highest in the Classes: but the substantial rewards are the Scholarships, into which the best proficients are elected immediately after the Examination. Of these Scholarships an account has been given in answer to the second Query.

Attendance at Lectures;

6. Every Student is expected to attend all the Lectures proper to his class; is called to account by the Tutor for non-attendance; and subject to punishment for neglect.

At Dinner.

Every Student is expected to dine daily in the College Hall. If irregular, he is called to account, and is amenable to punishment. The Rule (mentioned in the Answer to the fourth Query) which directs that, in the calculation of a Student's Residence, no day shall be reckoned, as kept, unless he has either attended the service in Chapel or been present in the College Hall at the usual hour of dinner, has its due influence.

Expenses.

7. The *necessary* Expenses of a Pensioner, from the time of his first entrance to that of taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, is 258*l.*; and of a Sizar 218*l.*

8. Independently of any payment for Private Tuition, the *actual* average expenses of a Pensioner during the same period are 305*l.*; and of a Sizar 265*l.*

Poor Students.

9. The Exhibitions, as before set forth, constitute the main provision in the College for poor Students.

The College consolidate the smaller, which amount to 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, add 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to them, and divide them into three Exhibitions of 12*l.* each for Sizars.

The Scholars from Christ's Hospital are allowed Commons, when admitted as Sizars; but there is always a strong disposition on the part of the Scholars themselves to avoid this, and it is some time since any one from that School was so admitted.

The College have a Fund formed from allowances not given to any Scholar, out of which a deserving Sizar is sometimes rewarded.

10. I do not know any means of reducing the expenses of Residence in the College or of further restraining habits of extravagance and facilities of credit.

11. Before giving my opinions on this and the two following Queries I beg leave

Rev. G. Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College.

to state that those opinions have the concurrence of all the Resident Fellows, nine in number.

It is my opinion that it would be highly expedient to relieve the College from several Endowments, which, though intended for its advantage, are very much the contrary.

Removal of Restrictions on Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.

The Grindal Fellowship founded by Archbishop Grindal, himself Master of the College, is a great grievance to it.

The Foundress of the College gave the Master and Fellows a free, clear and uncontrolled choice in the election of Fellows, but the Archbishop has bound them to elect a native of Cumberland or Westmoreland educated in St. Begh's School in Cumberland. The consequence is that the College cannot reject a candidate of very ordinary talents and acquirements, whom they might and would reject, if he were a candidate for a Foundation Fellowship.

It has been mentioned that the Archbishop also founded three Scholarships; but Scholars rarely come from the School, perhaps never except in expectation of a vacancy of the Fellowship. The School therefore scarcely derives any benefit, and the College suffers.

Perhaps an equitable arrangement might be effected between the College and the Governors of the School in consistence with the intention of the Founder to benefit both parties.

I am also of opinion that it is injurious to the College to have so many Scholars from Merchant Tailors' School and Christ's Hospital as are necessarily attracted by the largeness of the allowances made to them.

Among other objections is the repugnance on one hand to having many of them as Fellows of the College at the same time, lest the College itself should come to be a kind of appendage to the Schools, while on the other hand there is an equal repugnance to rejecting them, if deserving.

The College being a small one, the number of Scholars admitted from these two Schools forms a considerable portion of the whole number of Students.

It would be a great advantage to the Schools, if by means of an equitable arrangement they could have the liberty of sending Scholars with considerable Allowances to other Colleges.

With respect to the election to or tenure of the Foundation Fellowships or Scholarships, I know of no change, which in my opinion would be expedient in the proper sense of the word.

12 and 13. It has already been stated that Scholars rarely come from St. Begh's, although the allowance to each is 28*l.* a year.

Ipswich Scholarships.

The allowance to an Ipswich Scholar being only 5*l.* a year, Scholars rarely come from that School. The Ipswich Scholarships must not however be therefore regarded as ineffective, since the College gives them, in addition to other Scholarships, to those who deserve further reward. Yet as regards the School, which, as well as the College, was an object of the favour of the Founders of these Scholarships, they are ineffective; and I am of opinion on that account that it would be expedient to consolidate all the six, which are virtually of one and the same Foundation. Nor should I object, if the consolidated Scholarship were augmented by the addition of the Bye Fellowship of the same Foundation.

Since the issuing of the Commission the College have had an application from the Managers of the School for the consolidation of the Ipswich Scholarships. Pending the Commission, the College have not deemed it respectful to the Queen to entertain the proposal. In default of an heir to the Foundress the Crown is their Visitor. The College feel and acknowledge their obligations to her Majesty for having in compliance with their petition graciously sanctioned and confirmed in the year 1844 a New Body of Statutes revised by themselves; and they rely upon the continuance of the same gracious favour in furtherance of their endeavours to render their College subservient to the ends for which it was founded.

Pembroke College, *April* 5, 1851. (Signed) GILBERT AINSLIE, *Master.*

The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College.

Answers from the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College.

As direct answers to the queries proposed will not afford a correct view of the present state of the College, the Master and Fellows conceive that they shall meet the object of Her Majesty's Commissioners better by adopting a different course of explanation. The last of their beneficial leases of land expired at Michaelmas, 1849. The termination therefore of all such leases, coupled with the fact that neither has any fine upon houses been received nor any money been borrowed in lieu of one during the last fourteen years, enables them to render a perfectly plain account of their revenues by a mere statement of heir income and expenditure for the year ending at Michaelmas last.

Gross Income of the College.

Query 1. Gross income of the College derived from lands for the year ending at Lady-day, 1851 :—

	£.	s.	d.
Rack rents	4,726	11	4
Manorial fines and quit rents . .	477	6	3
Rent charges	166	7	11
Coppice and timber	49	15	9
	£5,420	1	3

The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College.

Query 2. Gross income derived from houses during the same period :—

	£.	s.	d.
Rack rents	336	19	4
Reserved rents under beneficial leases .	41	6	0
	£378	5	4

Gross Income of the College.

Query 3. Gross income derived from Tithe rent charges during the same period . . . £3,009 6 4

Query 4.

Deductions, and Net Receipts.

	Gross Receipts.			Deductions.			Net Receipts.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From Query 1	5,420	1	3	589	7	1	4,830	14	2
,, 2	378	5	4	161	11	9	216	13	7
,, 3	3,009	6	4	580	19	9	2,428	6	8
Totals . £	8,807	12	11	1,331	18	7	7,475	14	5

The deductions on land consist of—

Quit rents, land and income taxes, rates, repairs, and insurance of farm buildings, and allowance to tenants for drainage :

On houses, of land and income taxes :

And on tithe rent charges, of Income-tax, rates, and repairs of chancels.

Query 5. Gross income from—

	£.	s.	d.
Investments in Government Funds, Exchequer Bills, and other securities .	2,468	10	9

Query 6. Gross income from—

Rents of rooms	330	10	0
Fees and charges	406	14	4
	£737	4	4

Query 7. The whole gross income therefore amounts to—£12,013 8 0

Whole gross annual Income.

But, in order to obtain the real net income, the following further deductions, beside those under Query 4, must be made, viz. :—

	£.	s.	d.
Income-tax not on lands, houses or Tithe rent charges .	50	0	0
Repairs of Collegiate buildings	233	7	0
Insurance of Collegiate buildings, expenses on College courts, &c., on the chapel and library, general agency, &c.	315	9	2
Contribution to the University library	37	19	0
Paving rate.	36	1	6
	672	16	8
From Query 4 . .	1,331	18	7
	2,004	15	3
Clear net income . .	10,008	12	9
	£12,013	8	0

Clear Net Income.

Query 8. The net income is distributed and applied thus :—

Application of the Net Income.

Payment to the College Building Fund the balance of its receipts and expenses for the year	1,878	1	10
Payments of like balances to the chapel, library, scholarship, and other college funds	568	7	6
Household expences	626	12	7
Official stipends	242	11	1
Annual allowance in augmentation of a College living .	126	4	2
Honorary prizes and printing for College examinations .	17	18	3
Charities and schools	102	13	11
The mastership, exclusive of 41*l.* 15*s.* in the 'official stipends' above*	940	9	0
Thirteen Foundation and one Grindal Fellowship, each 317*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.**	4,440	4	7

* If the average of manorial fines, coppice, and timber were taken for seven years, these two items would be respectively diminished by 14*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* and 104*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

In case of a Fellowship being vacant the share is paid into a fund, from which the Master and Fellows derive no profit.

The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bye-fellowships, Bishop Lany's	7	11	3			
Mr. Smart's	12	0	0			
	19	11	3			
Income Tax	0	11	5			
				18	19	10
Scholarships				1,046	10	0
				£10,008	12	9

Bishop Lany's Bye-fellowship is endow ed with the dividend on 252*l.* Old South Sea Annuities; the other, Mr. Smart's, with a fixed perpetual stipend of 12*l.* payable out of an estate conveyed by him to the College.

Emoluments attached to Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The Master has already rendered to the Commissioners a detailed account of the emoluments and conditions attached to the Scholarships and Exhibitions; the College therefore now limits itself to the additional inquiry respecting the sources from which the allowances are derived and the present value of the estates or property constituting the endowment.

Class 1. Of the six Foundation Scholars and the three Grindal Scholars each is entitled, under the College and Grindal statutes, to three quarters of the allowance to a Fellow for commons. The present allowance to each scholar is 28*l.* and it is paid out of the general funds of the College.

Class 2. Of the six Ipswich Scholars two are endowed with fixed perpetual allowances of 3*l.* each, payable out of the estate from which the stipend of Mr. Smart's Bye-fellow is derived. That estate is now let for 50*l.* a year, and the residue of the rent falls into the general funds of the College. The College however, which in default of claimants from Ipswich School is authorized and used to bestow these Scholarships on any deserving Students, allows each of these Scholars 2*l.* a year additional, merely to put them on an equal footing with the rest of the Ipswich Scholars: for the other four Scholars are endowed with fixed perpetual allowances of 5*l.* each, payable out of a rent-charge of 21*l.*, the gift of Mr. Scrivener and issuing from an estate, which does not belong to the College: the remaining 1*l.* falls into the general funds of the College.

As to the eight Greek Scholars, of whom the four senior receive 14*l.* each and the four junior 12*l.* each, the allowances to seven of them, namely those founded by Dr. Watts, are derived from the rent of an estate now let for 55*l.* a year, and from rent-charges amounting to 52*l.* 17*s.* Part of the allowances to the four senior Scholars consists of 10*s.* a piece specially given to them by Bishop Andrewes. The allowance to the remaining Scholar, who is by foundation placed precisely on the same footing with those of Dr. Watts, is derived from the rent of a house in London devised to the College by Mr. James and now let on a beneficial lease at the annual reserved rent of 8*l.* The College is allowing the lease to run out, and the term will expire in 1863. On a recent valuation, made for the purpose of sale under an Act of Parliament passed for "the Improvement of the City of London," this house was estimated at 40*l.* a year.

In cases of vacancy in this class of Scholarships the allowances are paid into a fund for the future augmentation of those Scholarships, from which the accumulations may have been specially derived.

Class 3. The allowances of 50*l.* each to Mr. Parkin's six scholars are derived from dividends on funded property in the hands of the College, the present yearly amount of which is 362*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

That of 80*l.* to Dr. Stuart's Scholar is from like property, the present yearly amount of which is 83*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

That of 5*l.* to the Blackrode Scholar is the dividend on 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Old South Sea Annuities.

Those of 50*l.* each to the Christ's Hospital Exhibitioners are derived partly from a certain proportion of the rents of estates, which is at the present time 154*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* and partly from a like proportion of dividends on funded property, which proportion now is 229*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

In cases of vacancy in this class the surplus of each foundation is from time to time invested in Government Stock for the benefit of that particular Foundation, to which it belongs.

Class 4. The allowance of 6*l.* to Dr. Long's Scholar is the dividend on 200*l.* Bank Annuities. The Master always bestows it upon a Sizar.

Sizars.

The allowances to three Sizars are derived partly from several rent-charges amounting to 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and paid to the College out of estates not belonging to it, and partly from a distinct rent-charge of 8*l.* directed to be equally divided between two scholars and payable out of an estate devised to the College by Dr. Mapletoft. The College allows 12*l.* to each of the three, the remainder being supplied from its general funds.

All the estates and property, from which the above mentioned stipends and allowances to the Bye-fellows, Scholars and Exhibitioners are drawn, are administered by the general authorities of the College. Those Scholarships, which are at the free disposal of the College, are invariably and strictly bestowed according to merit. And the same may be said of such of Mr. Parkin's scholarships, as are, in default of claimants from Merchant Tailors and Bowes Schools, at the free disposal of the Master.

When the value of any estate from which such stipend or allowance is payable, has in-

The Master and Fellows of Pembroke College.

creased, the stipend or allowance has also been proportionally increased, if such appeared to be the intention of the donor. In reply to Query 12 some remarks will be made respecting the Ipswich Bye-fellowship and Scholarships.

Expenses of Fellows' and Scholars' tables.

The expense of the Fellows' table in the College Hall, so far merely as respects commons, is defrayed out of the general income of the College. The Scholars have the same Table as the rest of the Students and pay for their commons, for which indeed, under the direction of the College Statutes, the pecuniary allowances of the Foundation Scholars are specially assigned.

The whole allowance made for the maintenance of Sizars is as stated under the head of Scholarships, Class 4. Sizars are not recognized at all in the College Statutes; nor is there in the College any order of Sub-sizars.

Expense of Repairs.

The average annual expense of keeping up and repairing the Collegiate buildings is 141*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

The College has a rapidly growing Building fund, and purpose to rebuild the whole edifice so soon as they have sufficient means.

The average annual expense incurred in repairing the chancels of churches, in cases in which the College is impropriator or patron, is 61*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

The remaining particulars of this Query have been already answered in the pecuniary Accounts above given.

Beneficial Leases.

Query 9. All beneficial leases granted by the College of land have been run out. In some cases, though not in all, the Master and Fellows borrowed money in lieu of fines. They borrowed it from their Building fund, for which they have regularly paid and continue to pay interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum; and they are also paying off the debt itself by annual instalments. They have only granted two beneficial leases of houses; the one of the house in London alluded to in the reply to Query 8, which is running out; the other of four houses adjoining the College site, which is also running out. The Master and Fellows have not in either case borrowed or divided any money in lieu of a fine, nor have they any intention to do so.

Purchase of Advowsons.

Query 10. The College has an incipient fund, founded by a gift in 1842, for augmenting the poorer livings in their patronage by means of the annual proceeds of the fund. The present amount of invested capital is 300*l.* Consols. The accumulations of interest are invested from time to time.

Query 11. No addition has been made to the Collegiate buildings in recent years.

Alterations respecting Scholarships, &c.

Query 12. In respect to the question whether there are any Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, attached to the College, in the conditions or application of which the Master and Fellows would think it advantageous to obtain alterations or modifications by competent authority, with the view of giving greater effect to the intention of the Founders and rendering them more practically beneficial, the Commissioners will have observed that the Master was authorized by the resident Fellows to express their concurrence in the statement made by him, April 5, 1851, in reply to the Queries 11, 12, and 13, put to him Dec. 20, 1850: and that statement comprehends all that the College has to say in direct reply to this Query. It considers that any alterations to be made in conditions mutually affecting the College and any School in connexion with it, of necessity require the concurrent consent of both parties. An obvious scheme presented itself as respected the Ipswich Bye-Fellowship and Scholarships, which it was thought would be secure of meeting with the approbation of the managers of the Ipswich School; but any such scheme must of course be preceded by discussion and arrangement with them. If a competent authority existed for the settlement of the several matters touched upon in the part of the Master's statement here referred to, the College would gladly endeavour to effect an equitable and satisfactory settlement with the Trustees, Governors, and Managers of the several Schools, with which it has any connexion, without losing sight of the design of the benefactors, who established that connexion with the intent to benefit both parties. The Master and Fellows entertain no doubt that the alterations, which they themselves desire, would be at once for the advantage of the College, of the Schools, and of all immediately interested in their well-being.

Schools which have appropriated Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Query 13. The Schools, which have appropriated Scholarships or Exhibitions in the College, are at Ipswich, St. Begh's in Cumberland, Blackrode in Lancashire, and Bowes in Yorkshire, also those of Merchant Tailors and Christ's Hospital in London. The Master and Fellows consider that the expediency of extending the range of eligibility is a question rather for the Governors of the Schools than for themselves to pronounce an opinion upon. They may be allowed, however, to say that such an extension would scarcely remedy the inconveniences sustained by the College under the existing state of things, which inconveniences have been explained by the Master in the part of his reply before referred to under Query 12. The Fellows have already signified their concurrence in the opinion expressed by him that "it would be a great advantage to the Schools, if by means of an equitable arrangement they could have the liberty of sending Scholars with considerable allowances to other Colleges." The Grindal foundation, comprehending one Fellowship and three Scholarships, all on a par with those of the original foundation, would require a more matured and special arrangement.

Query 14. The College does not consider that any re-adjustment by special authority of the revenues of property intended for the maintenance of its Scholars and Exhibitioners is necessary.

On behalf of the College,

Pembroke College, March 24, 1852. (Signed) GILBERT AINSLIE, *Master.*

W. H. Brown, Esq. M.A.

Pembroke College Library.

Pembroke College, Cambridge, 20 *Oct.*, 1851.

Superintendence of the Library.

The care of the Library of Pembroke College, is, by the College Statutes, deputed to two Fellows, holding respectively the offices of Treasurer and Bursar, but more particularly to the latter, who is specially elected into the office of Librarian, an office which entails upon him the general supervision of the Library, and does not require towards its due performance the assistance of any subordinate officer.

The Catalogue.

The Catalogue is in manuscript, and contains an account of all the Books in the Library, arranged according to the alphabetical order of the authors' names, as far as this plan is practicable. The Books are marked each with three numbers, describing (1) the Class, (2) the Shelf, (3) the order on the Shelf of every Volume. These numbers are so registered against the titles of the Books in the Catalogue, that by reference to it any required Volume may be found with ease. The room is well ventilated, and sufficient for its purpose, but no portion of it is fire-proof.

Funds.

The Funds appropriated to the use of the Library, consist of special bequests (which have been made without conditions, with the exception of a bequest of 100*l.*, made a few years since for the purchase of Modern Books), together with the contribution of 1*l.* from every member of the College proceeding to the degree of M.A., and keeping his name on the Boards. These receipts being very small, and subject to fluctuation, the outlay is correspondingly so.

Number of Books.

The number of Books in the Library rather exceeds 10,000. It contains no MSS. of any great value, nor any such printed volumes, except the Florentine edition of Homer, (A.D. 1478).

It is provided with excellent editions of most of the standard works in the English language, in all departments of Literature; is well supplied with the older editions of the Latin and Greek authors, but is especially rich in works on Divinity. It contains very few Mathematical works of more modern date.

Admission.

The Library is open to the free use of the Master and Fellows, the Fellow-Commoners, and resident Masters in Arts; and also to the use of all Members of the College, in *statu pupillari*, upon application made by such Members to any resident Fellow. Members of other Colleges, and strangers, can gain access to the Library for the purposes of reference, through the same channel. It is, however, provided by the Statutes, that no Book shall be taken beyond the College, unless by special license, granted by the Master and majority of resident Fellows.

(Signed) WILLIAM HAIG BROWN, M.A., *Librarian.*

Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

Answers from the Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

Foundation of the College.

Gonville and Caius College was originally founded in 1348 by the Rev. Edmund Gonville, Rector of Terrington, in Norfolk, who, dying before he had fully executed his kind and liberal intention, left, it is said, a large sum of money to the Right Rev. Wm. Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, to perfect the foundation he had commenced. The bishop gave us a body of statutes for the government of the College.

The original intention was to have founded 20 Fellowships, but we have only three of the old foundation.

Gonville, a country rector, was a great promoter of sound learning and religious education, for, independent of Gonville Hall, he established one religious foundation at Rushworth, in Norfolk, and another at Ipswich. They were both dissolved, I believe, in the time of Henry VIII.; and, from Blomfield's "History of Norfolk," I learn that the estate at Rushworth was granted to the Earl of Surrey. It would have been better to have given it to his College of Gonville Hall, which was at that time very badly endowed.

Gonville must, I suspect, have been a learned as well as a good man, and moreover, a good judge of other persons' merits; for the first Master of Gonville Hall appointed by him was Mr. John Colton, a native of his own parish of Terrington, who afterwards justified his patron's appointment by succeeding by his talents to the Primacy, and afterwards to the Chancellorship of Ireland.

Our first foundation seems not to have been legally established, and therefore Dr. Caius, about 1554, procured a new charter. Between Bishop Bateman's founding the three Fellowships and Dr. Caius's foundation, six other Fellowships were founded by six different individuals. Dr. Caius confirmed all these nine Fellowships, and founded three more, and the Master and these 12 Fellows now constitute the present governing body of the College.

Statutes.

Bishop Bateman, in his statutes, gave the Master and a majority of the Fellows *the sole power* of governing and carrying on the concerns of the College. He gave the Master the power of expelling, or otherwise punishing, any Fellow who had been guilty of any offence, with the approbation of a majority of the Fellows; but if the Master was the offender, then two-thirds of the Fellows might appeal to the Chancellor of the University: but even this power was carefully controlled, as the Chancellor was to summon "duos Rectores Universitatis et duos Doctores Regentes," as his assessors; and the Master and *every member of the College is restricted from appealing to any court, either ecclesiastical or civil, without the express consent of the major part of the society.*

Dr. Caius gave us a body of statutes, which may be considered as supplemental to the bishop's, which he confirmed, and which seem to have had no legal force till they were so confirmed; and he seems studiously to have avoided all contradictions to the bishop's statutes. They were strictly additions, or supplemental statutes.

Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

The bishop had appointed no general visitors. The Chancellor's power had reference only to the Master's offences, or his appointment. Dr. Caius supplied this deficiency.

He appointed the Master of Corpus, the Master of Trinity Hall, and the Senior Doctor in Physic as our visitors; but then this appointment was quite consistent with the bishop's statutes, for he gave them no power to interfere till they were appealed to, with the consent of the Master and major part of the Fellows. They seem to have been constituted as a kind of *council to the College*, to give advice *when required, but not till then.*

Visitors.

As both sets of statutes, which it is my duty to obey, as far as the change of circumstances during 500 years will permit, *so strongly enjoin the Master and Fellows not to suffer any interference with our foundations and regulations by any authority whatever unasked;* and as I am informed that some of our most learned lawyers are of opinion that this Commission is "*not constitutional or legal, and that it is not such as the University or its members are bound to obey,*" I feel great reluctance to answer any of the questions which have been sent to me by the University Commissioners; but as Her Majesty has been advised to issue the Commission, as a loyal subject of Her Majesty, I return the following answers to the questions dated December 20, 1850, *out of an unfeigned respect to the Crown, under a strong and earnest protest against the exercise of such a power.*

Government of the College.

1. Gonville and Caius College is governed by the regulations of the two codes of statutes mentioned in the above preliminary remarks, as far as the changes which have taken place in the manners and habits of society, and the change in the mode of education during the long interval of 500 years, when the first statutes were given, will properly allow.

Election of the Master.

The Master is elected by a majority of the existing Fellows at the time of the vacancy of the Mastership; and if a majority cannot agree on an election within one month, the right of nomination, according to the conditions in the statutes, devolves on the Chancellor of the University. He may be a clergyman or a layman, and with the degree of M.A. at least, and one who is, or has been, a Fellow, and at least 30 years of age, and born in Norfolk, if a person so qualified for the office can be found, and if not, then one born in Suffolk. He vacates his office only by cession, or death, unless removed by proper authority.

Election of Fellows.

When a Fellowship is vacant it should be filled up within a month; for that purpose the Master calls the Fellows to a scrutiny. If a majority elect an individual, the Master must sanction his election, before he is pronounced to be elected; and if a majority do not agree on any person, then, after a month from the vacancy, the choice devolves on the Master. Fellows vacate their Fellowships by marriage, or at the end of a year after institution to an ecclesiastical benefice, or on being deposed by the Master, with the sanction of a majority of the Fellows. The statutable absence of the Master and Fellows, by Bishop Bateman's statutes, was only a month in the year. When Fellows mixed more in the world vacations were established, the duration of terms assigned, and the scholars were permitted to be absent during the vacations. The Fellows were allowed, by a College order, six weeks' additional absence in the summer half-year to the month allowed by the statute, and six weeks' more in the winter half-year; and those Fellows whose absence exceeded those allowances forfeited their share of the corn-rents. This was a proper alteration, occasioned by a change in the habits of the University; but in 1833 an order was made to extend the leave of absence to ten weeks in the winter half-year, and sixteen in the summer half-year, without forfeiting their share in the corn-rents, which, in my opinion, was a bad alteration, the former allowance being amply sufficient for recreation and change of scene. Provided there are resident Fellows enough to conduct the business of the College, more are not necessary, and the rest may be better employed in pursuing the studies and duties of their respective professions in the world; the Master, however, has the power to summon the Fellows into residence in College, when their services are required, and of course would do so.

Duties of Master and Fellows.

The duties of the Master and Fellows are to attend to the general interest of the College, the discipline and improvement, both in morals and learning, of the students, and all acts of the corporate body must be sanctioned by the Master and a majority of the Fellows.

Stipends.

The Master has a double stipend to that of the foundation Fellows, whose stipends vary very little one from another. We pay for our commons, and in some degree for our rooms, but those Fellows who keep a certain quantity of residence, instead of having commons allowed them, as is customary in many or most colleges, divide with the Master the corn-rents, which constitute a part of the reserved rents.

The stipends have kept increasing as the income of the College improved, which it necessarily must, independent of any advance in our rents, for we do not divide the surplus at the audit, after having paid all outgoings, as I have understood is the custom of some Colleges, but invest it, and the interest of such investments is then at the disposal of the Master and Fellows.

Restrictions on Fellowships.

There are some restrictions on some of the Fellowships as to places of birth and profession.

The three Fellows on the first foundation are unrestricted, as is generally considered, though Bishop Bateman, in one of his statutes, says, "in electione sociorum, scholares nostræ diocæsis preferantur."

The 4th. Is open to all counties, but must be in priest's orders.

The 5th. Is open to all counties, but must be in priest's orders.

The 6th. Must be born in the Norwich diocese, and in priest's orders.

The 7th. Unrestricted as to place of birth, but must be in priest's orders.

The 8th. Unrestricted as to place of birth, but must study either Theology or Medicine.

The 9th. Must he born in the Norwich diocese and in priest's orders.

The 10th, 11th, and 12th. Founded by Dr. Caius; two must study Medicine, and one Theology, and all must be natives of Norfolk.

The six Fellowships mentioned as having been founded between the time of Bishop Bateman and Dr. Caius, had separate estates left for their foundation. They were thrown into what the

Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

lawyers call "Hodge Podge," and made a common fund for the College, so that the value of the 12 Senior Fellowships vary but very little from each other.

2. Since Dr. Caius established the College by a new Charter, we have had many Bye-Fellowships, Scholarships and Exhibitions established, *and principally by members of the College, out of gratitude to the Society, in which they had received their education, and for many other benefits of the Foundation which had been enjoyed by them.*

Bye-Fellowships.

The first Bye-Fellowship was founded in 1559, during the Mastership of Dr. Caius, by *Dr. Wendy, President of the College,* and physician to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth; and whoever enjoys it must have been born in the Norwich diocese, and be in holy orders.

In 1586, Mrs. Frankland and William Saxey, her son, founded six Bye-Fellowships without any restrictions.

In 1635, Mr. Matthew Stokys, *Fellow of the College,* founded a Bye-Fellowship for one in priest's orders.

All the above are elected in the same manner as the 12 Foundation Fellows.

In 1615, Stephen Perse, Doctor in Physic, and *Fellow of the College, founded six Bye-Fellowships,* open, without restriction as to profession and place of birth, but with a preference in favour of his own scholars; these are elected by the Master and four senior Fellows.

In 1742, Mr. Wortley, *sometime Fellow of the College, and afterwards rector of Bratton Fleming, in Devonshire, in the patronage of the College,* founded three Bye-Fellowships; to one of these a native of North Devon, or the son of the rector of Bratton Fleming, wherever born, has a claim; another is confined to a native of Norfolk.

Scholarships.

We have numerous Scholarships, varying from 2*l.* to 60*l.*

The scholars are proposed by the Master, but the election afterwards is with the Fellows: they may reject the nomination of the Master.

Some of the scholars may be otherwise appointed, but very few, and of small value.

Exhibitions.

The Exhibitions are commonly held with Scholarships; some are in the gift of the Master, and others in that of the Master and Fellows.

Admission of Students.

3. The students are admitted by the Master under one of the Fellows, who is called the Tutor or Sponsor, and either after examination, or from a certificate from the Master under whom they are educated. The Tutor is Sponsor as to his debts to the College Steward and servants; the Fellow Commoners, whether Graduates or not, are admitted also by the Master, under a Sponsor, in the same manner as Pensioners; but their admission is signed by all the Senior Fellows in College, and any one of them may object to the admission of any individual.

Regulations of College Chapel.

4. That I might be accurate as to the questions in this article, I have referred to the Deans, under whose control this department of discipline is, who have returned me the following answers:—

1st. That divine service is performed daily in the College Chapel at half-past seven A.M., and at six P.M. On Sundays the morning service is at half-past nine; on Wednesdays and Fridays, at a quarter before eight.

In the vacations, there is not always daily service except during that portion of the long vacation in which Undergraduates are allowed to reside, and then there is daily morning service, and evening service on Sundays.

In the shorter vacations, the number of services has been regulated by the number in residence.

The regulation of the College is, that every Undergraduate should attend chapel once every day, and twice on Sundays; it is always rigidly enforced during the first year of residence; but it has not been the practice to enforce more than six weekly attendances on the Junior and Senior Sophs, though none are excused from double attendance on Sundays. About one-third of the Undergraduates do attend oftener than the College Regulations require.

Attendance at Dinner.

2nd. The Undergraduates are marked in the Hall; but the attendance at dinner is so very regular, that it scarcely ever occurs that any one is reprimanded on that score. Nevertheless, the marking is of use, as it may occasionally prevent an Undergraduate from running into expensive habits.

College gates closed.

3rd. The gates are shut at 10; any Undergraduate out frequently after that time, or once only after one A.M., would be called before the College authorities.

The above was signed by C. Eyres, Senior Dean, and J. M. Croker, Junior Dean.

5. That I might be accurate on the subjects in this article, I have referred it to the Tutor, who has enabled me to make the following statement:—

Course of instruction.

The yearly course of collegiate instruction is as follows;—

First as to classics and theology,—

The Freshmen are lectured and examined in one Greek and one Latin author, one of the Gospels, one or more of the Epistles, and in Scripture doctrine.

The *Junior Sophs* are lectured and examined in one Greek and one Latin author, one of the Gospels, one or more of the Epistles, Moral Philosophy, Scripture doctrine, and Paley's Evidences. The classical subjects are generally the same as those for the previous examination.

The *Senior Sophs* are lectured and examined in one or more of the Epistles; and those who are not candidates for honours, in the classical subjects for the ordinary B.A. degree.

Medical Students are directed in their studies by the Medical Lecturer.

The *Hebrew Lectures* are given by the Hebrew Lecturer: the class consists chiefly of those who have taken their B.A. degree.

There are classical lectures for practice in composition three times in each week during the three terms, for men of all years, and all degrees of proficiency.

Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

In Mathematics:—

Freshmen are lectured and examined in Euclid, Geometrical Conic Sections, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Analytical Conic Sections.

Junior Sophs are lectured and examined in Differential and Integral Calculus, Statics, Theory of Equations, 1, 2, 3, &c. sections of Newton, Dynamics, and Geometry of three dimensions.

Senior Sophs are lectured and examined in Optics, Astronomy, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.

The Questionists are examined twice a week during the October term in one or more of the subjects required in the Senate House examinations.

The enclosed printed paper has been sent to Students admitted for residence next year: a similar one has been sent each past year:—

"The following are the subjects of Lectures for Freshmen of the ensuing Academical year:—

"*Michaelmas Term.*—Euclid (Simpson's, or Potts'.) Demosthenis Leptines. St. Matthew's Gospel.

"*Lent Term.*—Algebra (Wood's, edited by Lund.) Virg. George III. IV. Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans. Christian Doctrine (Vol. II. of Tomline's Elements of Theology.)

"*Easter Term.*—Trigonometry (Hymers', or Snowball's). Conic Sections (Hymers', or O'Brien's Analytical, or Goodwin's Geometrical). Goodwin's Elementary Course is made an introduction to each subject.

"There are Classical Lectures, for practice in Composition, three times in the week through each Term.

"The Lectures will commence on Friday, October 17.

"There will be an Examination in the Classical and Theological subjects at the end of March, 1852, and in Mathematics at the beginning of the following June.

"*Gonville and Caius College, February*, 1851. CHARLES CLAYTON, *M.A., Tutor.*"

Lectures.

Those who are candidates for mathematical honours, whether of the second or third years, are lectured twice in the week in one or other of the mathematical subjects enumerated in the Cambridge University Calendar.

Eight persons are employed in giving College Lectures, seven of whom are Fellows; and the eighth has lately ceased to be a Fellow, but has consented to continue his Lectures for the present year, being resident in the town.

We have several Examinations of the Students during the course of the year.

Examinations.

The *Junior Sophs* and *Freshmen* are examined in Classics and Theology at the end of the Lent Term, when all are classed according to their respective merits. There are two prizes in books, to the amount of five and three guineas, given to the two best in each year; and if the second and third come very near, the Master has given a third prize, if recommended by the Examiners.

All the three years are examined in Mathematics at the division of the Easter Term, when prizes in books, to the same amount as for the Classical Examination, are given to the two best among the Junior Sophs, and also to the two best among the Freshmen.

There is an examination in Theology for the third year at the end of the Lent Term, and the division of the Easter Term, when prizes in books are given to those in the first class who may merit them.

There is an examination of the Junior Sophs in Moral Philosophy, at the division of the Easter Term, when to the first in order of merit the Master gives an Exhibition of 18*l.*

There is an examination in Anatomy and Physiology early in May by our two Medical Fellows, if in residence, when a Scholarship on Dr. Caius' Foundation is assigned to the individual who passes the best examination, provided it is a creditable one.

There is an examination in Chemistry about the same time, when the Chemical Exhibition, of the value of 20*l.*, is given to the best proficient in Chemistry to be held for a year, provided he has passed a creditable examination.

These examinations are all conducted by the Fellows of the College, and the vacant Scholarships are given to the students, according to the aggregate merits of the students at the Classical and Mathematical Examinations.

We have 14 Fellows resident in College, all of whom have either collegiate offices, are employed in public tuition, or have private pupils.

Attendance at College Lectures.

6. If students omit attendance at College Lectures, they are immediately sent for and reprimanded or punished (by imposition or otherwise), according to the nature of the offence. The next two Queries have been already answered in No. 4.

Expenses.

7. At page 39 of the University Calendar for 1850, the expenses for tuition, rooms, &c., are accurately stated at 35*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; to this sum must be added the commons out of the kitchens and the necessary requisites out of the butlery.

The following seem to be the usual expenses for a prudent man for himself per diem.; bread and butter for breakfast, 3½*d.*; meat and vegetables at dinner, and bread, 1*s.* 3*d.*; waiters, 1*d.*; total per diem. as necessary articles, 1*s.* 7½*d.*, for breakfast and dinner; if a student wishes for pudding or pastry, or cheese, or ale, he has to pay accordingly.

I see no possible means for reducing the above necessary expenses; indeed the cost to the College in having the above charges so reasonable is considerable, as the foundation pays the expenses of many things, such as the wages to the servants employed in the kitchen and buttery, things necessary for the table of the students in the halls, as linen, plate, knives, forks, dinner-plates and dishes, &c., and all kitchen utensils, coals, &c., and I do not see how the students can be fed at less expense.

8. The Tutor informs me, that many students go through their whole College course for 300*l.* or 400*l.*, including every expense except that for private tuition.

Poor Scholars.

9. There is a general preference given to poor scholars in our statutes, but it is *cæteris*

Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

paribus; and as we give our scholarships according to merit, as shown at the two annual examinations, the poor scholars are but little if at all benefited by that preference. Dr. Belward, Master of the College, who died in 1803, left 10 shares in the Grand Junction Canal, which at one time paid good dividends to the College: we were to pay the dividends to a distant relation during her life, and after her death, which occurred in 1842, he charged the dividends with the payment of 56*l.* a-year to four poor scholars born in Norfolk, and 4*l.* to other objects, and the excess, above 60*l.*, was to go to increase the Master's stipend. I received the excess, above 60*l.*, for four half-years, and then the excess vanished; and now the dividends are not sufficient to pay each scholar 14*l.* a-year, as was intended. They are in the gift of the Master, and I have been in doubt whether I shall reduce the number or the value of them; in disposing of them, I have been guided by the wants, having also some reference to the moral and studious habits of the individuals. I have suggested some regulations respecting them, which in time will, I trust, raise them up again to 14*l.*, and even increase them above that sum.

Extravagance.

10. From what has been already stated, it may be inferred that I see no possible means for reducing the *necessary* expenses of a College residence. The further restraining of habits of extravagance and facilities of credit, I fear is not practicable but by an Act of the Legislature. Our Tutor, in his observations to me, says, that "University legislation on the subject will be found inoperative," and I am fully inclined to think so. There is a decree of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, February 11, 1847, to discommune every tradesman who suffered a student to incur a debt exceeding 5*l.* without giving notice to the Tutor of his College at the end of the quarter: the Bishop of Chester is aware of this, as he was probably one of the Heads who signed it. There are objections against this plan, in my opinion, and I fear it has little effect, though it is occasionally put it force. Over those tradesmen whose bills the Tutors take in and pay, they have full power; *but if their bills are not taken in with the view of being paid by them*, I hardly see the propriety of insisting on their being sent in.

Perhaps it may be useful to the Commissioners for me to state two instances of abuse in tradesmen giving very dishonest credit.

While I was Tutor of Caius College, I had a bill sent me by the guardian of one of my pupils for things furnished him by a saddler in Cambridge to the amount, if I recollect right—and it is about 40 years since, I suspect—of upwards of 80*l.*, though he had never kept a horse: I strongly urged him not to pay it, as it must have been known to the tradesman that the gentleman had never kept a horse. There were several saddles, a dozen pair of spurs, and numerous whips of all kinds. They were bills of that kind which I never took in for my pupils, as being for what was unnecessary. The guardian did not take my advice, but paid it, and probably through me; in which case I have no doubt I gave the saddler a pretty strong reproof for what appeared to me an act of gross dishonesty.

Since I have been Master of Caius College, a poor clergyman who had been educated here 46 years since, and whom I remembered, wrote to complain of the difficulty he was involved in by the extravagance of his son, who had taken his degree previous to my returning to College on being elected Master. A wine-merchant had allowed him to run up a bill to the amount of 130*l.* in his three years, without, I think, ever having insisted on any payment whatever from him. I advised him not to pay a shilling of the bill, as it was not for necessaries; but it turned out that the son had paid 30*l.*, and after he was of age had acknowledged the debt by giving a promissory note to pay the 100*l.*, and a writ was threatened by an attorney here, which occasioned the father's letter to me. The son had married with this debt hanging over him, had then one child, with little if any more income than that of a curacy, to maintain himself and family. The father proposed to pay the 100*l.* by instalments in four years, to which the wine-merchant strongly objected. I told him he ought to think himself very fortunate if he got it in that manner, for his conduct was most disgraceful to him in continuing to give him credit for so long a period; that he must do as he thought best, but that if the writ were issued, the case should be laid before the Heads of Colleges. He at last consented, and about two years after I saw an advertisement in a county paper, stating that the father had assigned over his effects to an attorney for the benefit of his creditors; I then thought it right to inform the wine-merchant of this, so I sent for him to inquire whether he had received any of the instalments, and he told me he had not. I had heard that the son had been living in this neighbourhood in great distress with a wife and large family; and while I was drawing up the above statement, I received a letter from a clergyman stating that this unhappy young man had been for a long time in the most wretched state of poverty, with a wife and nine children; that he was about to go to Australia with all his family, and that his kind neighbours, to whom he must have been a perfect stranger I should think when he first went there, were endeavouring, by the gift of clothes and money, to send them out; and I have been requested to assist in this charitable object.

This readiness to give credit is most disgraceful to some of the Cambridge tradesmen, and the respectable ones complain of the injury it occasions them, for in consequence of the students not being able to get credit for things above 5*l.* value, without the account being sent in to the Tutor, there is a set of tailors, &c., from London who regularly come down, I am informed, for orders, who will give credit if those who live here will not.

How these great evils can be prevented I cannot well see; a youth under age is not responsible for his debts, nor his father, I believe, except for necessaries. The promissory note for 100*l.* I have mentioned is no better than a fraud, and ought to be made illegal, for it is on such chances, and the high prices charged, that tradesmen rely. They sometimes bring actions against parents for their children's debts incurred at the University; and I have seen charges from a judge reported, which appeared to me as an encouragement to their giving improper credit, and verdicts were given consequently, by a willing jury, in favour of the tradesman.

Removal of restric-

11. It is my most decided opinion that nothing will justify the removing of appropriations,

limitations, or restrictions now affecting elections into Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions in my College but the impossibility of carrying them into effect. We stand in the situation of executors of the wills of our founders, and have been sworn to act accordingly: for instance, Dr. Caius directed that two Fellows on his foundation should be physicians and one in holy orders, and all born in the county of Norfolk, no very confined limits; and that, if we had not members so qualified in our own College to hold them, we should look for them in any other College, and that the directions given in all bye foundations should be strictly attended to. *Rev. Benedict Chapman, D. D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.* — tions on Fellowships, &c.

12. I am not aware of any Scholarships that have become ineffective through want of claimants.

13. Some of our bye Fellowships are inadequate to the maintenance of a Fellow, but as they are held commonly, *though not necessarily*, as introductory to a foundation Fellowship, at a time of life when young men are able to obtain an increase of income by other means, it would be highly disadvantageous to the society to have the number diminished in order to increase their income.

Between my ceasing to be Fellow and being elected Master of the College, there was a consolidation of some of the smaller Scholarships, which I should have objected to had I been Master at the time. The plan was afterwards modified, at my suggestion, but I should have preferred their remaining separated, as originally founded.

Archbishop Parker gave the College 60*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to found a Scholarship, and one was founded with the annual stipend of 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* It requires three or four such Scholarships to make even a decent stipend; and, in my judgment, they were of more service to the College when separate. I know that parents are always gratified by their sons having a Scholarship, however small may be the amount. If a founder told me that he intended leaving 100*l.* a-year for scholars, and asked me whether it should be for one or more, I should certainly advise that it should be for five or ten, and I should prefer the latter. Two or three only would contend for the 100*l.* a-year, whereas, perhaps three or more would contend for each of the ten as they became vacant in succession, and thus give a stimulus to a greater number of students.

(Signed) BENEDICT CHAPMAN, D.D.,
Master of Gonville and Caius College.

Gonville and Caius College Library.

1. The Library is under the care of a Librarian who is appointed from among the Fellows by the Master. There is a statute which directs that he should take care that the books should neither be lost nor injured; and he is in other respects to be governed by College orders. One of the scholars is an assistant Librarian, who assists the principal Librarian when requisite. The Librarian.

There is no regular attendance of the Librarians, as the Master and Fellows have always ready access to the Library; and if any of the scholars wish for any books out of the Library, they may have them by application to any Fellow, or to the Librarians, in whose presence, and under whose name they must be taken out.

2. There is a Manuscript Catalogue, but its contents have been lately transferred to an interleaved copy of the printed Bodleian Library Catalogue. Catalogue.

The books are arranged in classes, and the Library is well ventilated by having windows opposite to each other, opening to the east and west; but it is not now of sufficient dimensions, and unfortunately there is no possibility of enlarging it; there is no part of it fireproof. The books have all class marks, and are easily found.

3. We have had many bequests and gifts of books; Mr. Moore, formerly Fellow of the College, gave us a great collection of choice manuscripts, and we are indebted to a Mr. Knight for the county visitations. We are necessarily limited as to the purchase of new books from the want of room to put them in. Mr. Fairclough gave the College 3*l.* a year for buying books; and a certain part of the admission fees are appropriated by the College to the Library; the average amount from that source for the last seven years has been nearly 27*l.* The expenses of the Library cannot well be ascertained, as the bookseller's bills entered in the Bursar's account-book will not inform us, as they contain many other articles besides what probably belong to the Library; except the two sources of income above mentioned, the Library depends on the general funds of the College, commonly called the College Chest. Bequests. Expenses.

4. The number of printed books may be about 14,300; the number of manuscript volumes, 700; we have lately printed a very excellent Catalogue of our manuscripts, arranged by our late Librarian, the Rev. John James Smith, assisted by our present Librarian, the Rev. W. R. Collett; the heraldic visitations of some of the counties are considered as very valuable; we have printed another Catalogue of the early printed books in our Library; this was compiled by our present Librarian, the Rev. W. R. Collett, and the two Catalogues have occasioned the College considerable expense, as copies have been liberally given of both Catalogues to all public Libraries known to us in Oxford, London, Dublin, and some of the Scotch Universities; and they are open to the public generally by purchase. Number of Books and MSS.

Dr. Legge, who succeeded to the Mastership on the resignation of Dr. Caius, gave us a valuable collection of civil law books; and being peculiarly a medical College, we have of course a collection of medical books; but as before observed, we are limited in our purchases of modern books by the want of room in our Library.

5. The Library is accessible to the different members of the College through the Admission.

Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

Fellows and Librarians. The members of other Colleges may have access through the same means for "the purposes of special reference or research."

I will enclose a printed statement of the rules and regulations for the MSS. and locked-up classes in our Library, under art. 5 of it. Mr. Archdeacon Hale some little time since had three folio volumes of MSS. sent to him at the Charter House, having previously given a bond for 90*l.* to return them uninjured; they have since been returned, and his bond restored to him. The members of the Heralds' College have occasionally applied to me for information respecting the county visitations we possess, and have come down to inspect them, when every facility was given them for research consistent with the printed rules that shall be enclosed with these remarks.

(Signed) BENEDICT CHAPMAN, D.D.,
Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Extracts from the Rules and Regulations for the MSS. and locked-up classes in Caius College Library.

2. No person whose name is not on the College Boards, and who is not known to the Librarian, shall be allowed to inspect or transcribe from any manuscript whatever, unless he either obtains a written permission from the Master or some one of the Senior Fellows, or is accompanied by one of them, who by signing his name shall witness the person's signature in the book kept for that purpose.

3. No person who is not a Fellow of the College shall be allowed to transcribe from any manuscript but in the presence of the Master, one of the Senior Fellows, or the Librarian, or one of the Fellows acting as his deputy.

5. No manuscript whatever shall be taken out of the Library without a written permission from the Master and two Senior Fellows, or from three Senior Fellows, nor (unless the MS. be required by a Fellow of the College for his sole use) without a bond given by the borrowers to the College to return it uninjured within a certain time to be specified in the permission under a penalty to be named by the Librarian, which shall in no case be less than 20*l.*

6. No MS. which is illuminated, or which contains original letters or genealogical or heraldic papers, shall be taken out of the Library on any account whatever.

9. Every volume taken out from the MSS. and locked-up classes shall be returned on quarter days under the penalty of five shillings..... the penalty to be repeated every fortnight until the volume shall be returned.

T. C. Geldart, Esq., M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

Answers from T. C. Geldart, Esq., M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

Foundation of the College.

The King's Charter for the founding of this College bears date November 20, an. 24 Ed. III., A.D. 1350.

The Literæ Fundationis bear date Jan. 15, 1350. They were confirmed by the Bishop of Ely Jan. 20, 1350, and by the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge Jan. 21, 1350.

From these it appears that William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, proceeded to found—"Unum perpetuum Collegium Scholarium Juris Canonici et Civilis,—ad cultusque divini ac Scientiæ Canonicæ et Civilis, Universitatis que Cantabrigiensis augmentum necnon ad commodum, regimen et directionem reipublicæ et specialiter dictæ nostræ ecclesiæ nostræque diœceseos Norvicensis."

The Statutes which Bishop Bateman gave to the College bear date June 1st, 1352, were confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury Dec. 1st, 1352, and afterwards by the University of Cambridge, Dec. 9th, 1352.

Bishop Bateman afterwards added an explanatory Statute concerning elections, &c., bearing date August 14th, 1354.

He designed (as appears by the Statutes) to have founded a Master and 20 Fellows (Canonistæ and Legistæ), besides two or three Scholars, but dying before he had completed his designed foundation (A.D. 1355), left what was thought sufficient only for the maintenance of a Master, three Fellows, and two Scholars.

The Founder's Statutes for the government of the College (with which, up to the time of the Reformation, the practice corresponded in all particulars) give the following directions respecting the Head, Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundation.

The Head.

The Head.

Mode of Appointment, Qualifications for, and Restrictions upon Elections.—In case of vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, an election of a new Master is to be made by the Fellows within a month's time.

The Fellows are to proceed to the election by scrutiny, and the consent of the major part of them is required.

If the vacancy occurs in Term time the resident Fellows are to wait for those absent from College for ten days from the time of vacancy. If the vacancy occurs during vacation, the resident Fellows are to wait for the absent for the remainder of the vacation, and further for ten days after the commencement of Term.

The Fellows are directed to elect one of their own body, if such person may be considered as fit for the Mastership, and provided also that he be a Doctor or Bachelor in Canon or Civil Law, "Vel etiam Magister in Artibus famosus."

Otherwise the Fellows may elect any other person studying in the University out of the College, under the same restrictions as to degree. *T. C. Geldart, Esq., M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.*

It is declared that the Chancellor of the University shall not have any power to dispute the election of the Master made by the Fellows, and that he shall, "absque causæ cognitione," approve of the person so elected.

But if the election be not made within the month, then the appointment of a Master devolves to the Chancellor, subject to the like restrictions as to degree,

The Master is to declare, as soon as he is elected, whether he will be Legista or Canonista, and he is to continue in the line in which he has taken his Doctorate.

Fellows.

Mode of Appointment.—In case of a Fellowship becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, a free election is to be made within a month, by consent of the major part of the Master and Fellows. Fellows.

The Master's vote not necessarily forming one of such major part.

After the lapse of a month, if no election be made, the right of appointment devolves for that time to the Master.

The same restrictions are made as to the time to be allowed to the absent Fellows to come into the College in case of the vacancy occurring in or out of Term time, as in the case of the Master.

Qualifications and Restrictions upon Election.—The number of Fellows was to be twenty, (but owing to the death of the Founder before he had completed his endowments, only two Fellowships were founded)—of these ten at least were to be Legistæ, and seven at least to be Canonistæ, so that if at any time the Legistæ change their study to that of Canon Law there shall not be more than ten Canonistæ at most, and, in want of Canonist Fellows, thirteen Legistæ at most. Qualifications and restrictions.

If a vacancy occur of a Legista there is to be elected a Bachelor of Civil Law, or one who has studied the same for three years, a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Arts, within one year, if necessary, as M.A.

If a vacancy occur of a Canonista, then, if there be not seven Presbyter Canonists in College, any one of the Legista Fellows who may wish to study Canon Law, and become Presbyter may be elected into the vacant place.

Otherwise any other person may be chosen from Cambridge or any other University, under the same restrictions as above.

If there be seven Presbyter Canonists in College, then either a Legist or Canonist may be elected into the vacancy, as shall appear best to the major part of the College, unless one of the Legists be desirous to change to Canonist, in which case he is to be admitted Canonist, provided the limit fixed upon the number of the Canonists allow this.

In election to Fellowships preference is to be given—

(1.) To Scholars of the College.
(2.) To Scholars of the Hall of Annunciation.
(3.) To Scholars from the Norwich diocese.
(4.) To Scholars from the University of Cambridge or any other University.

Preference is to be given, *cæteris paribus*, to the poorer before the richer.

The Canonist Fellows were required to go into Holy Orders within one year of the day of their admission to a Canonist Fellowship.

Special clerical duties are assigned to the Presbyter Fellows:—

Certain restrictions are imposed respecting the Fellows incepting *in utroque jure*, and the continuing of Doctors *in utroque jure*.

Fellows may, if Doctor in any Faculty, hold any preferment, "*sine curâ*," not exceeding 10*l.* in yearly value.

If they be not Doctors they must not hold preferment exceeding 10 marks in yearly value.

Those who hold preferment greater than this must vacate their Fellowships in one year; but the Master may hold any church preferment whatever. Religious observances according to the ritual of that time are enjoined.

Stipends, Emoluments, and Advantages.—The Literæ Fundationis mention that the Founder intended to endow the College with such revenues as might enable the "*personas Collegii*" to advance in the science "*utriusque juris*," and to obtain in all future time the necessaries of life. Stipends, emoluments, and advantages.

By the Statutes a stipend of 10 marks per annum is assigned to the Custos, 8 marks to such of the Fellows as are in Priests' orders, and 7 marks per annum to the rest.

Small sums of money are likewise to be distributed on certain feast days. Most of the benefactors enjoin a like distribution, generally at Christmas or on the Feast of the Epiphany.

There is no restriction as to the time of tenure, or as to the income with which a Fellowship may be held.

Fellows are not to be so entirely occupied in pleading causes as to be prevented studying Law, Civil or Canon. They are to act as Counsel for the Bishops of Norwich, "*pro competenti salario*."

The Statutes contain provisions for the removal of the Master and Fellows in case of their becoming unfit for or unworthy of their office.

Length of Residence required of Masters and Fellows.—The Statutes direct that a Fellow shall not, without the consent of the Master, and that the Master shall not, without the consent of two "Sanior aut Senior" Fellows, remain a night out of College. Leave of absence is not to be refused when reasonable cause is given; nor in granting such leave of absence, Residence required of Master and Fellows.

T. C. Geldart, Esq., M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

especially in vacation times, is too great difficulty to be interposed; but neither the Master nor any Fellow is to be absent, except during the usual vacations for more than one month in each year, "nisi pro negotiis Collegii, aut aliis propriis causis necessariis."

Scholars.

Scholars.

According to the Founder's Additional Statute two of the scholars (de minori formâ) were to be elected as soon as convenient, and the number was to be increased to seven when the College had sufficient means. They were to study Civil Law and to perform the following duties:—

Duties.

1. To read the Sacred Scriptures in mensâ.
2. To minister to the Presbyter Fellows in Chapel.
3. To wait at table in Hall.

They were to have no voice in elections, and they are bound to the observance of the Statutes of the College in the same manner as the rest of the Society.

Election.

No restrictions are laid down with respect to their election.

For the performance of the above duties the scholars were to receive "pro omnibus necessariis" three marks per annum, but had no share in the bounties distributed on the feast days.

Simon Dalling, A.D. 1453, gave to the College certain lands and tenements, to found therewith two Canonist Fellows and one Scholar, to be (under certain regulations) nominated by himself during his own life time, and to be associated in perpetuity with the Fellows of the Foundation.

According to special Statutes, made by the Master and Fellows, and given in the College books, the mode of election (in case of vacancy) is, after Simon Dalling's death, to be the same as that prescribed in the Founder's Statutes. Certain religious duties are to be performed by the two Fellows and Scholars on this Foundation. The anniversary is to be kept and certain sums are to be paid to the Master and Fellows present.

Robert Goodknape, A.D. 1508, gave certain lands and tenements to the College, to found and maintain with the proceeds one Fellow, to be in Priest's Orders, according to the special Statutes, framed by the Master and Fellows, of the date 1508, A.D., and given in the College books.

The Fellow on Goodknape's Foundation is to have perfectly equal right with every other Fellow and Priest, and is to be bound to observe the Founder's Statutes.

He is to be maintained out of the proceeds of Goodknape's benefaction, and if at any future time these diminish in consequence of fire or any other misfortune, a less stipend is to be assigned, so that the College be not prejudiced.

Walter Hewke, by will, dated A.D 1518, gives certain tenements in Cambridge to the Master and Fellows on condition that they maintain one perpetual Priest Secular, who is to have all manner of profits, rights, and vantages in the said College as any other Canonist, Priest, and Fellow hath or shall have in time to come—yearly in all things.

He is also to bear all manner of suffrages, prayers, and charges, as other Fellows (Canonist Priests) of the said College do or shall do.

He is to study Civil or Canon Law or both to the intent that he may proceed to the Doctorate.

The election (in case of vacancy) is to be made by the Master and major part of the Fellows, and preference is to be given to Scholars of the College (before all other), who must be of five years study in the Canon or Civil Law or Arts.

Mr. Spicer gave to the College 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to maintain therewith one Scholar, who is to be chosen by the Master and Fellows.

1st. From the school of Cokefield.
2nd. From Clare Hall, Ikkylington, Hyngston.
3rd. From Catherine Hall.

The Scholar is to have as much as any other Scholar, and 6*s.* 8*d.*, and his lectures freely above all other.

To the above effect there is an indenture made between the Master and Fellows and Mr. Spicer.

Richard Nicke, Bishop of Norwich, A.D. 1557, gave certain property to the College sufficient to maintain three Fellows, of which one was to be Civilistæ, two were to be Canonistæ, who were to proceed to Priest's Orders within one year from the day of their admission.

Also two Scholars.

In case of vacancies election is to be made of new Fellows or Scholars by consent of the major part of the Fellows, within one month from the time of vacancy, otherwise the election is to devolve to the Master.

Choice is to be made of persons who shall appear fit "tam moribus quam scientiâ," but no other restriction is imposed.

The anniversary of Bishop Nicke is to be celebrated, and on that day certain payments are to be made to his own Fellows and Scholars.

In the Statutes given by Bishop Nicke mention is made at great length of the specific duties which are to be performed by his Fellows and Scholars.

They are to attend chapel regularly, and to perform Church Services, and read the prayers according to the custom of the Church.

Laurence Moptyd, A.D. 1558, gave to the College 60*l.* for the founding of one Scholarship.

T. C. Geldart. Esq., M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

The Scholar to be one from the diocese of Norwich, and brought up by the space of two years at least in the common schools of Ipswich or Bury.

To be allowed 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, with all other commodities that other Scholars enjoy.

Scholars.

The Decretum Erectionis, by the Master and Fellows of the College, bears date June 18, 1558.

Gabriel Dunne, A.D. 1560, left to the College 120*l.*, with which the Master and Fellows, according to the Decretum Erectionis, dated January 30, 1560, founded one Scholarship. The Scholar to have 12*d.* per week, and all other emoluments which other Scholars of the House have.

Dr. Hervey, A.D. 1562, gave to the College certain lands to support two Scholars.

Each Scholar to have 1*s.* per week, together with all other emoluments which the rest of the Scholars enjoy.

The Ordinatio Fundationis, by the Master and Fellows, bears date December 20, 1562.

Dr. Busby, A.D. 1577, left to the College 53*l.* for the maintenance of two poor Scholars from Suffolk, to receive each 6*d.* per week, to be preferred (cæteris paribus) before all other Scholars to the Foundation Scholarships "de minori formâ." The order of the Master and Fellows concerning this Foundation bears date October 1, 1577.

The College, May 21, 1581, founded a supernumerary Fellowship.

It appears that the income of the College had so increased as to be considered sufficient to increase the number of the Fellows, in accordance with a Statute of the Founder, entitled "De numero augendo."

No Deed of Foundation can be found.

William Mowse, A.D. 1586, gave by will to the College the sum of 400*l.*, to buy lands of the yearly value of 20*l.*, to be settled on Trinity Hall, for the maintenance of as many Fellows and Scholars as, according to the rate of Fellowships and Scholarships then, 20*l.* would maintain.

The College founded accordingly one Fellowship and one Scholarship. No Deed of Foundation can be found.

Archbishop Parker gave to the College 60*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the founding of one Scholarship for the study of the Civil Law. Such Scholar to have yearly 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, or 1*s.* 2*d.* per week. To be chosen from his own Scholars at Corpus Christi College, and from Norwich school (if any of these scholars so will) according to an indenture, dated 9 Eliz., June 24.

No deduction to be made from the above yearly salary for his chamber or domestical reading.

Dr. Allen, by will, dated 1730, gave the reversion of an estate (Assington) to found two Scholarships of 10*l.* per annum, more or less. In election to these Scholarships, when vacant, preference is to be given—

1. To Founder's (Dr. Allen) nearest kindred.
2. To Scholars from Richmond School, in Yorkshire.
3. To Scholars from any other school in Yorkshire.
4. To Scholars from Diocese of Norwich.
5. To Scholars from town or county of Cambridge.

The College came into possession of this property in 1781, and the Scholarships were then established.

Dr. Chetwode, A.D. 1734, gave 150*l.* to the College to found a Scholarship for the due attendance of a Scholar in taking care of the chapel.

A.D. 1704, Mrs. Oxenden, widow of Dr. Oxenden, in compliance with his intentions, gave 150*l.* to found a Scholarship, to be held by a Scholar of the College, in addition to any other Scholarship, and preference is to be given, first to a Kentish clergyman's son, then to the sons of clergymen in general.

Supplemental or Bye Fellowship.

Bye-Fellowships.

In the year 1821 Horatio Goodbehere left to the College, subject to a life interest, funded property producing nearly 100*l.* per annum, for the purpose of founding a Fellowship, in such terms as they might think best.

On coming into possession of the property in the year 1849, the Society thought that the efficiency and well-being of the College would be best promoted by making this a Clerical Fellowship, and requiring residence for the greater part of each Term.

It must be filled up within six months of a vacancy, or the appointment lapses to the Master.

Any Graduate in Arts may be elected, or Student in Civil Law who has performed the exercises for the LL.B. degree.

If a layman be elected, he must take Orders within a year.

The Goodbehere Fellow is also, when resident, allowed rooms rent free, and a payment of 2*s.* per diem.

Changes of Practice.—Head and Fellows.

Changes of Practice —Head and Fellows

In the year 1405 the commons of the Fellows were increased from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per week by a faculty from Bishop Arundel.

In the 37th year of the reign of Henry VIII. the College was visited by Archbishop Parker and others, by whom a Declaratio Status Collegii was drawn up.

According to this it appears that the various Fellows were Presbyters, Canonistæ, and

T. C. Geldart, Esq., M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

Changes of Practice. —Head and Fellows.

Legistæ, according to the injunctions of the several Founders. The annual money payments were all regulated by the Statutes of Bishop Bateman.

At this period the granting of Degrees in Canon Law and its public study were prohibited by the King: by this means all the injunctions in our Statutes referring to the Canonistæ became impracticable.

The Canonist combined the characters of priest and lawyer, and the profession having ceased to exist which admitted such combination, it became necessary for the Society to decide what the Canonist Fellows were to become.

Henceforth, with the exception of two Presbyters, they became Legistæ or Civilistæ, though in the time of Queen Mary the Canonistæ reappear.

Our earliest perfect register of Fellows commences with the year 1557. It begins with a list of eight Fellows with their professions, Canonistæ or Legistæ, assigned, but after this we hear nothing more of Canonistæ; this agrees with the supposition that they only reappeared during the time of Queen Mary. Henry VIIIth's Acts, with respect to the Canon Law, were repealed by Queen Mary, and re-enacted in the first year of Elizabeth.

From the proceedings of the Commission under Bishop Ridley, we find also that in 1549 great inconvenience was sustained from the want of Civilians. It is stated that the abolition of the study of Canon Law had affected the faculty of Civil Law, and that sufficient Civilians could not be obtained to attend embassies; an attempt was in consequence made to unite some other Colleges to Trinity Hall, but this failed.

An Act of Parliament was obtained (probably through the influence of Archbishop Parker) in the first year of Elizabeth, confirming the title of the College to its possessions against "all cavillation."

It would appear that at the time this Act was obtained, the change with respect to the Canonistæ had taken place, and this Act must have seemed to the College and to Archbishop Parker, who visited Cambridge some years after and founded a Scholarship at Trinity Hall, as setting the matter at rest.

About this time the College obtained a lease of Mountjoy House, in Doctors Commons, probably as a residence for the Civilians, all legal business being gradually transferred to London.

The designation Civilista is occasionally appended to the names of the Fellows after 1557, and sometimes that of Presbyter.

The practice from the time of the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the present day, does not seem to have varied materially.

Present Practice.—Head and Fellows.

Present Practice.— Head and Fellows.

At present the mode of appointment, the qualification for and restrictions upon election of the Master and Fellows, are precisely in accordance with the Statutes.

The late Master, and many of his predecessors, have held judicial appointments at Doctors' Commons.

Of the twelve Foundation Fellows, ten are laymen and generally engaged in practice at the Bar, or as Advocates in Doctors' Commons, two are in orders and are the Tutors of the College.

The Master and Foundation Fellows regularly assemble in College at Christmas time, when the College accounts are audited, and business relating to the College and its estates is transacted. Special meetings also take place when necessary.

Each Fellow must in turn take the office of Bursar, and he is then necessarily resident at certain seasons.

The two Foundation Fellows in orders are regularly in residence, as is also the Goodbehere Fellow. One of the lay Fellows is resident, and acts as Law Lecturer.

The other lay Fellows, except at the times aforesaid, are not resident.

The Statutes contain no restriction as to the time of holding the Fellowships, but according to practice they become vacated by marriage or resignation (of which there are several instances), or by taking Church preferment beyond the value prescribed by the Statutes.

The Master receives the same stipend as each of the Fellows, and also certain allowances and benefactions of small aggregate value.

Each Fellow has received for some years past, and now receives, a stipend of 150*l.* a year.

The Master and Fellows, when in residence, receive an additional allowance of 2*s.* a day.

The two Tutors, besides this allowance of 2*s.* a day have their rooms rent free.

The Goodbehere Fellow receives the same emolument in his capacity of Assistant Tutor.

A Latin Oration is delivered annually at the commemoration of the Founder and Benefactors by each of the Fellows in turn, for which he receives 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and a like sum is paid to each of the Fellows present at Commemoration and the Feast of the Epiphany.

Scholarships, &c.

Scholarships, &c.

In the Declaratio Status Collegii made in the reign of Henry VIII., the Scholarships are denoted by the names of their respective Founders, and the stipends of the Scholars are of the amount stated in the Deeds of Foundation, that is to say, 10*d.* or 1*s.* a week. In the registers of admissions to Scholarships up to about the year 1610, the particular Foundation, and the value, which was then also 1*s.* or 10*d.* per week, is specified; after this we have no further mention of the value, and the Foundation is rarely stated. The last specification is that of a Scholar from Norwich with Archbishop Parker's Scholarship, which was then of more value than the others, as a money payment was made to it. This occurs about 1635. After this the allowances seem to have been equalized, and it is no longer possible to assign all the Scholarships severally to their particular Founders.

T. C. Geldart, Esq., M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

In 1791 all the Scholars received 2*s.* per week during residence, and 7*s.* 6*d.* at Christmas without distinction.

The emoluments were then increased to 5*s.* 3*d.* per week, and the Christmas payment was abolished, they remained thus till the year 1828, when they were further raised to 4 guineas per term, and two sums of 20*l.* were assigned annually to the most deserving.

Scholarships, &c.

In the year 1833 three of the Scholarships were raised to 20*l.* per annum.

There are 16 Scholarships, including the two founded by Dr. Allen. Some of the Scholarships were, in the year 1840, largely augmented, and the arrangements then made still exist.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Three were raised to the annual value of . .	52	10	0
Three ,, ,, . .	31	10	0
The eight remaining ones continued to be worth .	12	12	0

The 20*l.* rewards were then abolished.

One of the First Class of Scholarships and one of the Second Class are awarded annually to the Students who obtain the first and second places respectively in the College Examinations of the first year, and some of the 12*l.* 12*s.* Scholarships, the number depending upon the vacancies and the merits of the candidates, are awarded to those who come next in order of merit,

Scholarships of the latter class may also be obtained in the second year.

Dr. Allen's Scholarships.

The two Scholarships on Dr. Allen's Foundation remain distinct. Their value was, A.D. 1781, when the College obtained possession of the estate, 10*l.* per annum. It was afterwards raised to 12*l.* 12*s.*, and is now 18*l.* per annum. They are given away at the same time as the other Scholarships. The order of preference enjoined by the will of Dr. Allen is observed, but no claimant is elected unless his attainments be respectable.

Dr. Allen's Scholarships.

Chetwoode and Oxenden Exhibition.

The interest of the money bequeathed by Dr. Chetwoode and Sir George Oxenden, for the purpose, together with a small money payment, and an allowance for commons from the College, make up an Exhibition, to which the duties of Chapel Clerk are attached; but many of the services required of him by the wills of the founders are dispensed with. This office, the whole value of which is about 30*l.* per annum, is disposed of yearly, and is given to one of the more distinguished of those who obtain Scholarships at the end of the first year. In compliance with the will of Sir George Oxenden, a certain preference is given to the sons of clergymen,

Chetwoode and Oxenden Exhibition.

Duration of Tenure.

The Scholarships are all tenable from the time of election until the period when the holder would in the ordinary course proceed to the degree of B.A. Thus, if obtained at the end of the first year, as usual, the emoluments are receivable for two years and one term.

Duration of tenure of Scholarships.

Law Studentships.

In the year 1849 the Society, in order to promote the purposes of the Foundation, established some Law Studentships to assist meritorious and distinguished Students of the College, who, having completed the usual residence for a B.A. or LL.B. Degree, are prosecuting their studies with a view to practising at the Bar or as Advocates at Doctors' Commons.

Law Studentships.

These Studentships are of the annual value of 50*l.*, and are tenable, according to circumstances, for two or three years. It is intended that one shall be at the disposition of the College in each year.

Graduates in Arts and such Students in Civil Law as have performed the exercises requisite for the Degree of LL.B., are eligible to those Studentships in the conferring of which the Society is guided by the places of the candidates in any of the four University Triposes, in the Classes of the Professor of Laws, and by any University or College distinctions they may have obtained.

(3.) Bishop Bateman, in his original Statutes, does not mention Scholarships, nor does he make provision for any Scholars (except in his additional or Explanatory Statute, dated A.D. 1354). He directs that there shall be 21 Fellows, of whom one shall be Master, and that no person shall be admitted to make any continuous stay with them without the unanimous consent of all the Fellows, nor can any person remain longer than is allowed by the like consent. The words of the Statute in this respect are—"Nullusque alius non Socius Collegii ad faciendam cum eis moram per aliquos dies continuam admittatur absque omnium Sociorum assensu concordi, nec cum eis ulterius moram faciat quam de omnium unanimi sociorum voluntate procedat."

Bishop Bateman's Statutes do not, except as aforesaid, allude to the admission of any persons or Students over and above the Members of the Foundation. The same observation applies to the Heads of Foundation of the several benefactors.

According to the present practice, Noblemen, Fellow Commoners, Pensioners and Ten-year Men are admitted on the Boards of the College, and previously to the admission of any person it is required that he should produce a testimonial from an M.A. or LL.B. of Oxford or Cambridge to the effect that he is well conducted and of sufficient attainments to enter on the ordinary course of University instruction.

T. C. Geldart, Esq., M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

Law Studentships.

(4.) Divine service is performed twice a day during full term time. The morning service is at half past 7 o'clock, the evening service is at half past 5 o'clock. On Sundays the morning service is at 9 o'clock, the evening service is at 6 o'clock. Members of the college in *statu pupillari* are required to attend twice on Sundays, and once on every other day of the week.

Neglect of these duties is met by expostulation or admonition. A Student so offending would also incur certain fixed penalties, and in the case of continued irregularity severer measures would be taken.

(5.) The course of instruction given at this College is regulated with a view to afford the best preparation for the Public Examinations of the University.

The number and character of the lectures are adapted as much as possible to the wants of the different classes of Students, so as to obviate the necessity of their having recourse to the assistance of a Private Tutor.

Any Student can also obtain from the Tutors advice and assistance as to his private reading.

The lectures in Classics and Divinity are given upon those subjects which are fixed by the University for the previous Examination and that for the ordinary B.A. Degree.

Such Students as desire it are exercised in Classical Composition.

The lectures in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy comprise the subjects which are required for the Mathematical Tripos, as well as those an acquaintance with which is expected from the Candidates for an Ordinary Degree.

(1.) The number of Fellows employed in giving College Lectures is four, viz.:—

The two Clerical Fellows on the original and engrafted Foundations, who are the Tutors.

The Clerical fellow on the Goodbehere Foundation, who is Assistant Tutor.

A Lay Fellow, who gives Lectures and Examinations in Civil Law and the theoretical part of the Common Law.

(2.) The number of College General Examinations is at present two in the course of each year. The subjects of them are the same as those of the College Lectures.

The first Examination takes place at the end of the Lent Term, before the commencement of the previous Examination, and is attended by the Students of the first and second year only. It comprises subjects in Divinity and Classical Literature, chosen as above stated, some Elementary Mathematics, and Classical Composition. It is conducted by the Fellows who are in residence, partly *vivâ voce*, partly by printed papers. It occupies three days.

The second Examination takes place at the end of the Easter Term. It is attended by the different classes of Students of all years, excepting such as having passed their second Lent College Examination have declared their intention of proceeding in Laws, and who are in attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Laws and those of the College Law Lecturer.

The Candidates for Mathematical Honours of the second and third years are then examined in the subjects on which College Lectures have been given during the three previous terms.

A paper, consisting chiefly of Problems and Examples in the whole range of the subjects usually read is also given.

The Students of the first year are examined in Euclid, Books I.—VI., and Book XI. to prop. 21, Algebra and Trigonometry, together with one classical subject on which they have been lectured. Some Latin Composition is likewise introduced.

Candidates for the ordinary Degree of the third year are examined in the Latin subject appointed for their Degree, and in elementary Mathematics.

This examination lasts two days.

Students who are in attendance on the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Laws undergo an examination in Law and History in the Easter Term, the subjects being chosen with regard to the lectures of the Professors, and a prize is awarded to the best proficient.

Rewards, &c.

Rewards, &c.

(3.) The Scholarships, and the Exhibition, with the Law Studentships, and ultimately the Fellowships, are the chief rewards for proficiency, and in addition, prizes in books to the amount of 5*l.* 5*s.* and 3*l.* 3*s.* are awarded to the two most distinguished Students both of the first and second year at the College Examinations.

A prize of value 3*l.* 3*s.* may also be obtained by candidates for Mathematical Honours in their second and third years.

Prizes are also given both to Students of the second and third years for the best Latin and English Essays upon certain subjects proposed.

Attendance on Lectures, &c.

Attendance on Lectures, &c.

(6.) All Students are required during the first five terms of their academical course, to attend five Classical Lectures, and from four to six Mathematical Lectures every week.

They have opportunities of attending some of the Lecturers on certain evenings in the week, either for instruction in composition or to obtain assistance in any mathematical subject they may be reading more advanced than that in which the lectures are given, but such attendance is optional.

During the fifth term of their residence Students have to attend two examinations weekly in the Divinity subjects required for the previous examination by the University.

After the fifth term candidates for Mathematical Honours have to attend a lecture every day or every other day.

Candidates for the ordinary B.A. Degree attend three lectures weekly in elementary

T. C. Geldart, Esq., M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy during their sixth, seventh, and eighth terms. (By the new University regulations they will then be engaged with professional lectures and examinations.)

In their ninth term they attend three Classical Lectures weekly in addition to the Mathematical Lectures.

In their tenth term they have to attend examinations twice a week in the whole range of subjects required for their degree, and their performances are reviewed by the Lecturers.

Students who declare their intention of proceeding in Law after their previous examination, are consigned to the charge of the College Law Lecturer, whose lectures and examinations they attend.

Any who fail to comply with the above regulations incur admonition and more serious punishment if the offence be repeated.

Attendance in Hall.

Attendance in Hall.

Undergraduates are expected to be present at dinner in Hall every day. Any one frequently absenting himself would incur the censure of the authorities, and some part of the time he had resided might not be counted towards his term.

Undergraduates are required, under certain penalties, to be within the College or in their licensed lodgings before 10 o'clock at night. Any serious breach of this regulation is visited specially with punishment at the discretion of the Master and Fellows.

Regulations of Discipline as to the Expenses of the Student.

Discipline as to Expenses, &c.

At this College no Tradesmen's Bills privately incurred by the Student are paid by the Tutors. But a list of the amounts of the same, when above 5*l.*, is forwarded to the parents, that they may be aware of the expenses of their sons. Many bills of less amount are likewise forwarded.

The Tutors impress upon the parents the importance of seeing that these bills are regularly discharged.

If any bill is of extravagant amount the attention of the parent is specially called to it.

The tradesmen are obliged to send in their accounts quarterly when above 5*l.*, and in case of any infraction of this rule, a tradesman is liable to be discommuned, the effect of which is, that all Undergraduates are forbidden to deal with him. This regulation is strictly enforced, and is found to work well.

Undergraduates are also frequently advised to settle their bills at the end of the quarter.

Any Undergraduate having a large amount of bills unpaid, is not allowed by the College to take his Degree until they are paid.

A tradesman would be liable to be discommuned if he took any legal proceedings against a person *in statu pupillari* without first endeavouring to obtain a settlement by sending notice of his claims to the Tutor.

Nothing can be furnished to any Undergraduate in private from the College Cook, when he has an account with him which has been outstanding more than one quarter.

Undergraduates are required to send written orders to the Cook specifying exactly what they require, which orders are delivered to the Tutor at the end of the quarter.

No considerable entertainment can be given without a special order to the Cook from one of the Tutors.

Necessary Expenses of a Fellow Commoner and Pensioner.

(7.) The necessary expenses of a Fellow Commoner and Pensioner, comprising College tuition, rooms, rent, meals, and attendants, the quarterly payments to the College and University, coals, washing, and all other incidental expenses, are on an average as follows :—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
For Fellow Commoners . .	90	0	0	per annum.
,, Pensioners . . .	65	6	1	,,

The items of the latter account are for 25 weeks residence, namely :—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Dinners in Hall, 10*s.* 6*d.* } per week . . .	20	8	4
Breakfast and tea, 5*s.* 10*d.* }			
Rent of rooms, which includes the expenses of papering, painting, taxes, &c.	12	0	0
Coals	3	15	3
Attendance	6	7	0
College and University payments and detriments . .	7	7	6
Laundress	5	8	0
Tuition	10	0	0
Total	£65	6	1

The Entrance Fee is 4*l.* for every Fellow Commoner.
,, ,, is 3*l.* for every Pensioner.
The College Fee for the B.A. Degree is 2*l.* for all classes.
The Fees payable to the Government and the University upon Matriculation and Degree are the same at all Colleges.

(8.) The actual average expenses of a Fellow Commoner, as shown by the College accounts, inclusive of wine in the Combination-room, and occasionally in Hall, together with the wine which Fellow Commoners are allowed the privilege of obtaining from the College cellars for use in their own rooms, amount to 144*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

T. C. Geldart, Esq. M.A., Master of Trinity Hall.

Expenses.

The average expenses of the six pensioners, who have resided the full academical year, and whose bills are the smallest, amount to 77*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The like average in the case of the six whose bills are the highest, is 93*l.* 15*s.*

These averages include expenses arising under all the heads mentioned above, together with the extra bills of the cook and butler, or a portion of them, not exceeding 6*l.* and 3*l.* respectively, per Term, for Fellow Commoners, 4*l.* and 2*l.* for Pensioners; such amounts being included in the College bills. The above averages do not include the grocer's bill for tea, sugar, candles, &c., which varies from 5*l.* to 9*l.* per annum; nor the booksellers, or any expenses for clothing. They do not include any allowance for private tutors; the proportion of men at this College who have recourse to private tuition for their assistance is not large.

If a Student live with his family in Cambridge his College accounts amount to about 34*l.* per annum.

The Tutors have reason to believe that the whole annual sum of money spent by a Student at this College in Cambridge ranges (for a Pensioner from 150*l.* to 200*l.*) but this amount does not include the expense of keeping a horse, and no Undergraduate is allowed to keep one unless his parent or guardian signify his permission to the Tutors.

Poor Scholars.

(9.) There is no provision in this College for the maintenance of poor students beyond the Scholarships and Exhibition which has been already mentioned.

(10.) The price of commons, &c., is dependant upon that of provisions, and therefore has of late decreased; every exertion is made by the Steward to keep the necessary expenses as low as possible, but as they are now at the same level as Collegiate establishments in cheaper parts of the country, it is not likely that any considerable reduction can be made.

Extravagance.

The University measures enacted some years ago have been, to a certain extent, useful in restraining habits of extravagance.

It is, however, a subject of regret to the authorities of the College that the tradesmen of the town cannot be generally induced to comply, "*bonâ fide*," with the University rule, which requires them to send in to the Tutors quarterly notice of the bills which have been incurred by the Students.

There is a difficulty in obtaining compliance with this rule by tradesmen, who may be considered as local tradesmen, more especially in the case of livery stable keepers and fruiterers.

This difficulty is still further increased in the case of London tradesmen (especially tailors), who, since the establishment of railroads, have opened branch shops in the University.

The power of discommuning tradesmen is not sufficient to enforce observance of this rule, and the result is that the Tutors are unable to ascertain and check so fully as is desirable the expenses of their pupils.

Some legislative enactment is desirable for the purpose of "further restraining habits of extravagance and facilities of credit."

Various modes might be suggested to effect this object.

Limitations on Scholarships.

(11.) The only limitations here existing are those attached to the Allen Scholarships, and these are so wide that no practical inconvenience has been felt.

The College has always felt aggrieved at its members being debarred from becoming candidates for the Scholarships founded by Dr. Bell; even if there ever should have been any ground for such exclusion, it exists no longer, and the advantages which the Oxenden Exhibition offers to the sons of clergymen is neutralized from this College, being excepted from sharing in the benefaction of Dr. Bell.

(12.) No Scholarships have become ineffective through default of claimants. The same number exists as were founded, and they are given away according to merit.

(13.) Many of the Scholarships have been so far augmented as to furnish a considerable help towards maintenance, and it is not thought necessary to have recourse to any consolidation.

New Statutes.

Within the last fifty years the Society has frequently entertained the idea of obtaining new Statutes in conformity with their practice.

The great impediment has been the impression that the remodelling of the University Statutes, more especially those with respect to the Civil Law, would make alterations with which our new Statutes might prove incompatible; and that any proceedings on our part would be premature while changes in the general constitution of the University, and in the regulations of the Faculty, to which so many of our Statutes refer, were in contemplation.

Sent on behalf of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall,

(Signed) T. C. GELDART, *Master.*

June 14, 1852. WILLIAM MARSH, *Bursar and Tutor.*

Answers from the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall.

The Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall.

Question 1.—In consequence of the system adopted by the Society at the beginning of the year 1844 (*vide* explanation given in Question 9), for running out its beneficial leases, the gross yearly income derived from estates in land cannot be correctly estimated by taking an average of the last seven years.

Taking an average of the six years preceding the year ending 1843, the gross yearly income received from landed estates was 2,286*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, consisting of the following items :— Gross yearly Income of the College, derived from Landed Estates.

	£.	s.	d.
Fines on renewal	364	0	0
Rack-rents	587	10	0
Reserved rents in money and corn	1,250	0	0
Quit rents	1	16	7
Rent-charges	13	13	4
Land Tax redeemed	52	19	4
Gravel pits	16	15	7
Total	£2,286	14	10

In the year 1847, a beneficial lease of a large tithe rent-charge expired (*vide* Answer to Question 3), and at the same time the vicarage glebe farm previously let on beneficial lease, was let at rack rent.

The gross yearly income of the landed estates on an average of the last five years (excluding the above-mentioned rectorial tithe rent-charge), was 2,072*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, consisting of the following items :—

	£.	s.	d.
Rack rents	819	10	0
Reserved rents in corn and money	1,149	0	0
Quit rents	1	15	6
Rent-charges	13	13	0
Land Tax redeemed	52	17	0
Timber	3	12	0
Copyhold fines	5	12	0
Gravel	26	17	0
Total	£2,072	16	6

The Society having ceased to take fines on renewal since 1844, this sum of 2,072*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* does not, of course represent correctly, the *actual* gross income arising from land. Fines.

According to the new system adopted, it will take a period of about 25 years from this time to run out all the beneficial leases.

The gross annual income will then (as calculated by the last valuations of the several landed estates), amount to about 3,530*l.*

This amount is exclusive of a second rectorial tithe rent-charge which forms part of the reserved rents mentioned above (*vide* Question 3).

The estates on beneficial leases were all originally let for the term of 21 years.

Question 2.—For the same reasons as given in Question 1, the gross yearly income of the College as derived from houses cannot be correctly estimated on an average of the last 14 years. Gross yearly Income derived from Houses.

On an average of six years previous to 1843, the gross yearly income was 85*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, consisting of—

	£.	s.	d.
Reserved rents	23	3	8
Fines on renewal	62	10	0
Total	£85	13	8

On an average of the last seven years the yearly income was 22*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

No fines having been taken during these seven years, the *actual* annual value of the College house property cannot be correctly estimated from the latter average of seven years.

The gross annual value as taken from the last valuations made upon the house property will (when all the beneficial leases have expired), amount to 515*l.*

The houses have all been let on 40 years' leases, and if these be renewed upon the system explained in Question 9, it will take about 50 years from the present time before they will all have expired.

Question 3.—The College is lay impropriator of two parishes. A beneficial lease of the rectorial tithes of one of these expired in 1847, and the gross annual income on an average of the last five years was 923*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* Tithes.

The other tithe rent-charge is still under a beneficial lease, and is included in the annual income obtained in Question 1, both on the average of six years before 1843 and on that of five years from 1847 to 1851.

The Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall.

The gross yearly value of this second rent-charge is commuted at 400*l.*

The whole yearly income derived from tithe will, at the expiration of the second beneficial lease, be 1,223*l.*

Gross yearly Income of the College, on the expiration of all the beneficial Leases.

The gross yearly value of the whole College property when all the beneficial leases have run out, will amount to—

	£.	s.	d.
Landed estates	3,530	0	0
House property	515	0	0
Two tithe rent-charges	1,223	0	0
Total	£5,268	0	0

Deductions.

Question 4.—1. The gross income from land on an average of the last five years being 2,072*l.*, the deductions which must be made to give the corresponding net income, are—

	£.	s.	d.
Rent-charges	16	5	0
Land tax	3	18	8
Income tax	53	17	2
Draining expenses	40	10	9
Repairs of farm buildings	173	0	0
Law expenses	30	0	0
Tithe commutations	20	0	0
Agency and Valuations	19	10	0
Enclosures	28	0	0
Total	£385	1	7

Corresponding net income on land, 1,686*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

2. No deductions have to be made from the gross income of house property except Income tax, 1*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

	£.	s.	d.
Gross income	22	3	8
Income tax	1	10	2
Net Income	£20	13	6

3. Gross income from tithe rent-charge on the average of the last five years is 923*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*; deductions are—

	£.	s.	d.
Glebe farm let Tithe free	29	17	0
Expenses and commission for collecting, &c.	27	16	1
Poor, Highway rates, Land, and Income tax	200	0	0
	257	3	1
Net income	666	5	10
Stipend of a perpetual curate	80	0	0
Total	£586	5	0

Question 5.—The yearly income derived from funded property is 144*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

Income derived from Room-rents, Fees, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
Question 6.—The yearly income from Room-rents is	505	0	0
Admission and Degree fees	169	0	0
Fines	37	0	0
College seal	3	0	0
Plate money	40	0	0
Total	£754	0	0

In the amount of room-rents is included not only rent for the unfurnished rooms but a certain payment made by each occupier for tenants' repairs, all of which, such as papering, painting, repairing stoves, as well as cleaning of chimneys and staircases, and payments for taxes, are defrayed by the College.

Yearly payment by every member on the Boards.

Besides the sources of income enumerated above, there is a payment of 3*l.* per annum made to the College by every member on the Boards. Out of this payment are defrayed the paving rates and University Library rates, and the surplus goes towards the salaries of College officers and servants.

There is also a charge upon all members in residence, which is applied to meet the general expenses of the College establishment, such as lighting, buttery, kitchen, hall tables, linen, and the wages to servants. &c., &c.

Gross Income, and its application.

Questions 7 and 8.—The following table gives an accurate analysis of the present gross income of the College, as arising from all sources, and exhibits in what manner and to what purposes it is applied:—

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Estates in Land:—						
Rack Rent	819	10	0			
Reserved Rents	1,149	0	0			
Quit Rents	1	15	6			
Rent Charges	13	13	0			
Land Tax Redeemed	52	17	0			
Timber	3	12	0			
Manorial Fines	5	12	0			
Gravel	26	17	0			
				2,072	16	6
Houses—Reserved Rents	22	3	8	22	3	8
Tithe Rent Charge	923	8	11	923	8	11
Funded Property	144	13	9	144	13	9
Room Rents	505	0	0			
Admission and Degree Fees	169	0	0			
Fines	37	0	0			
College Seal	3	0	0			
Plate Money	40	0	0			
				754	0	0
				3,917	2	10

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Estates in Land:—						
Legacies and Rent Charges	16	5	0			
Land Tax	3	18	8			
Income Tax	53	17	2			
Draining Expenses	40	10	9			
Repairs of Farm Buildings	173	0	0			
Law Expenses	30	0	0			
Tithe Commutation Expenses	20	0	0			
Agency, Valuations, &c.	19	10	0			
Enclosure Expences	28	0	0			
				385	1	7
Income Tax on House Property	1	10	2	1	10	2
Rates and Expenses of Collection on Tithe Rent Charges	257	3	0	257	3	0
College:—						
Assessed Taxes	31	4	3			
Insurance	41	12	6			
Repairs on average of 14 years	230	0	0			
Income Tax	20	17	2			
Garden	26	0	0			
Library and Stationery	38	10	0			
College Officers	130	0	0			
Pensions and Contributions to Poor	17	17	0			
				536	0	11
Master and 12 Fellows (each 150*l.*)	1,950	0	0			
Goodbehere Fellow	87	9	3			
Payments to *Resident* Fellows	74	8	0			
Dr. Eden's Allowances to Master and Fellows on *Festivals*	90	0	0			
Scholarships and 1 Exhibition	310	0	0			
Festival Allowance to Scholars	7	0	0			
Commemoration and other Festivals	40	0	0			
Amount given in Prizes to Students	31	10	0			
				2,590	7	3
Expenses in repairs of Chancels	3	0	0			
Contributions to Livings, Vicarages, and Schools, on an average of 10 years	40	0	0			
Salary to Perpetual Curate	80	0	0			
				123	0	0
Surplus Balance	..			23	19	11
				3,917	2	10

The Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall.

Grossyearly Income and its application

The Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall.

Question 8.—By a custom of the College of very long standing, and which appears to be in each case in accordance with the intentions of the respective founders, all the proceeds arising from estates or money left for the endowment of supplemental Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, have* (with the exceptions hereafter stated), been paid into the general funds of the College, and administered by the general authorities.

Such Fellows and Scholars seem also to have been put at once upon the same footing in all respects as the Fellows and Scholars upon the original Foundation.

In the year 1581 there being a considerable increase in the funds of the College, the Society founded *a Supernumerary Fellowship* in accordance with Bishop Bateman's Statute "De numero augendo." The whole number of Fellowships was thus made up to twelve, enjoying the same privileges and emoluments. Since that time, as the College property has increased in value, the several payments to all parties beneficially interested have been augmented proportionally.

The Scholarships (it may be remarked) being originally endowed by *money* bequests or by small specific sums payable out of the estates devised to the College, have benefited most by this proportionate distribution.

The amount of dividend received by the Master and each of the Fellows is 150*l.* a-year.

Number and value of Scholarships.

The Scholarships, as now increased, consist of fourteen, as founded by different benefactors, viz. :—

Three of the First Class of 50 guineas a-year.
Three of the Second Class of 30 guineas a-year.
Eight of the Third Class of 12 guineas a-year.

N.B.—Full particulars relating to the Foundations of the different Fellowships and Scholarships, whether foundation, engrafted, or supplemental; and also to the subsequent modifications and increase from the general funds of the College have been given in the answers to the former list of queries sent to the Master of the College.

The Law Studentships (as also described in those answers) were founded by the College at Christmas, 1849, and amount to 50*l.* a year each, and will be paid out of the general funds of the College.

Expenses of the Hall Tables.

The expenses of the Hall Tables are wholly defrayed, as incurred, by the individual Fellows and Scholars.

There is, however, an allowance termed "Coucher," made to the Master and each Fellow when in residence, which amounts to 2*s.* per diem, and exactly covers the expense of Hall Commons.

The old allowances to Scholars are no longer kept distinct, but are included in the increased annual amounts of the Scholarships.

Chapel Clerkship.

The Chapel Clerkship was in former times held by a Sizar, and was given away to poor Students, and was tenable for three years of residence.

Certain menial offices connected with the care of the Chapel and the duty of marking the Students were imposed upon the Chapel Clerk. These have been long since transferred to servants of the College, and the office and its emoluments are given away annually to a Scholar of the College, according to merit, with a certain preference to the poorer over the richer.

Sizars.

The term of Sizar has been discontinued altogether, though Hall Commons are still allowed to the Chapel Clerk out of the funds of the College. No other provision is made at this College for the maintenance of Sizars or Subsizars.

Festival allowances.

The Festival allowances consist of amounts of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid to the Master and each of the Fellows, and of 4*s.* to each Scholar present in Chapel on the Commemoration day, as specially provided for under Dr. Eden's Will.

Building Fund.

There is no special Building Fund at this College. The annual expense of repairs, taken as above, on an average of 14 years, includes the papering, painting, &c., of the rooms occupied by the Undergraduates. The room-rents, amounting as above to 505*l.*, include these items as well as all tenants' repairs, which are done by the College.

There are only two cases in which the College is impropriator. In one of these it has let the tithes and glebe on a beneficial lease, which is not yet expired, and the lessee covenants to keep the chancel of the parish Church in repair. In the other case the expense of the chancel repairs have amounted during the last five years to 6*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* The College pays a certain sum for the insurance of the chancel of St. Edward's, in Cambridge, and has from time to time repaired it, as also the chancels of the different churches of which it has the patronage. The expense thus incurred may be stated, on an average, to be

Charities.

A sum of 12*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* (included in Pensions and Contributions) is given away every year to charities and schools in Cambridge.

Large donations have been made of late years towards the support of parish schools and charities on the application of the Incumbents of parishes in which the College is impropriator, patron, or owner of land.

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* The exceptions above alluded to, of *supplemental* foundations which are kept distinct from the rest are—

1. *The Goodbehere Fellowship*, derived from the interest of funded property. Rooms rent free, and commons are allowed from the general funds of the College.
2. *Dr. Allen's two Scholarships*, now amounting to 18*l.* a-year each.
3. *Chetwode and Oxenden Exhibition*, amounting to about 30*l.* per annum, derived partly from a legacy of 13*l.* 1*s.*, and partly from the general funds of the College. The duties of Chapel Clerk are attached to it.

The Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall.

Question 9.—The custom at this College of renewing leases at a low reserved rent, and on receiving a renewal fine, which had dated from times of great antiquity, was entirely discontinued in the year 1843-44.

Renewal of Leases.

Up to the year 1800 it appears to have been the practice here, as elsewhere, to increase the renewal fines, without increasing the renewed rent, whether the value of the estate had increased or not.

About that year, and in subsequent years, large amounts were taken out of the fines paid on renewal to redeem the land-tax in several of the College estates.

About the year 1825 the College commenced the system of increasing the reserved rents and making corresponding diminution in the fines on renewing leases of their landed estates. A considerable decrease of the burden which had accrued on the landed property was thus effected in the course of subsequent years.

Notwithstanding this, the whole burden remaining upon that property arising from the system of granting beneficial leases, was in the year 1843 estimated at a sum not less than 20,000*l.*

Beneficial Leases.

At the Christmas audit, 1843, the Society came to the determination of discontinuing the fine system, and gradually running out their beneficial leases, according to the following scheme:—

That renewal of leases should be offered to College tenants on condition—

1. That the tenant in each case should consent to pay an increased reserved rent, without fine, such rent being calculated according to the value of his then beneficial interest.
2. That this increase of reserved rent should commence immediately on the granting of the fresh term, and not (as had been formerly the custom) at the end of the then unexpired term.

The payment thus made by the tenant for his fresh term was thus spread over the whole period of the new lease, and the College thereby derived a smaller *immediate* benefit instead of a large prospective one.

The College having no funds of its own to meet the deficiency arising from the cessation of fines on renewal of leases adopted the course as above described, in order that it might facilitate its object with borrowing as small a loan as possible. The amount of fines which might have been set by the Society at Christmas, 1843, was about 6,000*l.* A sum of 1,100*l.* only was divided among the Master and Fellows, and the future amount of dividend was at the same time fixed on a calculation of what they had been receiving on an average of the previous 21 years.

Considerable margin was allowed for any reduction of rents that was likely to follow from the alteration of the corn laws: and, notwithstanding the diminution of rents which has since ensued, in consequence of the low price of wheat, there is great reason to trust that in the course of about 20 to 25 years from this date the whole burden on the landed property, which had arisen from the fine system, will have been removed, and the College will then reap the full benefit which may thus arise from running out its beneficial leases.

House property.

The above remarks relate, in some measure, also to the house property. As, however, the houses have been let on leases of 40 years, it will take a longer time to run out the beneficial leases on them than on the *landed* estates. It has not yet been definitely decided whether or not it will be advisable to run out the beneficial leases on houses *entirely*.

In consequence of the great proportion which the cost for repairs of houses bears to the annual rent derived from them, it may be politic to retain a small fine in order to facilitate the management of this kind of property.

Purchase of Advowsons.

Question 10.—The College does not possess any fund for purchasing advowsons or augmenting its small livings.

The stipend of a perpetual curacy is paid out of the general funds.

During the last 20 years large sums have been paid out of the general income towards repairing and rebuilding the parsonage houses on its small livings, in accordance with the Statutes of the Founder.

In one or two instances sums have been contributed from the same source to funds which have been raised in the parishes where the College has preferment towards providing additional *resident* curates.

The sum of 40*l.* (as given above) represents the amount of these subscriptions as taken on an average of 10 years.

Additional College buildings.

Question 11.—Additional College buildings, to the extent of six sets of rooms, were erected in 1823, at a cost of 1,200*l.*; this sum was raised by loan, but has long since been paid off out of the general income of the College. At the same time the Master's lodge was enlarged and improved, at the expense of the then Master. College offices have also been taken down and replaced within the last 20 years, at an expense of 1,200*l.*, which has been also paid out of the general revenue.

In February last an accidental fire destroyed seven sets of rooms in the front part of the College, and it is intended to rebuild the front on a plan which will afford better and additional sets of rooms. This will involve considerable expense beyond the sum allowed by the Fire Insurance Office, which is of course limited to the mere cost of restoring the buildings destroyed to the same state that they were in previously.

Sent on behalf of the Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall,

(Signed) WILLIAM MARSH,
(*Bursar.*)

June 14, 1852.

Rev. J. Pulling, B.D., Master of Corpus Christi College.

Answers from the Rev. J. Pulling, B.D., Master of Corpus Christi College.

I beg to send a copy of the Statutes by which the College of Corpus Christi is now governed; with a few remarks on some of the Statutes.

Statutes.

Statute II.—The College now consists of

Master and Fellows.

1. One Master (Magister sive Custos)
2. Twelve Fellows (Sorii sive Scholares) viz., eight, on the original Foundation, two must be natives of Norfolk, two Norwich Scholars on Archbishop Parker's Foundation.
3. Eight Scholars (Scholastici) on the original Foundation, six Sizars (pauperes): one Sacellista or Chapel Clerk.

Statute XII.—The Fellows are chosen from those Scholars or Students who excel in the University and College Examinations; Scholars being preferred. (Statute xxx.)

Fellowships are vacated.

1. By a Fellow not taking Orders within three years, according to Interpretation (Page 20) of 16th Statute.
2. By his not proceeding to B.D. Degree within eight years (according to 12th Statute.)
3. By Ecclesiastical Preferment (19th Statute.)
4. By accession to property equal in value to a Fellowship (19th Statute.)
5. By marriage.

Statute XV.—The Master is usually resident in College, at least from October to May inclusive.

The same may be said of the resident Fellows.

But License of non-residence is granted to those Fellows, who, their services not being yet required, or required no longer in College, can find useful employment for their abilities elsewhere.

The Residence of Scholars is not enforced during the Vacations; but they are frequently resident during both the Christmas and the Summer Vacations.

Statute XVIII. The Surplus is divided into 14 shares, of which the Master has two, and the Fellows one share each.

Statute XIX.—See remarks above on Statute XII.

Statute XXVI—XXVIII.—To the Dean belongs the care and supervision of the moral and religious conduct of the Students.

The prælector examines them in preparation for the University Examinations.

And the general tuition of the College is entrusted to the Tutor, Assistant-Tutors and Lecturers.

Scholars.

Statute XXIX, XXX.—Eight Scholars have about 17*l.* a-year each. Six Sizars pay only a small sum annually for Tuition and Commons.

Question 2.—A correct account of the Scholarships and Exhibitions connected with the College is given in the Cambridge University Calendar.

Two Fellowships were founded by Archbishop Parker, 1569, appropriated to the Norwich Scholars.

Two new Fellowships were founded at the same time by the College, which are appropriated to natives of Norfolk.

Fellows on these Foundations have the same Emoluments and Privileges as those on the original Foundation.

Admission of Students.

Question 3.—I am not aware of any Regulations prescribed by the Statutes concerning the admission of Students.

In practice, Students are admitted on the recommendation of a Graduate of the University.

Question 4.—Divine Service is performed in the College Chapel daily at half past seven in the morning and six in the evening. All Students are required to attend twice on Sundays, and at least five times besides during the week.

Tuition.

Question 5.—Five Fellows are generally engaged in the College Tuition. The Students of the first year are prepared by Lectures in Classics and Mathematics for the College Examination in June.

Those of the second year are prepared for the (University) Previous Examination in the Lent Term; and are also lectured in Classics, Mathematics, and Theology for the College Examinations in the Easter Term.

Those of the third year who are Candidates for Honors are lectured in Classics and Mathematics, the rest in the subjects of the B. A. Examination.

The College Examination takes place at the division of the Easter Term.

The subjects in which the Students are examined, are those upon which they have been lectured during the preceding year, and the rewards of proficiency are the various Scholarships and Exhibitions in the gift of the Master and Fellows.

Lectures.

Question 6. *Lectures.*—Students in their first year are required to attend ten Lectures a-week in Classics and Mathematics. After their first year they attend from five to eight Lectures weekly, according to the Class to which they belong.

Hall.—The presence of Students is not required as a matter of discipline excepting on Sunday.

Gates.—Students are expected to be in their Lodging or in College before ten o'clock. The names of those who remain out after that hour, are given in to the Dean the next morning, whose duty it is to check frequent or great irregularity.

Expenses.

Expenses.—The Tutor of the Student and the College Authorities are acquainted with

his mode of living, and the expenses which he is incurring, and restrain him according to circumstances.

Rev. J. Lilley, B.D., Master of Corpus Christi College.

Necessary Expense of Pensioners and Sizars.

Necessary expenses of Pensioners and Sizars.

The Residence of Students is usually according to the following scheme:—

Question 7.—I. 1st year. He is admitted of the College at Midsummer, comes into Residence in October, and resides one Term (Michaelmas).

II. 2nd year. Resides three Terms,—Lent, Easter, and Michaelmas.
3rd year. The same.
4th year. The same.

III. 5th year. Resides part of one Term, and passes B.A. Examination.

A Student's expenses may thus be divided into three parts:

I. Those of the first half-year, from Midsummer to Christmas.
II. His Annual Expenses for three years.
III. Those of his last Term, including B.A. Fees.

My Estimate of the necessary expenses of a Pensioner, comprising Tuition, Rent, Meals, Attendants, Fees, &c., from time of entrance to that of taking the first degree, is—

I. For first half-year	£ 65 13 0
II. For three years 65*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* × 3	196 5 6
III. For last Term	4 17 6
Estimate of Expenses of a Pensioner	£266 16 0

For a Sizar's Expenses, deduct from the above amount 20*l.* a year for three years.

Estimate of Expenses of a Sizar	£206 16 0

Particulars of preceding Estimate.

Particulars of preceding Estimate.

I. Expense of first half-year from Midsummer to Christmas:—		
Caution Money	£15	0 0
College Admission Fees	2	3 0
University Matriculation Fees	5	10 0
Expense of Furnishing Rooms	21	0 0
One-third Annual Expenses calculated in II.	22	0 0
	£65	13 0
II. Annual Expenses for three years:—		
Tuition	£10	0 0
Rent 7*l.* to 17*l.* (say on an average)	12	0 0
Attendance in Rooms	4	10 0
Other Attendance	3	0 0
Payments to College	8	12 6
Expense of Living, including Meals, Coals, Laundress, and all other necessaries, for 26 weeks, at 1*l.* 1*s.* per week	27	6 0
	£65	8 6
III. Additional Expense for last Term:—		
Rent and Tuition	£6	10 0
College Payment and Attendance	4	10 0
Fees for B.A. Degree	13	1 6
Expenses for five or six weeks	6	6 0
	30	7 6
Deduct Caution Money £15 0 0		
And Half of Furniture Money 10 10 0		
	25	10 0
	£4	17 6

Actual Average Expenses of Pensioners and Sizars.

Actual average expenses of Pensioners and Sizars.

Question 8.—I give the actual Expenses of five Students for the first half-year, and also for the first of the succeeding three years:—

A. is a Pensioner of Average Expenditure.
B. „ Economical.
C. „ Expensive.
M. and N. are Sizars and Economical.

No allowance for Private Tuition is included.

A. 1. Caution and Matriculation	£20	10 0
Other Expenses of first half-year	45	13 5
	£66	3 5
2. Expense of Lent Term	£22	2 2
„ Easter Term	34	7 7
„ Michaelmas Term	29	4 0
	£85	13 9

Rev. J. Pulling, B.D., Master of Corpus Christi College.

Actual average expenses of Pensioners and Sizars.

B. 1.	Caution and Matriculation	£20 10 0
	Other Expenses of first half-year	35 14 1
		£56 4 1
2.	Expense of Lent Term	£18 2 1
„	Easter Term	19 14 2
„	Michaelmas Term	22 19 8
		£60 15 11
C. 1.	Expenses of first half-year unknown, suppose 90*l.*	
2.	Expense of Lent Term of second year	£38 12 4
„	Easter „	34 13 7
„	Michaelmas „	52 10 8
		£125 16 7
M. (Sizar) 1.	Caution and Matriculation	£11 5 0
	Expenses of first half-year	35 0 0
		£46 5 0
2.	Expense of Lent Term of second year	£12 16 7
„	Easter	12 6 5
„	Michaelmas	15 4 10
		£40 7 10

[This Student holds a Scholarship for which 16*l.* 7*s.* must be deducted,—reducing his Annual Expenses to 24*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*]

N. (Sizar) 1.	Caution and Matriculation	£11 5 0
	Expenses of half-year	28 18 6
		£40 3 6
2.	Expenses of Lent Term	£14 18 1
„	Easter Term	12 1 10
„	Michaelmas	18 3 0
		£45 2 11

[This Student holds a Scholarship, for which 21*l.* 12*s.* must be deducted,—reducing his Annual Expenditure to 23*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*]

Sizarships and Scholarships.

Question 9.—There are six Sizarships, and numerous Scholarships.

A Sizarship (as appears from the last Paper) reduces a Student's expenses to 40*l* per annum.

A Scholarship, in addition, reduces it again to 24*l.* per annum.

And he may obtain an additional Scholarship in his second year, which will reduce his annual expenses for the second and third years to 10*l.* only.

Two Sizarships, and about seven such Scholarships, as are here supposed, are given to the Students of any one year.

Other smaller Scholarships may also be added.

Expenses.

Question 10.—I am not prepared to suggest any plan for diminishing the expenses of a College residence, unless it were thought expedient to shorten the time, so that Students should pass their B.A. examination at the end of three, instead of three and a half years.

This, I think, would be in many respects a desirable change. Besides considerably diminishing the total expense of a University education, it would put an end to much idleness (with its evil consequences, dissipation, and extravagance), and also enable the Colleges to accommodate a larger number of Students within their walls. With regard to habits of extravagance, I do not think they can be further restrained by regulations. What is economy in one man is extravagance in another. Vigilance on the part of the College Officers, and especially the Tutor, free communication with his Pupils, and frequent correspondence with their parents or guardians, seems to be the legitimate and most effectual means for checking habits of extravagance and dissipation.

Appropriation of Scholarships, &c.

Question 11.—The appropriation of Scholarships to particular schools and localities does, in my opinion, afford an encouragement to learning in those places; and I think that more good is on the whole thus produced, than if such appropriations were entirely done away. And all the possible evils of appropriations seem to be wholly removed when (as is the case with our Scholarships and Exhibitions generally) it is in the power of the Master and Fellows to bestow them upon other Students in default of eligible claimants, of the name, school, or district.

Question 12.—No: the College having the power, just now alluded to.

Question 13.—This consolidation would *not*, in my opinion, be advantageous.

The most valuable Scholarships are given to those Students (Sizars or Pensioners) who excel in the first year Examination. If these Scholars continue to be meritorious, other smaller Scholarships are added at the two succeeding Examinations.

Thus, we are enabled to encourage and reward perseverance, and to make a distinction between those Students who systematically pursue a course of study, and those who relax their efforts after the First Examination. *Rev. J. Pulling, B.D., Master of Corpus Christi College.*

I am not aware of any change of this kind which would enable us to afford a more substantial help towards maintenance or a better reward for merit.

Our present system seems to possess all the advantages of consolidation, without the evil which might arise from our not having the power of making a distinction after the first year between the diligent and the idle.

Corpus Christi College Library.

Dear Sir, *Corpus College, Cambridge, 21 July.*

In reply to certain queries which I received in February last, I beg to send a few words on the subject of our College Library.

I am, dear sir,
Yours very faithfully
(Signed) J. PULLING.

The Rev. W. H. Bateson, Secretary.

1. The Library of Corpus Christi College is under the care of a Librarian who expends about 30*l.* per annum in the purchase and binding of books, and in the purchase especially of such books as are connected with the usual subjects of Academical study; and such as students generally would not be likely to have on their own shelves. The Librarian.

The books are chiefly Theological and Classical works, and are arranged as far as possible in classes, but the works of any *Author* may be found by consulting the manuscript Catalogue.

The well-known valuable manuscript Library of Archbishop Parker is preserved in this College; of which there is a printed Catalogue.

2. The printed Library consists of about 4,500 volumes. Number of Volumes.

It is not open to strangers, who can only be admitted by some one entrusted with a key.

Students of the College can visit the Library if accompanied by the Under-Librarian, and to remove any work to their own roooms, must obtain an order from the Master or one of the Fellows. Admission.

(Signed) J. PULLING.

Answers from the Rev. Richard Okes, D.D., Provost of King's College.

The Rev. R. Okes, D.D., Provost of King's College.

List of Queries dated *December 14th*, 1850.

Answer.—The questions contained in this paper have entire reference to subjects on which I cannot presume to express an opinion.

List of Queries, dated *December 20th*, 1850.

Answer 1.—The head of King's College in this University, called the Provost, is appointed by election, in which each Fellow of the College has a vote. Appointment of the Head.

The qualifications for the office are, besides those of good repute, morals, knowledge and discretion, that the person to be appointed be at least thirty years of age, a Priest in Holy Orders, a Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity, or a Doctor in Canon Law, a subject of the sovereign of England, and born in one of the counties of England, either an actual Fellow, or one who has been a Fellow, and has voided his Fellowship for a lawful and honourable reason. Qualifications.

The conditions of tenure are such as are usual in an office of this kind, a proper performance of the duties enjoined. The duration of tenure is for life. Tenure of Office.

The residence required may be best expressed by mention of the absence permitted, viz., sixty days in each year, besides such occasions of necessary absence upon College business as may and do occur in the course of the year, or of urgent necessity, the existence of which is to be decided by a majority of the Senior Fellows. Residence required

The duties and services enjoined upon the Provost of King's are like, and not less than, those of any other Head of a College. They have been much increased from time to time since the foundation of the College by the addition of labours belonging to several examinations and trusts, of which the Provost of King's has been apppointed to take a share. Duties enjoined.

The Provost is pre-eminent in the College, and presides over all the members of the College, and has the government, direction, and correction of them, according to the ordinances of the Founder. His power extends over all matters, in which the College and its interests are concerned, and in nearly all cases his assent is necessary and indispensable. Powers.

The stipends, emoluments, and advantages of the Provost, are regulated in accordance with the spirit of the College Statutes, approximating, as nearly as possible, to the relative value of provisions and money at the period of the foundation.

The Fellows are created by election. Election of Fellows.

When a Scholar has completed his three years of probation, he is either elected a Fellow,

The Rev. R. Okes, D.D., Provost of King's College.

or must quit the College. The election is by the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice Provost, and a majority of the Fellows present.

A Fellow continues to hold his Fellowship during life, unless he marries, or is instituted to a benefice, or voluntarily resigns his Fellowship, or is expelled from the College for reasons defined by the Statutes. In the case of institution to a benefice, he has a year of grace allowed him from the date of his institution, but the other reasons for voidance remain in force notwithstanding.

The residence of a Fellow, as required by the Statutes, is the same as that of the Provost. But, owing to the change of times and circumstances, our Visitors have sanctioned and approved of a relaxation of that rule, and residence of non-official Graduates of the College is now only enforced for some special reason by order of the Provost. The duties or services enjoined upon a Fellow, are, a necessity to serve any office in College to which he may have been duly elected, to make progress in study, to obey the Provost in all things lawful, and generally to be obedient to the Statutes. His powers are, a vote at certain elections and in certain College matters, and an appeal to the Visitor in case of a grievance. His stipends, emoluments, and advantages may be defined by the definition already employed in the case of the Provost.

Scholarships.

The Scholars come off to the foundation of King's from the foundation of Eton College, and from none other, by Statute. They are elected annually at Eton, after an examination

Eton College.

by the Provosts of the two Colleges of King's and Eton, by the Vice-Provost and head Master of Eton, and two Fellows of King's of the degree of M A., who are appointed for the purpose at the annual meeting at King's for the election of officers.

The election of Scholars of Eton to supply the vacancies occurring at King's College, takes place at Eton, at a certain time arranged by the two Provosts within a period prescribed by the Statutes. The electors are sworn before they enter upon the duties of xamination, and the names of the candidates elected, are placed upon two indentures in the order in which they are nominated, and elected by the electors.

As vacancies occur at King's College, they are supplied within a month at the farthest, by the Scholars of Eton, who come off in the order in which they stand on the indenture, unless by death or some legitimate cause, the Scholar next on the indenture is superseded or withdrawn from Eton. The average number of vacancies annually occurring is four-and-a-half, the number of Scholars, therefore, at King's seldom exceeds fourteen.

Exhibitions, &c.

2. There is no supplemental or bye-foundation at King's College, nor any Exhibition connected with it.

Admission of Students.

3. There are no regulations at this time in use for the admission of Students over and above the members of the foundation. The statutes forbid the admission of strangers "ad onus Collegii," but noblemen and fellow-commoners have, in former years, even within the last century, been admitted, paying to the general fund of "Domus," as they would have done at any other College.

Divine Service.

4. Divine Service is performed in the College chapel twice daily during the Term, and on Christmas day, and on Sundays during the vacations, and in the Easter vacation, until after Tuesday in Easter week. During the Term the scholars are required to attend morning service, at least, in the chapel every day, both services every Sunday and Saint's day, and afternoon service on the Vigils and on Saturdays.

Lectures.

5. On every day, except Sundays and Saints' days, there are two lectures given to the scholars, one classical, the other either mathematical or theological, all of them more or less bearing upon the examinations of the University.

There are three lecturers, none of them at this time Fellows of the College, but two of them late Fellows of their respective Colleges, the third an actual Fellow of his College.

Examinations.

There are examinations in the College, at the beginning and end of the Easter Term, annually, conducted by some member of the College, assisted by the lecturers.

Prizes.

Prizes of books are given for proficiency in these examinations, and other prizes of money to a considerable amount, are awarded, partly by this test, partly by a consideration of character.

Attendance on Lectures.

6. All the scholars regularly attend all the lectures, or are punished, except in cases of sickness, or other sufficient reason for their absence.

The lectures begin and end with the Term, even in the summer, with the exception of two or three days at the beginning of the Term, and the same number at the close of Term, on which days either declamations are recited, or the Statutes of the College read.

Attendance at Dinner.

Every Scholar regularly attends dinner in hall, or is liable to punishment. The College gates are locked at 10 P.M. No Scholar is permitted to go out after that hour, and any Undergraduate who comes in after that hour is reported to the Provost on the following morning. No member of the College is allowed to reside in lodgings. Each Scholar takes care of his own expenses.

7 & 8 are not applicable to the members of King's College.

Rooms.

9. Every Scholar has his rooms, commons in hall, a certain allowance from the bread and beer butteries during residence, and his tuition free of expense; and a share of the general dividends, with certain quarterly payments and other money allowances.

Extravagance.

10. This question, as is evident from the last answer, is partly inapplicable to the members of King's College. Where habits of extravagance have occured, they have found in process of time their own cure. No facilities of credit are given within the College; those that exist without, however tangible by any Academical enactment, are, in my judgment, not to be suppressed by any legislation, so long as there is imprudence in youth, cupidity in tradesmen, and indifference in parents and guardians.

11. I am of opinion that it would be very inexpedient to remove any of the appropria-

The Rev. R. Okes, D.D., Provost of King's College.

Opinion respecting Restrictions on Fellowships, &c.

tions, limitations, or restrictions now affecting the election to, or tenure of, the Fellowships or Scholarships in this College. The Act of Uniformity has sufficiently removed the superstitious ordinances necessarily found in Statutes made in the fifteenth century: and there is nothing in the other parts of the Founder's injunctions, which impedes the present generation from fulfilling with a safe conscience, the "Mens et Institutio Fundatoris," which was the maintenance of true religion with sound learning.

12. Already answered in the answer to query 1.

13. It would not, in my opinion, be advantageous in the case of King's College to consolidate any of the Fellowships or Scholarships of the College.

List of Queries dated 18*th February* 1851.

The queries in this list are, for the most part, inapplicable to the members of King's College. Some few which are applicable have been already answered in the answers to the list bearing date December 20th, 1850. Many of the queries in this list have relation to matters, upon which, from my present slight experience, I should not be justified in expressing an opinion.

List of Queries bearing date 18*th February*, 1851, in relation to the College Library.

The College Library.

1. The library of this College is placed under the care of a Librarian, one of the Fellows of the College. His duties are the general superintendence of the Library as prescribed by the Statutes of the College. He has an Assistant Librarian who attends from 10 A.M., to 2 P.M. daily, except on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

Catalogue.

2. The catalogue is partly a printed one, and partly MS. The books are arranged in classes; the building in which they are placed is well ventilated and sufficient for its purpose; it is fire-proof. The class, shelf, and number on the shelf, are marked both on the outside and inside of each volume, and correspondently placed in the catalogue to the title of the book, which is recorded in alphabetical order.

Number of Volumes and MSS.

4. The number of volumes in the College library is nearly 10,000. The principal bequests were those of the late Jacob Bryant, Esq., Drs. Roger Goade and G. Thackeray, late Provosts. The library contains several books of great rarity; no great amount of MSS., except Oriental. The books of the library belong to the departments of divinity, classical and general literature.

Description of Books.

Of late years the attention of the College library authorities has been principally given to a supply of modern and other books connected with the usual subjects of academical instruction and study.

5. The library is accessible to every member of the College, from the Provost to the Junior Scholar, not only during the hours of attendance by the Assistant Librarian, but at other times if there be need. Members of other Colleges and strangers are allowed access to the library for purposes of special reference or research, if attended by the Assistant Librarian or some member of the College.

List of Queries bearing date 15*th May*, 1851.

Answer: Although the subject matter of the queries contained in this list is kindred to my previous calling in life, I decline, from want of experience in the recent history of the University, to express any opinion in answer to the queries herein propounded.

King's College, Cambridge,
April 19th, 1852.

(Signed) RICHARD OKES,
Provost.

Answers from the Provost and Fellows of King's College.

The Provost and Fellows of King's College.

College Income.

1. The College arrears and rents, including land, tithes and rentcharge, rents of houses, quit and composition rents, and rents of underwood and game, have amounted on an average of seven years, viz., from 1845 to 1851 inclusive, to the following sums:—

Arrears and Rents.

	£.	s.	d.
1845 . . .	18,697	11	9
1846 . . .	17,292	2	10
1847 . . .	20,135	12	10
1848 . . .	20,078	19	7
1849 . . .	18,582	12	11
1850 . . .	24,048	5	1
1851 . . .	21,631	0	1
7)	140,466	5	1
Average of seven years .	20,066	12	2

Fines on Beneficial Leases.

The fines taken on the renewal of beneficial leases of estates in land and houses, manorial fines, and proceeds from the sale of timber, have, in the same space of time, produced the sums given below:—

The Provost and Fellows of King's College.

Beneficial Lease Fines.

Beneficial Lease Fines.

	£.	s.	d.
1845 . . .	1,219	15	0
1846 . . .	12,115	1	10
1847 . . .	1,212	10	10
1848 . . .	1,721	2	0
1849 . . .	2,387	17	1
1850 . . .	1,009	6	8
1851 . . .	1,287	0	0
7)	20,952	13	5
Average of seven years .	2,993	4	9

Manorial Fines.

Manorial Fines.

	£.	s.	d.
1845 . . .	1,091	9	6
1846 . . .	1,546	1	4
1847 . . .	2,435	7	4
1848 . . .	845	7	0
1849 . . .	1,204	1	3
1850 . . .	338	15	8
1851 . . .	353	17	6
7)	7,814	19	7
Average of seven years .	1,116	8	6

Proceeds of sale of Timber.

Proceeds of Sale of Timber.

	£.	s.	d.
1845 . . .	769	5	10
1846 . . .	672	0	0
1847 . . .	473	15	11
1848 . . .	762	9	3
1849 . . .	263	15	6
1850 . . .	246	0	0
1851 . . .	509	8	10
7)	3,696	15	4
Average of seven years .	528	2	2

In 1836 and 1851, the rents of the years respectively, and other proceeds, exclusive of arrears of rents, were—

Sources of Income, and gross amount in the years 1836 and 1851.

	1836			1851		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rackrents of Lands and Tithes, &c.	10,272	19	4	18,370	7	9
Reserved Rents of ditto	3,520	3	8	2,534	3	11
Quit and Composition Rents, and Rents of Underwood and Game	471	7	2	470	5	9
Houses under beneficial Leases	244	5	9	244	14	9
Ditto at Rackrent	153	0	0	187	0	0
Sale of Timber and other Annual and Accidental Proceeds .	855	4	6	2,255	18	6
Fines on renewal of beneficial Leases of Land and Houses .	4,890	7	8	1,287	0	0
Manorial Fines	911	13	10	353	17	6
Gross Income . . . £	21,319	1	11	25,703	8	2

The year 1836 has been chosen, because it was the last year brought to account before the Tithe Commutation began to take effect. About that time also the College determined to take the tithe rent-charge into their own hands, and many of the leases have expired since that date.

House Property.

2. The present gross yearly income of the College derived from houses, amounts to 431*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Of this sum, 244*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* consists of reserved rents, and 187*l.* of rack-rents.

During the last 14 years the variation in the reserved rents has not exceeded a few shillings.

Tithe-rent Charges.

3. The gross amount of the College tithe rent-charge was by the Commutation set at 10,394*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

This rent-charge, with the exception of 682*l.* not then in the hands of the College, is included in the rack rents of 1851. When the tithes were leased out beneficially, they increased the amount taken in fines upon the renewal of leases, but in many cases no

addition was made to the reserved rents. Some portion also of the rent-charge let at rack-rent is included in the rents of farms, where it happens that the lands and tithes are both the property of the College. The present full annual value of the rent-charge cannot, therefore, be given separately. *The Provost and Fellows of King's College.*

The College dues, exclusive of arrears on account of tithe rent-charge, were, in 1851, 9,470*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* College Dues.

4. The gross and net income of the College, on an average of the last seven years brought to account, may be given thus :— Gross and Net Income.

Years.	Gross.	Deductions.	Net.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1845	22,111 11 11	2,605 0 1	19,506 11 10
1846	32,419 1 6	3,855 18 8	28,563 2 10
1847	26,302 5 10	4,764 5 0	21,538 0 10
1848	23,689 16 2	3,457 9 7	20,232 6 7
1849	22,634 18 11	3,424 19 4	19,209 19 7
1850	25,879 8 10	4,503 18 6	21,375 10 4
1851	25,717 11 1	4,237 3 10	21,480 7 3
	7)178,754 14 3	26,848 15 0	151,905 19 3
	25,536 7 9	3,835 10 8	21,700 17 0
Deduct also Rates and Taxes on College Buildings, on average of 7 years . .		182 6 10	182 6 10
	£	4,017 17 6	21,518 10 2

The deductions, which constitute the difference between the gross and net income, are: 1. Sums allowed to tenants for land tax, insurance, and permanent improvements in buildings, draining, &c. &c. 2. The rates on the tithe rent-charge and expense of collecting it, including also charges for repairs of chancels, and, in some instances, fixed payments to incumbents, stall-wages, and procurations. 3. The property tax. 4. The expense of felling timber and the management of woods. Deductions.

5. The present gross income of the College arising from funded property is—

	£.	s.	d.
From Government securities . .	790	0	2
From appropriated estates in land .	531	0	0
Total . .	£1,321	0	2

As the whole of the above income is appropriated to specified purposes, it is always brought to account separately, and is not included in the before-given averages.

6. No rents are charged on the rooms in College, as they are, at present, assigned to Members of the Foundation only. Room Rents.

The Degree Fees are trifling, and do not, on an average, amount to above 12*l.* or 15*l.* *per annum.* Degree Fees.

There is not any source of revenue to the College not included in the foregoing answers.

7. To the *net* general income for the year 1851, as given in answer to question 4, the *net* funded property of the College is to be added, viz.— Funded Property.

	£.	s.	d.	
To	21,480	7	3	Net general income,
Add	766	19	4	Interest (less by the Property Tax) of funds appropriated to specified purposes.
	481	15	3	Net rents.
	£22,729	1	10	which is the total aggregate net income of the College arising from all sources.

Total aggregate net Income arising from all sources.

The gross income from the funds, and the rest of the College property, is shown in the answers to questions 4 and 5.

8. On an average of seven years, viz., from 1845 to 1851 inclusive, eight and a half dividends to— Application of the Net Income.

	£.	s.	d.	
The Provost of	90	0	0	each.
A Senior Fellow	30	0	0	
An M.A. Fellow	20	0	0	
A B.A. Fellow	13	6	8	
An Undergraduate Fellow . .	8	17	9	
A Scholar	3	0	0	

have been paid annually.

This system of dividends was established with the approval of the Visitor, and by the

The Provost and Fellows of King's College.

unanimous consent of the Provost and Fellows, in December, 1648. In awarding the several payments, regard was had to the statutable portion, which each Member of the College had before received.

Income of the different Members of the College..

The income of the different Members of the College averaged annually from 1845 to 1851, in the following proportions :—

	To the Provost.	A Senior Fellow.	An M.A. Fellow.	A B.A. Fellow.	An Undergraduate Fellow.	A Scholar.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8½ Dividends. .	765 0 0	255 0 0	170 0 0	113 6 8	75 11 1	25 10 0
4 Quarterages .	367 0 8	10 5 0	4 5 0	2 18 4	2 8 4	1 5 0
Other customary payments . .	57 19 7	5 3 3	1 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 9 0
£	1,190 0 3	270 8 3	175 11 0	117 5 0	78 19 5	27 4 0

Other small sums, of which the average aggregate amount is about 130*l.*, are divided in the same proportion amongst the Fellows present at the College sealings.

Also a small allowance, averaging from 15*l.* to 20*l.*, is distributed to the *resident* Members of the College, in lieu of Feasts.

The income of the Conduct, Morning Reader, Organist, Lay Clerks, and Choristers, will be given under the head of "Expense of the Chapel."

[The next three sections of question 8 are not applicable to the constitution of this Society.]

It will be seen from the above statement that the payments made to each party beneficially interested must increase in the same ratio as the divisible money.

Expense of table.

The expense of the table in the College Hall for the Fellows, and of that for the Scholars, is defrayed out of the general income of the College, and neither wholly nor in part by the individual Fellows and Scholars. The allowance for Commons to the resident Corporate Members of the College is sufficient, as regards themselves personally. Resident Fellows and Scholars have, besides the Commons for dinner in hall, a certain allowance weekly at the bread and beer butteries.

The Statutes of the College make no provision for Sizars or Sub-Sizars, or for the maintenance of Students, who are not on the Foundation.

College Chapel expenses.

The annual expense of the College Chapel, on an average of seven years, viz., from 1845 to 1851 inclusive, has been—

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. *Repairs and Embellishment* :—		
From General Income of College . . .	215 4 6	
„ Chapel Funds	211 11 11	
		426 16 5
2. *The Conduct* :—		
8½ Dividends, at 9*l.* each	76 10 0	
4 Quarterages	60 0 0	
		136 10 0
3. *The Morning Reader*	. .	63 0 0
4. *The Organist* :—		
8½ Dividends, at 3*l.* each	25 10 0	
4 Quarterages	89 5 0	
Other customary Payments.	1 4 7	
		115 19 0
5. *Lay Clerks* :—		
8 in number at 45*l.* each	360 0 0	
Allowance for Feasts	5 0 0	
		365 0 0
6. *The Chapel Clerk*	. .	14 8 8
7. *The Choristers* (16 in number) :—		
4 Quarterages, including a portion of their Allowance for Clothes	31 18 8	
Feast Money, Gowns, Books, &c. . . .	22 14 11	
Commons, &c., at 4*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per week, exclusive of Feasts	224 3 4	
Allowance from "Funds"	13 19 4	
Schoolmaster	52 10 0	
		345 6 3
Total		£1,467 0 4

Other incidental expenses, such as pensions and gratuities to Lay Clerks and chapel servants, &c., &c., might be added.

The Provost and Fellows of King's College.

The average annual expense of the repairs of the Collegiate buildings and walks, exclusive of the Chapel, is 492*l.* 5*s.*

Building Fund.

The College have a small Building Fund, not hitherto used for repairs, which has accumulated upon the residue of a legacy bequathed to them in 1785 for the purpose of completing their long contemplated new buildings. The amount of the fund will be given under the account of the College Funded Property.

The average annual expense of repairing chancels has hitherto been inconsiderable, inasmuch as, when the College tithes or rent-charge were granted under lease, the lessees were bound by covenants to execute all requisite repairs. Now that the bulk of the rectorial rent-charge is in the hands of the College, this item of expense will probably be much increased.

Annual amount of Prizes and Rewards.

The present annual amount of prizes and rewards for the encouragement of learning and good conduct is 215*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* This sum is distributed amongst the scholars on the Foundation, and is, for the most part, the produce of funds and benefactions. The *annual* subscriptions to charities and schools, exclusive of pensions, amounts to 172*l.* 3*s.*, and donations for similar charitable purposes, *not annual*, to 97*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, the latter being taken on an average of the last seven years.

Other particular purposes to which the College Income is applied.

The other particular purposes, to which the College income is applied, are included in the statements which follow:—

	Gross Rental.			Amount of Stock.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Fund for College Library, Books, and Librarian's Salary	83	0	0	2,267	14	4
Legacy to 50 Junior Fellows and Scholars	38	0	0	1,327	17	2
Scholars' Prize Money, &c.	81	0	0	3,692	19	8
Choristers				451	14	1
Advowson Funds	90	0	0	5,558	9	9
Legacy for New Buildings				1,465	4	2
General College purposes	239	0	0	1,494	3	3
Chapel Funds				5,696	14	6
Fund for the increase of the Divinity Lecturer's Stipend				1,116	15	0
Stock for purchasing Land				1,304	9	4
Fund accumulating for a Statue of the Founder, and for a Fountain				1,902	5	3
£	531	0	0	26,278	6	6

688*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* of the stock are invested in the 3½ per cents., the remainder in 3 per cents.

Expenditure of the General Income of the College in 1851.

The expenditure of the general income of the College in 1851 may be thus divided:—

				£.	*s.*	*d.*
Gross income				25,717	11	1
Deductions as before specified				4,237	3	10
				£ 21,480	7	3
Ditto rates and taxes on College buildings, exclusive of rates and taxes payable to the University				159	13	11
	£.	*s.*	*d.*			
Expense of Commons	2,105	8	11			
Pensions, salaries, and wages, including quarterages and payments to *Statutable** officers	2,319	9	1			
Necessary Expenses:—						
Tradesmen's bills, University taxes, &c.	1,973	8	9			
Fees and gratuities, including also salaries of *Non-Statutable*† officers and College *Curates*‡	1,936	7	4			
Nine dividends, including a vote of 30*l.* with each dividend to the General College Purpose Fund, and 20*l.* with each dividend to the Chapel Funds	12,272	0	0			
Balance in hand for the present year	713	19	3			
£	21,320	13	4	21,320	13	4

* There are seven Statutable Officers of the College, who, in addition to their dividends, receive the following salaries, viz.:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The Vice-Provost	105	0	0
One Dean of Divinity	52	10	0
Two Deans of Arts (each)	42	0	0
Three Bursars (each)	73	10	0

† The *Non-Statutable* officers are:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The Classical Tutor	200	0	0
Divinity Lecturer—			
From the College 62 16 8			
,, Funds 72 10 4			
	95	7	0
Mathematical Lecturer	100	0	0
Morning Reader	63	0	0

‡ The annual salaries of Curates provided by the College as Tithe Impropriators amount to 565*l.*

The Provost and Fellows of King's College.

9. From a comparison of the rents of the years 1836 and 1851, as given in answer to question 1, it will be seen that many beneficial leases of estates and tithes must have been suffered to run out in the interval between those two years.

Beneficial Leases.

The College have not adhered to any *fixed* system (their determination with respect to the tithes and rent-charge being excepted) with the view of running out such leases. They have, however, on many occasions, been content to forego the receipt of fines in order to improve their regular income; nor have they, during the last 35 or 40 years, taken any compensation for the loss by non-renewal.

The reserved rents under unexpired beneficial leases have, since 1836, remained the same; nor has it been the custom of the College to make any alterations in them previous to that date, except for the purpose of adding the land-tax, when redeemed.

Advowson Fund.

10. Since the year 1800, the College have purchased from their Advowson Funds the following livings, viz.—1. Chalton cum Clanfield, in Hampshire; 2. Ewhurst, in Sussex; 3. Gressenhall, in Norfolk; and 4. Woodton, in Norfolk. The fund has not hitherto been deemed applicable to the augmentation or division of livings. Hence it has happened that heavy expenses have, in the course of the last seven or eight years, been defrayed from the general income of the College.

Collegiate Buildings.

11. This Society's most recently erected Collegiate buildings were completed in 1828. The College were then possessed of building funds sufficient for the purpose.

Answers to 12, 13, and 14, if these Questions be at all applicable to the constitution of this Society, have already been sent among the answers to the list of queries bearing date December 20th, 1850.

(Signed) RICH. OKES, *Provost.*

Joshua King, Esq., LL.D.

From Joshua King, Esq., LL.D., President of Queens' College.

My Lord, *Queens' Lodge, Cambridge, December* 31, 1850.

In consequence of the very infirm state of my health, I am sorry to say that it is utterly impossible for me to comply with your Lordship's letter. As soon, however, as it arrived, I sent it to our Vice-President, Mr. Dalton, requesting him that he would kindly do his best to answer it, which he promised to do. I saw him on Saturday, when he informed me that he had not yet done it, but hoped to do it very shortly.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) JOSHUA KING.

Rev. J. E. Dalton, B.D., Vice-President of Queens' College.

Answers from the Rev. J. E. Dalton, B.D.; Vice-President of Queens' College, on behalf of the President.

My Lord, *Queens' College, Cambridge, January* 2, 1851.

The President of Queen's College not being able, on account of the state of his health, to answer the questions put by the Cambridge University Commission, I have at his desire undertaken to give answers, which are written below; leaving it to him subsequently to alter or add, as he pleases. There are certain questions, viz., 10, 11, and 13, which require individual opinion; and feeling that one person could not answer these for another, I have felt constrained to leave them open.

I am your Lordship's obedient and humble servant,

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) JAMES EDWARD DALTON.

Statutes.

1. The Statutes governing the College are the printed Statutes, which are in the Public Library, as reformed in the year 1559; together with certain emendations and alterations made by a Royal Letter of Queen Victoria, in the first year of Her reign.

Headship.

The Head must be a Divine; and at the least have attained the degree of Bachelor of Divinity: he is elected by the Fellows.

No person can be elected a Fellow under the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Fellowships.

Each Fellow must be elected by the President and Fellows of the Society.

No person is eligible to a Fellowship, or may retain his Fellowship, excepting the Vice-President, or one of the five Senior Divines, who is possessed of real property to the amount, as at present understood, of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum; also the possession of a living of above ten pounds value in the Queens' books requires resignation of Fellowship.

Two Fellows are allowed to retain their Fellowships, if proceeding to degrees—the one in Medicine and the other in Law: in all other cases, Fellows must proceed to the Master of Arts degree at the appointed time; and within two years after must be in Holy Orders; unless, in a particular case, the Society should be willing to defer the entering into orders for a limited period.

All Clerical Fellows are bound to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity within nine years after the degree of Master of Arts.

Twelve of the Fellows are required to be in Priest's orders.

Deviations from the above rules have in some cases been authorized by Royal dispensation.

It has been customary for the Society to give leave of absence to Fellows desiring to live away from Cambridge.

The emoluments of Fellows vary slightly according to their respective degrees: resident

Fellows receive their commons in Hall free; the non-resident Fellows enjoy their share of all that is divided which accrues from College properties (except a small sum left especially for Fellows in residence during a certain week in the year.) They do not, for the most part, share what may be derived from other sources. *Rev. J. E. Dalton, B.D., Vice-President of Queens' College.*

The Scholarships have been on two occasions consolidated by the College. At the present time— Scholarships.

Five are given annually to Students at the end of their first year; those being selected who have excelled at the yearly Examination: value each 15*l.*, without diminution; tenable for three years.

Two Scholarships are given also to the two best Students in the Examination at the end of the second year: value 40*l.* each, without diminution; tenable for two years.

At the end of the third year the two best proficients at the Examination are removed to Scholarships of the value of 50*l.*: without diminution; tenable for one year.

The duty of the Scholars is to read the lessons for the day in the College chapel.

Occasionally donations are made by the College of 10*l.* or 15*l.*, according to merit, to individuals excelling in the College Examinations.

2. One Bye-Fellowship, called Edwards' Fellowship, is perfectly unrestricted: entitles to rooms and commons. Election is by the President and Fellows. Bye-Fellowship.

One Librarianship, value 15*l.* per annum; in the gift of the President: he occasionally attends in the Library. Librarianship.

Two Chapel-clerkships, in the gift of the President: value 5*s.* 11*d.* per week during residence, and commons. They act as clerks and markers in chapel. The Chapel-clerkships are sometimes called Sedgwick Scholarships: these may be claimed in some particular cases. The person who can claim is appointed scholar; and the College makes up the difference, continuing the payment to the Chapel-clerks. Chapel-clerkships.

Also a Scholarship founded in 1840, value 12*l.*: at present in the gift of the founder.

3. They are admitted by the President, on recommendation of the Tutor, after examination, or of some Master of Arts of the University, who, having examined, gives a certificate of qualification. Admission of Students.

4. Twice each day during Term: the morning service on week days at half-past seven, the evening service at six. On the Lord's day, during the present year, the morning service is at a quarter past nine; the evening service at a quarter to six. The Pensioners and Sizars are required to attend seven times during each week, except during their last Term, when but four times attendance is required. Fellow Commoners and Bachelors of Arts are required to attend four times each week. Attendance is enforced twice on the Lord's day, except in cases where Undergraduates are married, and their wives or families are resident in Cambridge. Divine Service.

5. During the October Term, the first year are lectured in Euclid daily, and also on some classical subject daily. Course of Instruction.

The second year have lectures in Differential and Integral Calculus daily. Lectures on a classical subject twice during the week. A lecture on Paley's Evidences and Ecclesiastical History, once during the week.

The third year, two lectures in the higher branches of Mathematics daily. Those who are not candidates for Mathematical honours are lectured in Mathematics (Algebra and Arithmetic) three times during the week, and are lectured on a classical subject on three days during the week.

The fourth year, if candidates for honours, are examined twice during the week. Those who are not candidates for honours are examined thrice a-week by the Prælector.

During the Lent Term, the first year are lectured on Algebra by the Sadlerian Lecturer daily, and on a classical subject daily.

The second year are lectured on Mechanics daily, and on a classical subject during three days of the week.

The third year, who are candidates for honours, are lectured in Dynamics daily. Those who are not candidates for honours, in Mechanics, during three days of the week; and also on a classical subject during three days of the week.

During the Easter Term, the first year are lectured in Trigonometry daily, and in a clasical subject daily.

The second year, who are candidates for honours, in Newton and Geometry of three dimensions daily: all are lectured in a classical subject daily.

The third year, who are candidates for honours, on Astronomy daily. Those who are not candidates for honours, on a classical subject, during three days in the week: also in Ecclesiastical History during three days in the week.

These Lectures have all direct reference to the University Examinations. The classical subjects for University Examinations are the subjects of the Lectures for those Students who will be examined in them.

The present Tutor occasionally lectures.

Two Fellows are employed as Mathematical Lecturers.

A Classical Lecturer is employed from another College.

The Sadlerian Lecturer is at this time a College Lecturer; one of those mentioned above.

It is the duty of the Prælector to examine the candidates for the B.A. degree: he is not required to examine Undergraduates about to enter the previous Examination, the Tutor or Lecturer just now doing this.

There is one College Examination during the year, in May; conducted by the Tutors and Lecturers.

In addition to the Scholarships which are the rewards of proficiency, there are two prizes of five guineas each to the best proficient in Mathematics of the second and third year. Prizes.

Rev. J. E. Dalton, B.D. Vice-President of Queens' College.

There are also two prizes of five guineas each for the best English and Latin essay, on subjects given by the Dean.

There is also a prize of ten guineas for the best sermon written by a Bachelor of Arts: the subject is given by the President.

A prize also, instituted by the Rev. T. P. White in 1842, for a commencing Bachelor who has taken the highest degree if among the first four Wranglers, or first four on the Classical Tripos. The annual value is of 30*l.* In some particular cases the accumulations are given to the successful candidate.

Attendance at Lectures.

6. Attendance is required and enforced.

In the Mathematical Lectures, when Students are not sufficiently advanced to profit by particular Lectures, discretion is used by the Lecturer as to enforcing or not enforcing attendance.

Attendance at Dinner.

Occasionally attendance at dinner on certain fixed days is required by special notice given. A general observance of attendance is also maintained by the Tutor.

Students are reported to the Tutor if not in their rooms at ten o'clock in summer, at half-past nine o'clock in winter, if in College; at ten o'clock if in lodgings.

Regulations of Discipline and Expenses.

The exercise of discipline is left with the Tutor.

The regulation of the expenses of Students is left with the Tutor in connexion with the parents.

7. The College charges are:—

	Fellow-Commoner. £. s. d.	Pensioner. £. s. d.	Sizar. £. s. d.
Caution-money (returned)	25 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
And at the same time (not returned) for plate	17 0 0		
After entrance, till coming into residence, Tutor, per quarter	5 0 0	2 10 0	0 15 0
And also the quarterly payment to Bursar:			
Fees on admission	1 1 8	0 11 8	0 5 0
Average rent of rooms	14 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0
Bed-maker and shoe-cleaner, per quarter, during residence	1 4 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Weekly bill, including payment to the cook, during residence	1 18 3 and 2*s.* for cook	0 14 6 and 6*d.* for cook	0 14 6 and 6*d.* for cook
Quarterly payments—Christmas	0 18 4	0 14 10	0 6 9
Lady-day	1 3 10	0 17 10	0 7 11
Midsummer	0 17 10	0 13 10	0 5 11
Michaelmas	0 15 10	0 11 10	0 3 11
Tuition, per quarter	5 0 0	2 10 0	0 15 0
Fees for B.A. degree	5 9 6	5 9 6	5 9 6
Fees at a Bye-Term	10 9 6	10 9 6	10 9 6

A Pensioner with great frugality has been known to maintain himself, and to pay all expenses to the taking of his degree, for 400*l.*, not including private tuition.

A Sizar might probably, with great frugality, finish the same with from 320*l.* to 350*l.*

Several of the Fellow-Commoners in this College have been married men; as in this case they generally lived with their wives and families, and they were not compelled to pay College expenses for more than what was just the major part of each Term, the sums expended by them in the College have not been great.

The following are the College bills of a Pensioner for two years who has lived with his friends in Cambridge; but has, as regards College, spent while keeping Terms much the same as other Pensioners:—

	For 1849. £. s. d.	For 1850. £. s. d.
Bill to Lady-day	12 6 3	11 19 10
Midsummer	11 0 0	11 19 1
Michaelmas	3 2 10	3 3 10
Christmas	13 9 11	14 1 0

8. The majority of our Fellow-Commoners have spent little more than Pensioners.

A Fellow-Commoner of some station in society might consider an allowance of 300*l.* a-year sufficient for his maintenance and expenses, exclusive of private tuition.

Pensioners are generally allowed from 150*l.* to 250*l.* annually by their parents, exclusive of sums for private tuition.

An allowance of from 120*l.* per annum to 150*l.*, would be considered as sufficient for a Sizar.

Poor Scholars.

9. There is a certain sum left to assist poor Scholars, given at the discretion of the President, averaging annually about 45*l.*

10. I am not aware of any.

From the Rev. J. E. Dalton, B.D., Vice-President of Queens' College, on behalf of the President and Fellows.

My Lord, *Cambridge, Queens' College, December* 12, 1851.

I enclose the answers prepared by Queens' College to the questions of the University Commission.

The meeting which in the last instance received and adopted the answers returned, not consisting of a full majority of the whole body, I was desired to state that, "With respect to the twelfth and fourteenth questions, there not being a majority of the Society present, it was not considered possible to return an answer to them." *Rev. J. E. Dalton, B.D., Vice-President of Queens' College.*

I am,
Your Lordship's obedient and humble Servant,
(Signed) J. E. DALTON,
To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. *Vice-President of Queens' College.*

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1. The average gross income of our College for the last seven years, derived from estates in land, is 4,560*l.* 6*s.* 2¾*d.* Average gross Income of the College.

The components of this income are:—
(1.) Rack rents, 1,849*l.* 18*s.* 8½*d.*
(2.) Reserved ditto, 1,483*l.* 17*s.* 4$\frac{3}{8}$*d.*
(3.) Fines on renewals, 896*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*
(4.) Manorial fines, 128*l.* 9*s.* 11¼*d.*
(5.) Quit rents, 52*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*
(6.) Timber, 149*l.* 2*s.*

2. The gross yearly income derived from houses, on an average of the last seven years, is 188*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*

The College has no property let upon building leases.

3. None.

4. The deductions are 738*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* Deductions.
(1.) The expense of collecting, 70*l.*
(2.) Repairs of farm buildings, 241*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*
(3.) Drainage of farms, 21*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*
(4.) Interest on debt, 406*l.*

The debt was chiefly incurred for enclosing, and is being paid off by annual instalments.

5. The yearly income, derived from funded property, is 32*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* Funded Property.
That derived from bank stock, 38*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*
That derived from shares in Gas Company, 8*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*

6. The average amount of income, derived from rent of rooms, is 275*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Room Rents.
The amount derived from fees paid by members of the College, 243*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Fees.

7. The total gross income amounts to 5,347*l.* 0*s.* 1¼*d.* Total gross and net Income.
The total net income amounts to 4,244*l.* 4*s.* 9¼*d.*

8. The average yearly sum received by the President is 608*l.* 13*s.* 4¾*d.* President's stipend, &c.
The average income of a non-resident Fellow is 145*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*
Each resident Fellow receives, in addition, about 30*s.* a-week during residence.
The average annual amount paid to Scholars is 375*l.*
There are eleven Scholarships of 15*l.* per annum, two of 40*l.*, and two of 50*l.*
There are other Scholarships, which are in the gift of the President.
Extra Scholarships are occasionally granted by the Society.
There is one Bye-Fellow, whose emoluments consist in a right to rooms and commons.

There is an Exhibition called Sandys', the value of which is, the dividend upon 352*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* consols; this Exhibition is in the gift of the Rev. John Sandys.

The Commons of the Chapel Clerks, and part of the expenses of the Fellows' table, are paid by the College. College Table.

The average annual expense of keeping up, repairing, and restoring the Collegiate buildings, is 339*l.* 19*s.* Expense of repairs of Buildings.

There is no special building fund.

The average annual expense of repairing chancels is 24*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*

The annual amount given in prizes is 36*l.* 15*s.* Prizes.

There is also an annual prize of 30*l.*, founded by the Rev. T. P. White.

In addition, extra prizes are given, varying in amount from year to year.

The average annual amount to parish schools is 19*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Charities.

The average annual amount to almswomen is 78*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

9. Beneficial leases have expired since 1842, the gross increase of whose annual rentals amounts to 460*l.* Beneficial Leases.

The College in two instances advanced two-thirds of the fine to then existing Society, and has been repaid by annual instalments extending over the periods of the respective leases.

Four other leases are now being allowed to run out without any compensation to the President, and those Fellows who would have been entitled to the fines in case of the renewals having been granted, and thus calculating interest at 4 per cent., the interest of the College in the property thus leased has already been increased by 1,700*l.*

During the last fourteen years, by a diminution of the fines, the Society has been enabled toincrease the annual corn-rents in seven leases by 33 quarters of wheat, and 26 quarters of malt.

10. In 1779, the College received from the executor of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, formerly Vice-President of the College, the sum of 317*l.* in money, and 2,400*l.* Consolidated British Annuities, the proceeds of which were to be applied to certain divinity prizes, and to the augmentation of livings. The amount laid out in the augmentation of livings since 1800 is 1,381*l.* Purchase of Advowsons.

In 1835 the living of Bowbrickhill was purchased for the sum of 2,300*l.*, including the expenses of transfer.

Rev. J. E. Dalton, B.D., Vice-President of Queens' College.

Queens' College Library.

The Librarian.

1. It is placed under the care of a Librarian. He is considered as a scholar; his duties are to see that all books taken out of the Library are returned at an appointed time each half-year.

The Librarian generally attends at the library once or twice a week to give out books to different Undergraduates of the College who have orders for those books from the Fellows. He is considered as bound to give out books upon these orders; but his attendance at special times, although now customary, is yet voluntary.

In 1674, Thomas Clarke, M.A. Fellow of the College, and Rector of Maningford Abbots, Wiltshire, gave an estate for the increase of the Library, and for a Librarian, who is to be one of his scholars. This was an estate at Everleigh, Wiltshire, (since exchanged for one at Kingston, Cambridgeshire,) out of which his four scholarships, and three pounds to the College, are first to be paid.

Catalogues.

2. There is both a printed and a manuscript Catalogue of the Library.

Care of the Books.

For the most part the books are not arranged in classes. The room is tolerably ventilated; and is now, by an addition made a few years ago, sufficient for its purpose. The library is parted off from the contiguous building by a party wall, built expressly to defend it from fire: it joins on the other side with the chapel; the chapel again is divided from the rest of the College by party walls.

The Catalogue is well arranged, although the books are not. Its arrangement was made by Mr. Hartwell Horne, and is the same with that of the catalogue to the British Museum. A The Catalogue has also connected with it an alphabetical list of the books.

Library Fund.

3. The fund above mentioned under answer 1. Each Fellow on admission to his fellowship pays also three pounds to the Library fund; also each Fellow Commoner pays two pounds. There is a rent charge also of eight pounds per annum payable, called Sheppey rents; an annuity which appears to have been left by Dr. John Davenant, in 1626.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1845 was expended upon books and binding	75	0	0
In 1846 ,, ,,	106	11	0
In 1847 ,, ,,	21	15	4
In 1848 ,, ,,	73	10	6
In 1849 ,, ,,	87	18	0
In 1850 ,, ,,	64	2	6

Very considerable sums have been laid out for the increase of accommodation, in addition to the above; and also for the fabric of the Library.

Number of Books.

4. The books are supposed to be some where near about five and twenty thousand; the manuscripts about fifty. The number of benefactors is large; see a list on vellum in the Library F. IV. 22. Marmaduke Lumley, D.D. Bishop of Lincoln and Chancellor of the University, gave A.D. 1448, two hundred and twenty pounds to the fabric, and many books.

In 1652, John Smith, M.A. Fellow left the Library about six hundred volumes.

In 1747, William Sedgwick, B.D. President of this College, left his books, consisting of about thirteen hundred volumes, as an heir loom to the lodge.

In 1777, David Hughes, B.D. Fellow and Vice President of the College, left about two thousand volumes, including a very valuable collection of Tracts.

In 1820, Isaac Milner, D.D. late President of the College, Dean of Carlisle, and Lucasian Professor in this University, left by will more than three thousand volumes; this collection is particularly rich in works on the Reformation, and in mathematical treatises of that date.

T. P. White, late Fellow, has since made several additions by gift; he gave a large number of translations of the Bible, or parts of it, into different modern languages. The manuscripts are not believed to be of any very great value. Many of the books are valuable. The library is rich in theological works.

It is tolerably supplied with modern books connected with the usual subjects of academical instruction and study.

Admission.

5. The library is accessible to the President, Fellows, and Librarian. Other members of the College obtain books by means of the President and Fellows; Undergraduates occasionally obtain books by application to individual Fellows: but it is generally the case that they are referred to the College Tutors, who obtain for them from the Library the books which they need.

Any members of other Colleges or strangers are always allowed by the Fellows admission and opportunity of research; they are admitted however only on the responsibility of the President or a Fellow.

SIR, *Queens' College, Cambridge, March 6th, 1851.*

The President of Queens' College desired me to draw up the above answers to the inquiries of the Cambridge University Commission. I have read them over to him, and they have his approval.

I am
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES EDWARD DALTON,
Vice-President.

To the Rev. W. H. Bateson.

Answers from the Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.

MY DEAR LORD, *Catharine Lodge, Cambridge, November* 24, 1851.

I HAVE the honour to send, for the information of your Lordship and the other Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to Inquire into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, a copy of the Statutes of my College, Statutes. and the answers to certain questions proposed by the Commissioners.

It is my duty, at the same time, to request your Lordship to communicate to Her Majesty's Commissioners the copy, which I enclose, of the Order made by my College on the 22nd instant.

I am, my dear Lord,

Your Lordship's very faithful servant,

(Signed) H. PHILPOTT.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester.

November 22, 1851.

Communications having been received from the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to Inquire into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, requesting information and answers to questions proposed by them, it was agreed by the Master and major part of the Fellows (the minority desiring that no answers whatever should be sent) that such answers should be returned as shall be agreed upon by the Master and Fellows, and that the answers should be sent, accompanied by the following declaration by way of protest.

1. That the College of St. Catharine the Virgin was founded by the private munificence of Robert Woodlarke, D.D., (who obtained a Royal Charter for the purpose,) to the praise, glory, and honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, for the service of his Church, the administration of the word of God, and the advancement of knowledge in Theology, Philosophy, and other learning; and that the said College is governed by Statutes by him provided for that purpose.

2. That no power, other than the Visitor of the College acting in the manner appointed by law, has authority to require answers to questions respecting the affairs of the College.

3. That the College itself is competent to decide upon the desirableness or necessity of introducing changes or modifications into its system of administration, and has long possessed the power, subject to the authority afore-mentioned, of carrying such changes or modifications into effect; and we therefore feel bound respectfully to protest against any violation of its established customs and privileges.

4. That we are induced to return the said answers, solely because we desire, as far as our duty will permit, to protect the College (whose interests we are bound to serve and defend to the utmost of our power) from the injurious effect of partial statements and ignorant misrepresentations.

Answers to Questions proposed in a Paper dated February 18, 1851.

1. The Statutes of the College do not make any mention of the office of Librarian; for many Librarian. years, however, a small salary has been paid to a Librarian. Upon the foundation of the Conduct Fellowship, by Mr. Holway, in 1695, it was agreed by the Master and Fellows, that the Conduct Fellow should "have the advantage of keeping the Library of the College," and since that time the salary of the Librarian has been always paid to the Conduct Fellow.

There are no written regulations defining the duties or authority of the Conduct Fellow in Duties. this part of his office.

Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, and formerly Master of the College, bequeathed Bequest. divers lands, &c., to the Master and Fellows to found a Scholarship to go with the Library-keeper's place, and he directed that the said Library-keeper should be subject to such rules as should be appointed by the Master and Fellows, and approved by the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Master of St. John's College for the time being. Certain rules and orders were accordingly made, April 26, 1762, prescribing, among other things, that the Scholar should attend in the Library daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock, during Term time, excepting Sundays and holidays, and every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for the same hours during the vacations.

It has not been thought necessary, of late years, to enforce this order, and the attendance of the Scholar Librarian is only required at such times and for such purposes as the Master and Fellows may from time to time direct.

2. A catalogue of the books in the Library was printed in 1771, and it has been kept complete Catalogue. up to the present time by MS. additions on interleaved pages. There is also a MS. class catalogue, describing the books contained on the several shelves of the Library.

The books are not arranged in classes according to subject matter, it being found impossible to make that arrangement satisfactorily in a Library which is receiving continual additions.

The room in which the books are placed is amply large for the purpose, and it is light and Apartments. well ventilated: no part of it is fire-proof.

The books are arranged on shelves and in compartments, in the same manner as the books in the University Library, each compartment being designated by a letter of the alphabet, and the several shelves by corresponding numbers. Each book is marked, both on the title page and on the back, with the letter of its compartment, the number of its shelf, and the number of the place which it occupies on the shelf. The same marks being entered in the catalogue opposite to the title of the book, there is no difficulty in finding it at once from the catalogue.

3. The rent of a small close at Over, in Cambridgeshire, is applied to the use of the Library. Library Fund.

Dr. Sherlock bequeathed in 1758 divers lands, &c., at Congeston in the county of Leicester,

Rev. H. Philpott. D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.

to the Master and Fellows to found a Scholarship to go with the Library-keeper's place, and for other purposes, which being accomplished, he directed that the remainder of the rents and profits of the estate should be applied to the purchase of new books, to the repairs of the Library, and keeping the room sweet and clean.

The average annual sum expended in the purchase and binding of books during the last seven years has been 61*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Number of volumes.

4. The number of volumes of books and MSS. in the Library is about 7660.

The founder of the College gave 86 books, a catalogue of which is preserved in the College Register. Presents of books have been also given to the College from time to time by members of the Society and other benefactors. Dr. Sherlock, Bishop of London, bequeathed to the College his "library of books, excepting such books, either in English or French, as his wife should choose for herself." The books of this donation formed a very useful and valuable collection, particularly in the department of Theology.

There are not many books in the Library of great rarity or value. It is well supplied with books of Ecclesiastical and Theological literature. Considerable additions have been made of late years to the collection of modern books, and of books connected with the usual subjects of academical instruction and study.

Admission.

5. The Master and every Fellow of the College has a key of the Library for access to it at all times, it being understood among them that the Library is not to be entered by candle-light. They are allowed to take books out of the Library to their own rooms, without restriction as to the number taken, but in every case the title and class-marks of the book are entered under his own name by the person taking it in a book provided for the purpose.

Other members of the College have access to the Library through the Master or any of the Fellows, and are allowed the use of books taken out on the responsibility of the Master or Fellow giving such permission.

Members of other Colleges or strangers are, also, allowed access to the Library, if accompanied by the Master or one of the Fellows.

Answers to Questions proposed in a Paper dated December 20th, 1850.

I.—(A). The Head of the College.

The Regulations of the Statutes

Appointment of the Head.

He is to be elected within five days after the vacancy of the office by the votes of a majority of the Fellows then present in the University.

He is to be of unblemished character, well approved in manner of life and habits, strong in learning and in the practical use and knowledge of business; he must also have taken the degree of Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity, and be thirty years old at least.

He must not hold any ecclesiastical office or benefice, which requires residence by oath, together with the Mastership.

No particular length of residence is prescribed.

The object of the foundation of the College is described to be for the praise, glory, and honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, the advantage of his church, and the administration of the holy word of God, and for increasing the knowledge of divinity, philosophy, and other arts in the University of Cambridge, and accordingly the Master is directed, in common with the Fellows and other members of the College, to devote himself to the best studies, and to all piety.

It is, moreover, the duty of the Head to preside over and govern the Fellows and other members of the College according to the Statutes, to correct and punish offenders, to attend to the management of the College lands and property of whatever kind, to maintain and keep all such property, and all the surplus income which may at any time accrue, and dispose of it in the way which shall be most for the advantage of the College, and to prosecute and defend in his own name all pleas in every Court respecting persons or property in which the College is concerned.

The consent of the Master is made necessary for the election of a Fellow, for the admission of Students not on the foundation, for the appointment of the Steward or Receiver (the only College officer named in the Statutes except the President or Vice-Master who is to be nominated absolutely by the Master), and in general for every act of the Society. It is directed also that the College Seal should not be put to any deed except in the presence of the Master, or with his consent expressed in writing.

Stipend.

It is directed that the Master should receive a stipend of 6*l.* a-year by four equal quarterly payments, and 8*d.* a-week for his servant. He is also to have the use of the chief chamber over the Hall, and of another chamber between the chief chamber and the Library.

Present practice.

The present Practice.—The annual stipend of 6*l.* is still paid to the Master, together with an additional stipend of 1*l.* upon account of Commemorations.

The Master also receives a yearly dividend from the net amount of the rents of certain estates, called Fellowship Estates, the whole of that net amount being divided among the Master and six Fellows, and the Master receiving a share which bears to the share of each Fellow the proportion of 6 to 5.

He receives also the surplus remaining from the rent of a farm at Guilden Morden, in the county of Cambridge (which the College holds by lease on lives from the See of Ely), after deducting stipends paid to the Conduct Fellow, to the Vicar of Guilden Morden, and to certain Scholars, as also the reserved rent paid to the Bishop of Ely, and an annual rent also reserved by the College for the expense of renewing the lease, together with other payments.

The Master also enjoys the office of a Canonry at Norwich, which was permanently attached to the Mastership by the Act 13 Anne, c. 6. *Rev H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.*

The Master also receives an annual stipend of 5*l.* from the rents of certain estates left to the College by Mrs. Ramsden for founding Fellowships and Scholarships and for other purposes; and a small yearly allowance out of the surplus income of those estates.

The allowance made to the Master for his servant was fixed at 45*l.* a-year by a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated August 8, 1807.

(B.) The Fellows of the College.

The Regulations of the Statutes.

Election of Fellows.

It is directed that the election of a Fellow should be made by the votes of the Master, and of the major part of the Fellows; or by the votes of the Master and of half the number of Fellows, if the votes of the Fellows should be divided into two equal numbers. If, however, after scrutinies continued for three days, no one person should have the votes of the Master and major part, or of the Master and half the number of Fellows, the election is then to be made by the Master and two of the Fellows, chosen for that purpose by the major part of the Fellows, in such manner that the person for whom the Master and one of the said two Fellows vote shall be deemed to be elected.

Restrictions.

The person elected Fellow is required to be a native of England, and a Master or Bachelor of Arts. There must not be more than two Fellows at any time natives of one and the same county, and among persons so qualified those are to be chosen who are most distinguished for learning, knowledge, and good behaviour.

No Fellow is to be permitted to take a Degree in any Faculty except Arts or Divinity. Three of the whole number of Fellows must be in Holy Orders, viz., two in Priest's orders, and one in Deacon's, and whenever a vacancy occurs by the cession of one of the Fellows in orders, the Senior Fellow, who is not in such orders, must take them in the course of one year (unless a Junior does of his own accord), or he vacates his Fellowship. A Fellow is also to be removed from his Fellowship if he be convicted before the Master and Fellows by the evidence of competent witnesses, or by his own confession, of any of the crimes of heresy, simony, perjury, theft, adultery, incest, violent assault upon the Master or a Fellow, or of any other great crime; or if he shall have engaged in any unlawful contract or conspiracy against the interest of the College, or have aided and abetted any such attempts. A Fellow is also to be removed from his Fellowship if he absent himself from College for more than sixty days in the year, except on account of the illness of himself or his parents, or some other good and lawful cause to be approved by the Master. A Fellow is also required to vacate his Fellowship if he comes into possession of any patrimony, inheritance, or real property of greater value than 10 marks a-year on the average; or if he obtains any ecclesiastical office or benefice which requires residence or involves the cure of souls, or which, not requiring residence nor involving the cure of souls, is worth more than 10 marks a-year on the average: and in every such case the Fellowship is to become vacant at the end of one year after obtaining possession of such property or benefice.

No Fellow is to go more than four miles out of the University, or to spend the night in Cambridge or its suburbs without the leave of the Master, nor to be absent from College more than sixty days in the year, except on account of the illness of himself or his parents, or some other good and lawful cause to be approved by the Master.

The object of the foundation of the College being described to be for the promotion of learning and piety, the Fellows are directed to devote themselves to the best studies and to all piety. They are required, moreover, to prepare themselves to take Degrees in Arts and Divinity according to the custom of the University, and to hold a theological or philosophical disputation for two whole hours once every week in full term, each Fellow (Doctors excepted) taking his turn in opposing and answering. One of the Fellows is to hold the office of President by the appointment of the Master, and perform all the duties of the Master in his absence, except in matters of importance. One Fellow also, annually elected, is to hold the office of Steward or Receiver, the duty of such officer being to receive the revenues of the College, to take care that all necessary repairs be made at the proper time, and to buy the requisite materials. Some Master of Arts or Fellow in Priest's orders is required also to treat and explain a common place out of the Holy Scriptures once in every week.

The consent of the major part of the Fellows is required for all acts of the Society.

Emoluments.

Each of the Fellows is allowed, for commons and other necessaries, 5*l.* yearly, to be paid in four equal quarterly sums. The stipend of the President is fixed to be 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year, and the stipend of the Steward or Receiver, 40*s.* The Fellows are also allowed the use of chambers in College, according to the appointment of the Master.

Present Practice.

The present Practice.—The theological and philosophical disputations of the Fellows have been long discontinued in accordance with the changes in the method and subjects of study which have taken place in the University. The common places out of Holy Scripture, treated weekly by Masters of Arts or Priest Fellows, have been also discontinued, and sermons are now preached by the Master or one of the Fellows twice every Term at the times of celebration of the Holy Communion; a sermon is also preached by the Master on each of the festivals of Christmas Day, Easter Day, and Whitsunday: a sermon is also preached by one of the Fellows on the day after the end of every Term.

The annual stipend of 5*l.* is still paid to each Fellow, together with an additional stipend of 13*s.* 4*d.* upon account of Commemorations. Each Fellow also receives a yearly dividend from the net amount of the rents of certain estates, called Fellowship Estates, being a sixth part of the residue of that amount after deducting the dividend paid to the Master. Each Fellow also receives a small annual allowance from the surplus income of Mrs. Ramsden's estate.

The stipends of the President and Receiver have been increased of late years in considera-

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.

tion of the alteration in the value of money, and of the increased duties discharged by those officers.

(C.)—The Scholars.

Scholarships.

Mention is made in the Statutes of one boy or Scholar to be appointed to read some portion of the Bible, assigned by the Master, every day during dinner, and who is to be called Bibliotista, or Biblicus, but no provision is made for his maintenance or education. No other Scholars are mentioned.

The present Practice.—No person is now employed to read the Bible during dinner.

2.—(A.) Fellowships of Bye Foundation.

(1.) *The Frankland Fellowship.*

Frankland Fellowship.

The nomination and election of the Fellow is to be with the Master and Fellows of the College, yet still so as they may have a careful regard to the recommendation of the mayor and aldermen of Coventry.

The Fellow is to be sent to the College out of the Free Grammar School in Coventry.

He is to have rooms in College rent free, and a fixed stipend of 20*l.* a-year.

An augmentation of the stipend of the Frankland Fellow was made by the Rev. Matthew Scrivener, vicar of Haslingfield in the county of Cambridge, who directs that the Fellow should be paid an additional stipend of 20 marks yearly, but that if he shall be found to have discontinued, and not to have been couchant above 90 days in the year in the College, whether with leave or without leave, he shall be incapable of the additional salary for that year wherein he so discontinues.

The present Practice.—It was decided by Lord Chancellor Brougham, July 5, 1831, on appeal to him as Visitor, that a Candidate presenting himself out of the Free Grammar School in Coventry could not claim election unless he gave satisfactory proof, upon examination, that he was duly qualified in learning. In default of duly qualified candidates from Coventry School, the practice has been to elect persons who have been educated at other schools.

The clear annual income derived from Mr. Frankland's estate being divided between the Fellow and the Scholar of the same Foundation, the Fellow is allowed to receive two-thirds of that income and the Scholar to receive one-third, such being the relative proportions of the stipends fixed by Mr. Frankland.

(2.) *The Conduct Fellowship*

Conduct Fellowship.

was founded partly by the Rev. Moses Holway, of Michaelstow, Cornwall, and partly by the Master and Fellows of the College.

The Fellow is to be elected out of the fittest and best qualified persons in the College, but the persons related in consanguinity to Mr. Holway then in the College, and according to the nearness of such relation (if any such there shall at such times of election be), to be always preferred. In default of such relations of Mr. Holway, the Fellow to be elected shall from time to time be one of certain Scholars in the College of the same Foundation, late of Eton School, if any such shall then be in the College capable, and if there shall be no such Scholar, then one of certain other Scholars, also of the same Foundation, late of Merchant Tailors' School, if capable.

The Fellow is required constantly to do the office of a Chaplain or Conduct—he is also to keep the Library of the College.

His stipend is fixed at 26*l.* a-year, with a chamber rent free; and he is also to have the advantage of the Library-keeper's place.

The present Practice.—In default of the relations of Mr. Holway, and of scholars from Eton, or Merchant Tailors' School, persons not having such qualifications have been elected, or the duties have been performed and the stipend received by one of the other Fellows of the College.

The Conduct Fellow now receives the salary of 26*l.* above mentioned, together with an additional salary paid by order of the Master and Fellows.

(3.) *The Six Skerne Fellowships.*

Skerne Fellowships.

It is directed by the Rules and Orders of the Foundation that the Fellows should be elected after due notice in writing publicly fixed on the gates of the University Schools, and after examination of the candidates by the Master and the Fellows of the Old Foundation and the Fellows of the Skirne Foundation jointly, the Fellows voting first in order of seniority and the Master voting and declaring the election last, his vote being reckoned but as the single vote of one of the Fellows. The candidate who has the greatest number of votes is to be declared duly elected, even though such number be not a majority of the whole number of votes—and if two or more candidates have each the same number of votes greater than the number of votes given for any other candidate, the Vice-Chancellor or his Deputy is to have the casting vote.

It is directed further that in regard of the Foundress having been born in Yorkshire, where her ancestors had been long settled, and of the estates by which her Foundation is to be maintained lying for the greatest part in that county, the best qualified men born in the county of York should be preferred, and principally those who, being Yorkshiremen, have been educated at the Grammar School of Fockerby, in the parish of Adlingfleet, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; provided that those who claim a preference upon account of this school bring a certificate duly attested that they have been *bonâ fide* educated there full three years at least in some part of the time of their education, and provided also they be duly qualified for their

learning and morals. Preference is directed to be given, in the next place, to natives of the county of Lincoln; and in default of candidates fitly qualified from either of these two counties, the election is to be open, and persons born in any county of England or Wales may be elected. *Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.*

Qualifications.

It is further directed that no person should be chosen Fellow unless he be Bachelor of Arts complete, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, or Master of Arts, having taken his degree regularly in the University of Cambridge; also that no person should be elected after he has attained the age of 24 years complete, nor any one who has a real estate in possession or held in trust for him, the annual profits of which exceed the clear value of 50*l.* a-year. Moreover, the persons elected are to be such as shall appear upon examination to be the best learned, being also approved for sound religion, piety, virtue, peaceable disposition, and good life and conversation.

Restrictions

If any of the Fellows marry or accept any living or Ecclesiastical preferment of any value whatever above 20 miles distance from Cambridge, his Fellowship is to be declared vacant, but so that he shall be allowed a year of Grace from the time of his having quiet possession—a Fellow may, however, hold any preferment together with his Fellowship within 20 miles of Cambridge, the value of which does not exceed 20*l.* a-year in the King's book. A Fellowship is also to be forfeited if the Fellow be convicted of any enormous crime, in like manner as the College Statutes order.

Stipends.

The Fellows are entitled to the full year's profit of their Fellowships if they reside six calendar months, the time to be computed from Michaelmas to Michaelmas: if they reside less than six calendar months in the year, they are entitled to the full profits only during the time of their actual residence, and for every week in which they are absent they forfeit the sum of 16*s.* 8*d.* There is no other condition respecting residence.

Duties.

The Fellows of this Foundation are required to be subject in all things to the rules, orders, statutes, and discipline of the College, and are to be obliged in their turn to perform all College and University Exercises. It is directed, also, that the Fellows should make a Latin speech before dinner on the day of the Annual Examination of the Scholars of this Foundation: the subject to be the usefulness of learning and of public charities given to encourage and promote it: the First Fellow to begin, and so in order downward, the Senior Fellow who has not made this speech being called upon to make it. Every Bachelor Fellow is also required to take his turn in order of seniority with the other Bachelors on this Foundation in making a Latin oration in the College Chapel on the third Friday of every Term. One of the Fellows of this Foundation is also required to accompany the Bursar in visiting the estates, such visit being made once in every five years, to see that the houses, barns, and buildings, the woods and fences and lands be kept in good order, according to the covenants of the leases.

Each of the Fellows has a vote, together with the Master and the Fellows of the old Foundation, in the election of the Fellows and Scholars of this Foundation.

The clear annual allowance to each Fellow, who resides not less than six calendar months in the year, is 52*l.* If the Fellow does not reside for six calendar months in the year, he is to receive the full stipend of 1*l.* a-week for every week of actual residence, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for every week in which he shall be absent. The Fellows are also allowed to have lodgings in College rent free.

Present practice.

The present Practice.—By a decree of the Court of Chancery, dated December 16, 1845, candidates for Fellowships on this Foundation may be elected whose age does not exceed 28 years.

The Latin speeches on the day of the Annual Examination, and on the third Friday of every Term, have been discontinued.

In addition to the stipend fixed by "the Rules and Orders," every Fellow is allowed out of the surplus income of the estates a further stipend, paid without any deduction made for non-residence. Every non-resident Fellow is, also, allowed a sum for the rent of his rooms which are occupied by some other person.

(B.) Scholarships and Exhibitions.

(1.) *The Bible Clerkship.*

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The Scholar was to be nominated by the Founder, from time to time, during his life, and after his death to be elected by the Master and Fellows of the College.

The election is to be made of some person born in Londisdale, or in one of the counties of Lancaster, York, or Westmoreland, if such a person can be found in the University who can read elegantly and has some knowledge of singing.

The Scholar is to continue to hold his office till he be admitted to Priest's Orders, or take the degree of Master of Arts.

Bible Clerk.

He is to read the Holy Bible in College at fitting and accustomed times, as the manner is in other Colleges in the University, and to wait upon the Master and Fellows at dinner-time.

His stipend for commons is fixed to be 8*d.* a-week, and he is to be provided with a fitting and convenient chamber.

Present Practice.

The present Practice.—The annual stipend of 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* is now paid to the person who holds the office of Chapel Clerk, the duties appointed by the Founder of the Bible Clerkship having been discontinued, and the lessons in chapel being read in the daily service by all the Undergraduates in Order.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.

(2.) *Mrs. Payne's Two Scholarships.*

Payne's Scholarships.

The only direction is that each of the two Scholars should receive an annual stipend of five marks.

The present Practice.—The whole stipend of 10 marks, or 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, is now paid to one Scholar, who is also allowed to hold other small Scholarships, to the amount of 21*l.* in all.

(3.) *Sir John Claypoole's Two Scholarships.*

Claypoole's Scholarships.

One of the two Scholarships is to be filled, from time to time, at the nomination of Sir John Claypoole, during his life, provided that the Scholar so nominated shall be found by the Master and Fellows fit and capable thereof, and that the acceptance of such nomination be not against the statutes of the University, nor the customs, statutes, and privileges of the College.

The Scholars are to receive, to be equally divided between them, the sum of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly out of the rent of certain lodgings or chambers in the College, commonly called the new building. If, however, the said chambers should not at any time produce so much rent, the Scholars are to have no further allowance than the rent will afford.

The present Practice.—The whole stipend of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is now paid to one Scholar, who is allowed also to receive the stipends of other small Scholarships, to the amount of 21*l.* a-year in all.

(4.) *Lady Cocket's Scholarship.*

Lady Cocket's Scholarship.

A stipend of 4*l.* a-year has been paid to a Scholar, called Lady Cocket's Scholar, since the year 1630, but there is no document in the possession of the College giving an account of its foundation or prescribing regulations respecting it.

The stipend is now paid annually to a Scholar, who is allowed to receive the stipends of other small Scholarships also to the amount of 21*l.* a-year in all.

(5.) *Dr. Gostlin's Six Scholarships.*

Dr. Gostlin's Scholarships.

It is directed that six Scholars of Catharine Hall should receive 4*l.* each yearly for ever. Each of the Scholars of this foundation, attending the annual commemoration of the Founder, is also to receive 2*s.*

The annual stipend of 12*l.* is now paid to each of two Scholars.

(6.) *The Master's Sizarship.*

The Master's Sizarship.

An annual stipend of 4*l.*, called the stipend of Dr. Sibbes' Scholarship, has been paid to a Scholar, called the Master's Sizar, since 1637. There is no deed of foundation or document prescribing regulations for the Scholarship.

Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, and formerly Master of the College, bequeathed certain lands to the Master and Fellows, upon trust, to pay and apply the clear rents and profits thereof (excepting timber) as an addition to the Scholarship usually given to the Master's Sizar, no regulations being prescribed by him respecting the Scholarship.

The present Practice.—The Sizar is appointed by the Master, and holds the office till he is of standing for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. No duties or services whatever are performed.

The Sizar receives the annual stipend of 4*l.* as Dr. Sibbes' Scholar, and also the clear rents and profits of the estate.

(7.) *Mr. Spurstow's Scholarship.*

Spurstow's Scholarship.

The Scholar was to be chosen by Mr. William Spurstow, Master of the College, during hi life.

The stipend is fixed to be 5*l.* a-year.

The present Practice.—The Scholar is elected by the Master and Fellows, and is allowed to retain the Scholarship till he is of standing for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He is allowed to receive, also, the stipends of other small Scholarships, to the amount of 21*l.* a-year in all.

(8.) *Lady Barnardiston's Three Scholarships.*

Lady Barnardiston's Scholarships.

The election of the Scholars is to be made by the Master and Fellows of the College, or the greater number of them.

The Scholars are to be such that their parents are not well able to bring them up and to maintain them in the University, and that their sufficiency in learning and honest condition of life and conversation shall be approved and allowed by the Master and Fellows. Preference is to be shown in the election to persons of the kindred of the Foundress, in the first instance; in default of such persons, preference is to be given in the election for one of the Scholarships to a native of the parish of Witham, in Essex, and in the elections for the two other Scholarships to persons educated at Christ's Hospital, in London; in default of such persons, again, preference is to be given in the elections for all the Scholarships to persons of the name or kindred of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, the husband of the Foundress: provided that in all these cases the persons to be elected shall be members of the College, and properly qualified as regards poverty of estate, sufficiency of learning, and honesty of life and conversation. In default of all such persons, to whom preference is to be given in the elections, the Master and Fellows are directed to choose such Members of the College as they shall out of their religious care think most fit both for their learning and honest conversation.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.

The Scholars are to retain their Scholarships until they shall be of seven years' standing from the date of their admission into the University, or shall have had time, according to their several course and order, to take the Degree of Master of Arts.

The three Scholars are to share equally the whole yearly rents and profits of land to be purchased with the sum of 400*l.*, after the decease of the Foundress.

The present Practice.—The land purchased by the executors of the Foundress, and conveyed to the College, having been sold in 1801 for the redemption of the land-tax charged upon other College property, each of the three Scholars now receives a clear annual stipend of 20*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

(9.) *Mrs. Stafford's Four Scholarships.*

Mrs. Stafford's Scholarships.

The Scholars are to be nominated and appointed by the Master of the College.

They are described as "Poor Scholars of St. Catharine's Hall, in the University of Cambridge, that shall study divinity, and carry themselves soberly and religiously."

The Scholars are to hold their Scholarships until they take the Degree of M.A., or depart from the College and continue absent for the space of a quarter of a year or more, without the licence of the Master.

Each of the four Scholars is to receive 5*l.* a-year.

The present Practice.—The Scholars on this foundation are now elected by the Master and Fellows at the usual time of electing Scholars, and the whole stipend of 20*l.* is paid to one Scholar.

(10.) *Mr. Hobbs' Scholarships.*

Hobbs' Scholarships.

During the continuance of a certain lease mentioned in the will of the Founder the Scholars are to be chosen by them that have the interest of that lease, and by and with the consent of the Master of the College. After the expiration of the lease, the election is directed to be made from time to time by the freeholders of the cottages and lands, granted by the said lease, for the time being for evermore with the like consent of the Master of the College.

The Scholars are to be "honest, hopeful, poor Scholars, Students in the University of Cambridge, viz., in Catharine Hall and Emmanuel College, or one of them, being also of sober and Christian conversation." The sons of godly poor ministers, painful in the work of the Lord, are to be especially respected before others, and a priority of respect in election of the said Scholars is to be had to Catharine Hall, if any such shall be there to be had and elected, especially as long as Dr. Sibbs should continue Master of the Hall.

The maintenance of the Scholars is to be continued as long as in the discretion of the electors shall be thought needful.

The rents, issues, and profits of the cottages and lands, after the deduction of certain payments directed to be made, are assigned for and towards the maintenance of two or three honest hopeful poor Scholars in Catharine Hall, and Emmannuel College, or one of them, a preference being given to Students in Catharine Hall, especially during the Mastership of Dr. Sibbs.

The present Practice.—The freehold of the cottages and lands being now vested in the Master and Fellows of Catharine Hall, the election of such Scholars as are members of Catharine Hall is made by the Master and Fellows at the same time with the election of other Scholars after the annual College examination in June.

The Scholars are allowed to keep their Scholarships until they take the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

An annual stipend of 4*l.* is paid to Emmanuel College, and the remainder of the rents, after the other payments made, is divided among two or more Scholars. The sums paid to four Scholars last year amounted to 40*l.*

(11.) *Mr. Skerne's Eight Scholarships.*

Skerne's Scholarships.

The Scholars are to be chosen, nominated, and appointed by the Master and Fellows for the time being.

Certain lands, described in the will of Mr. Skerne, are appropriated to the foundation of four of the Scholarships, and the executors of the Founder are directed out of his personal estate to lay out so much money for the purchase of lands of inheritance for ever as shall maintain the other four Scholarships.

The present Practice.—The clear annual income of the whole estate is now divided equally among all the eight Scholars. The stipend of each Scholar last year was 18*l.*

(12.) *Mr. Cartwright's Scholarships.*

Cartwright's Scholarships.

The appointment of the Scholars is to be made by Mr. Cartwright, or his heirs, by note in writing, under his or their hands and seals, and attested by two or more credible witnesses.

The payments to each Scholar are to be made during the space of eight years and not longer, if he so long continue a member of the College and behave himself soberly, and submit to the orders of the College.

The foundation being made for one, two, or three Scholarships, the whole annual payment is fixed at 12*l.*, in such manner that while there is only one Scholar, the whole sum of 12*l.* is to be paid to him; when there are two Scholars, each of them is to receive 6*l.* a-year; and when there are three Scholars, each of them is to receive 4*l.* a-year.

The present Practice.—No appointment of a Scholar has been made by Mr. Cartwright's heirs for many years, but the College has paid the sum of 12*l.* a-year to a Scholar elected at the same time with the other Scholars by the Master and Fellows of the College.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.

Frankland's Scholarship.

(13.) *Mr. Frankland's Scholarship.*

The nomination and election of the Scholar is to be with the Master and Fellows of the College, yet still so as they have a good regard to the recommendation of the Minister and Schoolmaster of Tamworth.

The Scholar is required to be sent to the College out of the Free Grammar School in Tamworth.

The stipend is fixed to be 10*l.* a-year, and the Scholar is to have a chamber in College rent free.

The present Practice.—In default of duly-qualified Candidates from the Free Grammar School in Tamworth, the election is made by the Master and Fellows out of persons educated at other schools.

The stipend paid to the Scholar is one-third of the whole clear annual income derived from the estate, as mentioned already under the head of the *Frankland Fellowship*.

(14.) *Mr. Holway's Two Scholarships.*

Holway's Scholarships.

The Scholars are to be taken from Eton School in the county of Bucks, and Merchant Tailors' School in London, each of them having been a Scholar a year in such respective school as he is of, before he shall be removed and taken into the College. They are to be elected out of the fittest and best-qualified persons in the College; but the persons related in consanguinity to Mr. Holway then in the College, and according to the nearness of such relation (if any such there shall at such time of election be), to be always preferred.

The stipend of each Scholar is fixed at 6*l.* a-year; and the Scholars are to have a preference over other candidates in the election of the Conduct Fellow.

The present Practice.—No candidates from the schools mentioned have presented themselves for these Scholarships for many years, and no other persons have been elected, provision having been made by the founder for the disposal of the residue of the rents of the estate, as stated in page 3.

(15.) *Mrs. Ramsden's Ten Scholarships, called Skerne's Scholarships.*

Mrs. Ramsden's Scholarships.

The election of the Scholars is directed to be made in the same manner and order as the election of the Fellows of this foundation, excepting that the vote of the Master or President or Senior Fellow present shall decide the election in case of an equality of votes for two or more candidates in the same manner as the vote of the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy is allowed to decide in electing the Fellows.

The Scholars are to be Yorkshiremen, and preference is to be given, as in the case of the Fellows, to persons who have been educated three years in Fockerby School. If no Yorkshiremen nor Lincolnshiremen duly qualified appear as candidates, then the election may be of such as have been educated in any school or born in any county of England or Wales.

The Scholarships are tenable till the Scholars shall have taken the degree of Master of Arts, or have become of seven years' standing, even though they do not take the degree of Master of Arts. The Scholars are required also to take the degree of B.A., L.L.B., or M.B., when of sufficient standing.

If the Scholars do not reside the whole of every Term in the year while they are Undergraduates, and the major part of every Term after they have taken their Bachelors' degree, they are to forfeit the sum of 5*s.* for every week of absence. But if they keep the whole of every Term while they are Undergraduates, and the major part of every Term when they are Bachelors, no deduction is to be made from their stipends on account of absence during any other part of the year.

The Scholars are required to perform all College exercises and duties in their turns as others of like standing in the College do. Every Undergraduate Scholar, also, is directed to make a theme every week in Term time upon some subject, to be given out by the Master or Senior Fellows presiding in the Hall at dinner on the Monday; and the Scholars are to bring in their themes on the Wednesday following at dinner to the Fellows' table, such themes being written alternately one week in Greek and the next week in Latin. The Bachelor Scholars are directed to make an oration in Latin in the College chapel immediately after evening service on the third Friday in every Term, such oration to be a quarter of an hour long, and the subject of it to be given out by the Master or Senior Fellow in College at least a fortnight before the time of delivery; the Senior Bachelor on this foundation, whether Fellow or Scholar, taking the first turn, and the other Bachelors succeeding in order till the whole number shall have performed the exercise, when the Senior Bachelor shall be called on again to perform it, and so on in order, provided, however, that the same person be not called on twice within the same year. Moreover, all the Scholars are directed to attend an examination in certain specified Greek and Latin classical authors, to be held on the last Thursday in June, before the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, and the Greek Professor, and every Scholar is to make an exercise for that day, either in verse or prose, on a subject to be given out 10 days before by the Master or President or Senior Fellow in College.

The Scholars are to have chambers in College rent free, and each of them is to receive a clear stipend of 15*l.* a-year, subject, however, to a deduction of 5*s.* for every week of absence, in case the Scholar, if an Undergraduate, shall not have resided the whole of every Term, or, if a Bachelor, the major part of every Term in the year.

The present Practice.—The terminal orations of the Bachelor Scholars have been discontinued, and the Undergraduate Scholars are obliged only to write a theme in Latin once in

every Term. The annual examination, also, is now held on the last Thursday, or last Thursday but one in May, when both the Scholars and the Examiners are in usual course of residence. *Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.*

In addition to the stipend fixed by Mrs. Ramsden's "Rules and Orders," every Scholar is allowed out of the surplus income of the estate an annual payment of 20*l.*, subject to the deduction of 6*s.* 8*d.* a-week for absence from College, to be calculated in the same way as the deduction of 5*s.* a-week from the original stipend; but Undergraduate Scholars who reside the major part of every Term in the year are allowed their full stipends without any deduction in the quarter from Midsummer to Michaelmas.

(16.) *Bishop Sherlock's Librarian.*

Sherlock's Librarian.

The Librarian is to be elected within three months after a vacancy, by the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Master of St. John's College, and the Master of Catharine Hall. If no election be made within three months after the vacancy, the Librarian is to be appointed for that turn by the Provost of King's College.

The person to be elected must be of two years' standing or more in some College, and must have given proof of his sobriety and industry, but under the degree of Master of Arts. The electors are not confined in their choice to the members of one College only, but may take a person out of the University at large, whenever they think that the so doing will best answer the purpose of the foundation; but the Scholar chosen must in all cases be admitted a member of Catharine Hall.

The office is tenable for the full term of eight years after admission.

The Librarian is to be subject to such rules as shall be appointed by the Master and Fellows of the College, with the approval of the Regius Professor of Divinity and the Master of St. John's College for the time being.

The stipend is fixed to be 20*l.* a-year; and the Librarian is also to have a chamber in College rent free.

The present practice is in conformity with these regulations.

Admission of Students.

3. It is directed by the Statutes that if any Pensioner, Student in Arts or Divinity, shall be pleased to reside in the College, with the consent of the Master and Fellows, he shall bear the burden of his own expenses, both for commons and lodgings. Such persons, moreover, if admitted to the Fellows' table, shall be obliged to take part in opposing and answering in disputations in their proper order with the Fellows. Masters of Arts are required, also, to take their turns with the Fellows, who are in Priests' Orders, in the weekly treatment of common places out of Holy Scripture.

Students, respecting whom satisfactory certificates are presented that they are duly qualified, both as to moral character and learning, are now admitted by the Master and Tutors, and allowed to reside and keep terms either in College rooms or in licensed lodgings, as Fellow-Commoners, Pensioners, or Sizars; and such Students are allowed to proceed to degrees in Law or Medicine, as well as in Arts or Divinity. No Student, however, is admitted who has been a member of another College in the University, if he has resided more than three Terms in that College.

Divine Service.

4. Divine Service is performed in the College chapel twice every day during Term time; on Sundays at 9½ in the morning and at 5½ in the afternoon, and on other days at 7½ in the morning and at 5½ in the afternoon.

Students are required to attend the service twice on Sunday and once on every other day of the week.

Course of Study.

5. The course of Collegiate instruction given to the Students, and its relation to the public examinations of the University, are represented by the following Schedule:—

(1.) *Michaelmas Term.*

Students of the first year.

A portion of some classical Greek author. Variable. (Xenophon's Hellenics in 1850.)	For the College Examination in the Easter Term following.
Euclid's Elements	For College Examination.

Students of the second year.

A portion of some Greek or Latin author. Variable. (The Apology and Crito of Plato, 1850.)	For University Previous Examination in Lent Term following.
Pure Mathematics	For Mathematical Tripos Examination.

Students of the third year.

A portion of some Greek or Latin author. Variable. (Thucydides, book vi., 1850.)	Examination for ordinary B.A. Degree.
Natural Philosophy	Mathematical Tripos Examination.

(2.) *The Lent Term.*

Students of the first year.

A portion of some classical Latin author. Variable. (Cicero pro Milone, 1851.)	College Examination in the Easter Term following.
Arithmetic and Algebra	College Examination.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.

Students of the second year.

A portion of some Greek or Latin author. Variable. (Horace Ars Poetica, 1851.)	University Previous Examination at the end of the Term.
Natural Philosophy	Mathematical Tripos Examination.

Students of the third year.

A portion of some Greek or Latin author. Variable. (Virgil, Æneid 6, 1851.)	Examination for ordinary B.A. Degree.
Mechanics	Examination for ordinary B.A. Degree.
Natural Philosophy	Mathematical Tripos Examination.

(3.) *The Easter Term.*

Students of the first year.

Trigonometry	For College and University Examinations.

Students of the second year,

Pure Mathematics	For Mathematical Tripos Examination.

Students of the third year.

Natural Philosophy	For Mathematical Tripos Examination.
A portion of the Greek Testament (Epistle to the Colossians, and the two Epistles of St. Peter, 1851.)	Examination for the ordinary B.A. Degree.

Students of the first, second, and third years.

A portion of the Greek Testament. Variable. (Hebrews, ch. vii.-xiii., 1851.)	College Examination.

There are also paper examinations in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms on the Theological and Moral subjects fixed for the previous examination, and the examination for the ordinary B.A. degree.

Two Fellows of the College, who have been appointed Tutors, and two Assistant Tutors, are constantly employed in giving College lectures.

Examinations.

A general examination of all the Students in the College is held once every year, about the time of division of the Easter Term; the Students are then examined in the subjects of their respective lectures for the year past. The questions proposed, and the passages selected for translation, are printed, and the translations and answers given in writing, a fixed time being assigned to each printed paper. The names of the Students in each year are arranged after the examination in lists or classes, according to their relative merits.

An examination of the Scholars on Mrs. Ramsden s foundation is also held once a-year, on the last Thursday or last Thursday but one in May, when they are examined, *vivâ voce*, in Greek and Latin Classics by the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, and the Greek Professor.

Rewards.

All the College Scholarships, except those of Mrs. Ramsden's foundation, are given as they become vacant to the Students who distinguish themselves most in the general annual examination, regard being also had to character and conduct, and to the pecuniary circumstances of the Students. Two prizes, of 3*l.* each, in books, are also given at the same time to the Students of the first and second years who have passed the best examination in Classics; and two prizes, of 2*l.* each, in books, to the Students of the same years who have passed the best examination in Mathematics. A prize of 5*l.*, in books, is also given to the Student of any year who writes the best three Latin essays on assigned subjects during the year, one being written in every Term. A prize of 1*l.*, in books, is also given to the Student of any year who passes the best examination in the Greek Testament at the general annual examination. A Divinity prize, called the Corrie Prize, has also been lately instituted, being the interest of Government stock purchased by 166*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, but the regulations for the disposal of it have not yet been determined by the Master and Fellows. A prize of 5*l.*, in books, is given to the Scholar on Mrs. Ramsden's foundation who passes the best examination in Classics before the Vice-Chancellor, the Public Orator, and the Greek Professor.

Attendance at Lectures and Dinner.

6. Every person is required to attend the lectures proper to Students of his class and standgin, unless he can give satisfactory reasons to the Tutors for his absence.

Every Student is also required to attend the dinner in the College hall during his time of residence.

College gates closed.

The College gates are shut every morning at 10 o'clock, and all Students coming into College, or into their licensed lodgings, after that hour, are reported to the Master and the Tutors. A fine of 6*d.* is paid to the College porter by every Student who comes into College or into his lodgings after 10 o'clock.

The College cook is directed not to supply a dinner or supper to any Student without the leave of the Tutors.

7.

Rev. H. Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine Hall.

College Fees and Expenses.

	Nobleman. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Fellow Commoner. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Pensioner. £.	*s.*	*d.*	Sizar. £.	*s.*	*d.*
College Admission Fees	1	10	0	0	15	0	0	7	6	0	4	6
Caution Money, which is returned when the name is taken off the Boards	50	0	0	25	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
Matriculation Fee	16	0	0	11	0	0	5	10	0	1	5	0
Tuition for the Year	40	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0
Quarterly Payments to the College and College Officers	0	12	6	0	12	6	0	6	0	0	4	0
Paving Tax, for the Year	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Library Tax, for the Year	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	..		

Rent of rooms.

The rent of rooms in College varies from 5*l.* to 10*l.* a-year.

Scholars who have rooms rent-free pay 10*s.* a-quarter for internal repairs of rooms.

Dinner.

The dinner in hall is charged 14*s.* a-week to every person.

Servants.

Attendants in College are paid 1*l.* 18*s.* for each of three quarters, and 7*s.* for the fourth quarter of the year.

Every member also pays 9½*d.* a-week during residence to the College servants.

Every member of the College pays a share of the expenses of the kitchen and buttery, called Detrimenta, the amount of which last year was 8*s.* 4*d.* to each person.

Combination Room.

Noblemen and Fellow-Commoners also pay their share of the expenses of the Combination Room, the amount of which last year was 1*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, to every person who resided more than half of every quarter.

Fees.

The fees paid on taking the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
To the College and College officers	4	2	0
To the University chest and officers	4	17	6
The Government tax and Registrary	3	3	0

Poor Students.

9. The offices of Chapel Clerk and Master's Sizar are given for assistance to poor Students, who would otherwise have little or no means of bearing the expense of residence at the University. These offices are bestowed by the Master of the College; and the value of the one is 11*l.* a-year, with rooms rent-free, and free commons in hall during residence; and the value of the other is 42*l.* a-year, with rooms in College rent-free.

Regard, also, is had in general to the pecuniary circumstances of the Students in the bestowal of the College Scholarships.

Reduction of expenses.

10. I do not think that it is practicable to reduce the *necessary* expenses of living in College, if regard be had to the habits of those classes of society to which Students usually belong.

Credit.

The existing regulations of the University require that tradesmen should send notice of the amount of every debt, exceeding 5*l.*, contracted by a person in *statu pupillari*, to his College Tutor at the end of every quarter; and compliance with this rule is enforced upon the tradesmen by the punishment of discommuning. The College Tutor is thus continually made acquainted with the habits of his Pupils, so far as regards their dealings with tradesmen in Cambridge, and is in a position to take measures to restrain extravagance by remonstrance with his Pupils or their friends, or by the exercise of College discipline and authority.

Restraint on extravagance.

The University having no direct control over tradesmen who do not live at Cambridge, it has been found difficult to restrain the facilities of credit given to Students by persons who live in London and elsewhere; and extravagance may be indulged by dealing with such persons which escapes the notice of the College authorities. I am inclined to think that something might be done to restrain such extravagance, if it were regarded as an academical offence, to be punished by suspension of degree, by rustication, or otherwise, for a person in *statu pupillari* to contract debts with tradesmen who do not live in Cambridge, during his time of residence, without the knowledge and consent of his College Tutor.

Holway's Scholarships.

12. It has been stated, under the head of Mr. Holway's Scholarships, that no Scholars have been elected on that foundation for many years, in consequence of the failure of candidates from Eton and Merchant Tailors' Schools.

Rewards.

13. It has been the practice of the College for many years to give two or more Scholarships of small amount to the same person, so as to make the assistance thus afforded to Students more effectual, and a better reward for merit.

At the present time the following Scholarships, viz.—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Mrs. Payne's (two)	6	13	4
Sir John Claypoole's (two)	5	6	8
Lady Cocket's	4	0	0
Mr. Spurstow's	5	0	0

are given to one and the same person, making together an annual payment of 21*l.*

Dr. Gostlin's six Scholarships, also, are given to two Scholars, each of whom thus receives a stipend of 12*l.* a-year.

And Mrs. Stafford's four Scholarships, amounting together to 20*l.* a-year, are given all to one Scholar,

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

From the Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

Foundation of Christ's College.

Christ's College, (into which was merged an earlier College, called God's House,) as founded A.D. 1505 by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, Mother of King Henry VII., consisted of a *Master*, *twelve Fellows*, and *forty-seven Scholars*.

King Edward VI. added *one Fellowship* and *three Scholarships*, A.D. 1552.

Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines also founded *two Fellowships* and *two Scholarships*, A.D. 1683.

The Foundress, the Lady Margaret, gave the Statutes, by which the College is at present governed.

The additional Fellows and Scholars are subject to these Statutes, except in particulars which will be hereafter mentioned.

Statutes.

The Statutes were accepted and subscribed by the first Master, and the three first Fellows, who had been Master and Fellows of God's House, October 3, 1506.

At the beginning of the Statutes is this dedication of the Foundation:—

"Ad Honorem Christi Jesu, et Fidei ejus incrementum."

The Master.

1. Mode of appointment.

By the Statutes:—

Election of the Head according to Statutes.

The duty of electing the Master is assigned to the Fellows of the College; and the election must commence on the *eleventh* day after the vacancy of the office is known to the Senior Fellow in residence.

Each of the fifteen Fellows has a vote, if he be present at the election; and the major part of the whole number of Fellows existing must agree in choosing one person, otherwise they cannot complete an election.

If the votes of the Electors are equally divided between *two*, then the Chancellor of the University, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, having called to his assistance the two Senior Doctors of Divinity then residing within the University, or—if two Doctors cannot be had—Senior Bachelors of Divinity, and with the assent of one of them, shall appoint one of the two, who had the same number of votes, to be the Master.

If the votes of the Electors be distributed amongst *more* than two, and if, within ten days from that on which the Election commenced, the major part of the Fellows then existing cannot agree upon *one*, then the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, with the assent of one of the two Doctors or Bachelors of Divinity, as aforesaid, may at his discretion appoint to the office of Master a person whom he shall deem to be qualified, according to the description given in the Statutes.

Present practice.

According to the present practice:—

The mode of electing the Master is the same as that prescribed in the Statutes, with the exception of a religious service directed to be performed, but now contrary to law.

2. Qualifications for, and restrictions upon, election to the Office.

By the Statutes:—

None is to be elected Master, except he be a Doctor or Bachelor in Divinity, or at least one who, having taken the Degree of Master of Arts, has given himself to the study of Theology. He must be one whom the Fellows have reason to hope will administer the domestic affairs of the College with fidelity, industry, and diligent care; will observe the Statutes; and will defend and take care of the goods, lands, possessions, liberties, privileges, and every right of the College to the utmost of his power.

If any one of the Fellows seems to be qualified according to the foregoing description, the Electors are solemnly enjoined to choose him.

If not, then, as a second range of choice, they are to look for one thus qualified amongst such as have been Fellows and Members of the College. And if, in the second class, a fit person according to the description of the Statutes cannot be found, then the Electors are, in the last resort, authorised to seek for one duly qualified in the University at large.

The practice for a long series of years, when the office of Master has become vacant, has been, to elect one of the then existing Fellows.

3. The conditions and duration of Tenure.

By the Statutes:—

Tenure of office.

The Tenure of the Mastership is for life. If, however, the Master be convicted, before the Visitor, of negligence in performing the duties of his office, of immorality, or of other offences enumerated in the Statutes, chap. 22, then the Visitor may, after certain formalities, remove him.

The Mastership may be held with two, but not more, Benefices with cure of souls; but with any number, not having cure of souls.

The Master may, if he pleases, resign his office, and (unless he possess a Benefice or Pension, or Patrimony, whereby he may be adequately supported,) take the position of a Fellow, and in that case, he is to be exempted from the Scholastic exercises prescribed to the other Fellows, and to be honoured by them as the Senior.

The present practice is in this respect conformable to the Statutes.

4. The length of residence required.

By the Statutes:—

Length of residence required by Statutes.

The Master may not ordinarily be absent, except on College business, for more than one month in each quarter of a year, but for urgent causes, and necessary business of the College, he may be absent for a longer period, and so long as necessity requires; only in such cases it is charged upon his conscience not to disguise or excuse his absence on the pretext of the affairs of the College, unless they truly require it. If he is hindered from

returning by sickness or violent detention, this must be proved before the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and two Senior Doctors (or Bachelors) of Divinity, and approved by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and one of them. *Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.*

In other cases of necessary absence of the Master, the reason for which he may be unwilling to disclose, it is sufficient for him to swear before the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and the major part of the Fellows, that he had a most necessary and urgent cause of absence, and he may then take from the next quarter of the year so many days as are necessary to make up not more than two months in one half year.

The present practice:—

For the 18 years during which the present Master has been a Member of Christ's College, the Master for the time being has virtually kept the residence prescribed in the Statutes. Present practice.

5. The duties or services enjoined.

By the Statutes:—

To the Master is assigned the duty and power of administering the whole property, revenues, and domestic affairs of the College, according to the Statutes and Ordinances of the Foundress. Duties according to Statutes.

But he cannot institute or defend any lawsuit in the name of the College; or alienate or demise any of the College property; or grant to any one an office, fee, or pension out of the revenues of the College; or confer presentation to a Living in the College patronage; or do any act by which the reputation or interests of the College may be put in peril; without first calling the Fellows together and obtaining the assent of the major part of them.

Whatever he does with the assent of the major part of the Fellows, provided it be not repugnant to the Statutes and Ordinances of the Foundress, is to be held ratified and confirmed.

Twice a year, within one month after Easter and one month after Michaelmas, the Master is to hold an *Audit*, of which three days notice must be given to the Fellows, and at which a majority, at least, of the Fellows must be present; and to render to them a true and faithful account of his administration of the College property and revenues; of the sums he has expended; of the sums he has received; what the College owes; what is owing to it; that the Fellows may clearly understand the condition of the College.

On Festivals he is to take part in the performance of Divine Service in the Chapel.

The present practice is entirely conformable to the Statutes in these particulars. Present practice.

It may be here observed that the twelve Fellows of the Foundress and King Edward's Fellow, only, have a voice in the disposal of the College property; so that in questions relating thereto, the Master's acts require the assent of the major part of these thirteen. But in proceedings relating to Livings in the College patronage, and to the general interests of the College, the Master must have the assent of the major part of the whole fifteen Fellows.

6. The powers given.

By the Statutes:—

To the Master is assigned authority over the Fellows and Scholars, of directing, ruling, punishing, removing them. Powers given to the Master by Statutes.

But he must exercise his powers of grave punishment and of expulsion in the presence of the two Deans; and a Fellow or Scholar so punished or expelled may appeal, on the ground of undue severity, to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and two Senior Doctors or Bachelors of Divinity, who are to hear an account of the proceeding from the Deans. The Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, if he thinks the Fellow or Scholar in question has a just cause of appeal, may, within a fortnight but not afterwards, with the assent of one of the Doctors or Bachelors of Divinity, order the Master to redress the grievance.

The Master is directed to encourage and treat with kindness the diligent and studious, and always to prefer such, so far as he can: *cæteris paribus*, he is to prefer the Seniors according to admission, in all things pertaining to the College or University, which may produce to them emolument or honour; in the disposal of offices, domestic or public; in presentations to Churches and Benefices; and in the assignment of chambers within the College.

The Master's authority in administering the property, revenues, and general affairs of the College has already been described.

At the Audit, if the Fellows are not satisfied with the accounts rendered by the Master, they may appeal to the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, as in the last case, who, with the assent of one of the two Senior Doctors or Bachelors of Divinity, may reform what is amiss, according to his discretion.

The present practice is conformable to the Statutes in these particulars. Present practice.

7. The Stipend, Emoluments, and Advantages assigned. Emoluments assigned by Statutes.

By the Statutes:—

The Master is to receive annually 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *as a stipend*, and 20*s.* *pro vestura*.

He and the Fellows, are to dine and sup at one table in the Hall; and he is to receive 12*d.* weekly, during his residence, *pro communis*.

He is to have a servant to attend upon him, for whom is to be paid 7*d.* weekly, *pro communis*, during his residence.

In 6 Edward VI., probably when the new Fellow and Scholars were added, the Master's stipend was increased to 8*l.* annually.

By the present practice:—

The Master receives annually 8*l.* as a stipend, and 20*s.* *pro vestura*. Present practice.

He also receives 1*l.* 11*s.* weekly during residence, and 8*l.* 10*s.* annually for his servant.

In addition to these payments, the Master receives two-fifteenths of the net profits of certain Estates, given to the College by the Foundress and other Benefactors; a deduction

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

being first made from the annual rent of each Estate for the general purposes of the College.

From the rents given for the Foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, the Master was to receive 50*l.* a year. But by the imposition of the land tax, and the loss of a small portion of the rents, his share is now reduced to 41*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

He also receives 10*l.* a year from the bequest of Mr. Tancred.

The Fellows.

The Fellows on the Original Foundation.

1. Mode of appointment.

Mode of Election.

According to the Statutes:—

A Fellow is to be elected by the Master and Fellows.

On some day within one month after a vacancy is known to the Master, he is required to call the Fellows together, and to admonish them respecting the nomination of such persons for election to the vacant Fellowship, as the Statutes describe.

The Election is to take place on the fourth day after this meeting, and the names of the persons proposed for Election must be submitted (by one or more of the Fellows) in writing to the Master, at least two days before the Election. No one whose name is not thus submitted to the Master by one of the Fellows can be elected.

The reason for this proceeding is, "quo possit haberi diligentior inquisitio per Magistrum et Socios de moribus, conversatione, et aptitudine uniuscujusque, ad quod quemque eorum obligamus in vim juramenti sui." Stat. Chap. 27.

The major part of the Master and all the Fellows existing must agree in the choice of one person. If the major part cannot agree upon one within three days after the commencement of the Election, then the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, with the assent of one of the two Senior Doctors or Bachelors of Divinity—as in the case of the Election of the Master—may appoint one of the persons nominated.

The present practice is conformable to the Statutes in these particulars.

Qualifications.

2. The qualifications for, or restrictions upon, Election.

By the Statutes:—

The Fellows are to be chosen from the Scholars, if that can be conveniently done; if not, from others within the University: provided always that they be chosen from the more virtuous, more learned, and poorer sort.

At the time of Election they must be Masters of Arts; or at least Bachelors of Arts, of whom there is good hope that they will in time become learned and virtuous men.

They must also be Priests; or at least must become so within one year after admission, on pain of deprivation.

Not more than two, not Priests, are to be Fellows at the same time.

Of Candidates, who are in other respects equal, those who have poor friends and have the more need are to be preferred.

Of the following nine Counties there must always be six Fellows,—

Northumberland,	Richmondshire,*
Durham,	Lancashire,
Westmoreland,	Derbyshire,
Cumberland,	Nottinghamshire.
Yorkshire,	

Of these nine Counties, or of any other County in England, there cannot be more than one Fellow at the same time.

By the last chapter of the Statutes, persons born in districts where the College property is situated are to have a preference, the preceding directions being also complied with.

These directions of the Statutes have been modified by interpretations of the Visitor in the following particulars:—

January 14, 1806.

A Fellow, if twenty-four years old, or upwards, at the time of his admission, must obtain Priest's Orders within one year after his admission, or lose his Fellowship: if under that age, he must obtain Priest's Orders within one year of his attaining it, or lose his Fellowship.

April 17, 1696.

There cannot be *more than six* Fellows of the nine northern Counties.

The present practice is conformable to the directions of the Statutes thus modified.

3. The conditions and duration of Tenure.

By the Statutes:—

Tenure of Fellowships.

A Fellowship may be held for life; but if a Fellow be convicted, before the Master, of certain grave offences,† then the Master is authorised and required to expel him. If of

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* In the Statute, the Foundress says: "Richmondiam vero cum suis adjacentibus, cujus et nos gerimus nuncupationem, tanquam privatum ab Eboracensi comitatum debere accipi volumus, et ex utroque comitatu socium aliquem electum iri." Stat. chap. 26.

There is in Yorkshire, round the borough of Richmond, a defined district called the Honour of Richmond, which for this purpose is regarded as Richmondshire.

† Si quis Scholarium Sociorum de hæresi, læsâ majestate, simoniâ, usurâ, perjurio coram judice commisso, furto notabili, homicidio voluntario, incestu, adulterio seu fornicatione manifestis, aut super aliquo crimine consimili legitimé convictus fuerit coram Magistro, aut ejus Locum Tenente, tunc per eundem Magistrum, sive ejus Locum Tenentem, duobus Decanis ad se accitis, a dicto Collegio prorsus amoveatur, tanquam membrum pestilens et cæteris valde perniciosum. Stat. chap. 4.

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

certain minor offences,* then the Master may admonish and correct him; and if after three admonitions he do not amend, then he is to be expelled. He is allowed however to appeal to the Chancellor of the University or Vice-Chancellor, against the Master's sentence, as has been already described.

If a Fellow acquires a Patrimony, a free Chapel, a Pension, or a Benefice without cure of souls, of which the annual value exceeds ten marks; or any Benefice whatever with cure of souls;† then, after one year's peaceable possession of it, he is to receive no further emolument from his Fellowship.

A Patrimony, a free Chapel, a Pension, a Benefice without cure, or any other income, of less annual value than ten marks, may be held with a Fellowship.

By interpretations of the Visitor, the foregoing rules are modified as follows:

January 3, 1677. The above recited sources of emolument must yield an income *certain for life;* or the holding of them does not forfeit a Fellowship.

November 2, 1622. The value of a benefice is to be estimated by taking the sum at which it is rated in the King's Book of first fruits, and deducting therefrom all ordinary annual charges, as for tenths, pensions, synodals, procurations, &c.; the net surplus is its annual value.

October 10, 1682. Any one of the Fellows of the College may hold any living cum curâ animarum together with his Fellowship, that is under ten marks per annum, (which is interpreted to be according to the value in the King's Books, when all constant and necessary expenses are deducted; viz. tenths, pensions, synodals, and procurations) and that not only for one year, but so long as he lives, anything to the contrary in the said statute notwithstanding, because the only reason to the contrary there recited, viz. of praying *satisfactorie* for the soul of the Foundress (being a part of the superstition of the Church of Rome), is now abolished by the statute laws of the realm of England.

Queen Elizabeth's Visitors granted to the five senior preachers licence to hold, with their Fellowships, livings of not greater annual value than 20*l.* as registered in the King's Books, and distant not more than twenty miles from Cambridge.

By interpretations of the Visitor the 20*l.* is to be estimated as the ten marks in the last case; and in 1793 the Visitor determined that the distance from Cambridge might be extended to thirty miles of eight furlongs each.

The present practice of the College agrees with the foregoing statement.

Celibacy.

By the Statutes of the University, if a Fellow of a College marries, he forfeits his Fellowship.

4. The length of Residence required.

Residence required.

According to the Statutes:—

A Fellow is required generally to reside in College. He may however be absent 20 days in a year; and with the Master's permission 30 days in addition to these; and in further addition, with the permission of the Master and major part of the Fellows, 30 days more.

But if his absence be prolonged beyond this, unless he be hindered from returning by severe sickness or violent detention (which must afterwards be proved to and approved by the Master and major part of the Fellows) he is to lose his Fellowship.

Even when properly absent, if the Master and major part of the Fellows think the interests or honour of the College require his return, he must return when summoned, or be deprived. Not more than four of the Fellows may be absent at the same time.

By interpretations of the Visitor—

A Fellow may be absent for the whole or any part of his year of grace; *i. e.* for that year during which he may hold his Fellowship after he has obtained peaceable possession of preferment or emolument of greater annual value than ten marks.

He may be absent, whilst taking possession of any preferment or emolument given to him; or whilst prosecuting any law suit for obtaining peaceable possession of the same.

He may be absent, if appointed domestic chaplain to the Lord Chancellor of England, or to any Privy Counsellor, whilst his personal services are required in the family of his patron: or if intrusted by any of the same persons with the transaction of public business, which necessarily requires his absence from the College, he may be absent so long as that necessity continues.

(The Visitor says that such causes of absence may be considered "violent detention.")

He may be absent, if intrusted with public business of the University by the Senate or Chancellor, so long as such business requires his absence.

Present practice.

According to the present practice of the College, which is sanctioned by long continued custom, the rules of the Statutes prescribing a limited period of absence to the Fellows are not generally observed.

5. The Duties or Services enjoined.

Duties according to Statutes.

According to the Statutes:—

The Fellows are, each in order, to perform Divine Service in the Chapel daily.

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* Si rixator fuerit, si percussor, seditiosus, nocturnus deambulator, vagabundus in die, aut vehementer negligens in his agendis, ad quæ per Statuta Collegii obligatur, sive in divinorum officiorum celebratione, seu in disputationum observatione, tunc ad discretionem Magistri aut ejus Locum tenentis corrigatur; si que sic emendatus fuerit, bene res successit; alioquin si tertio admonitus se non emendaverit, tanquam insanabile membrum a cæteris omnino separetur. Stat. chap. 4.

† The reason given by the Foundress for this restriction is, "quoniam pro nobis satisfactorie orar cupimus eisdem (sociis)." And she goes on to say, "Si ... salario (quovis) quod satisfactoriam orationem pro aliis expostulat, donatus fuerit, tunc pari modo post annum integrum illorum omnium emolumentorum erit expers. Stat. chap. 33.

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

On the principal festivals, the Master himself is to officiate.

A series of masses for the several days of the week is prescribed.

They are directed to pray *satisfactorie* for the soul of the Foundress, and for those of others mentioned.

The Foundress emphatically commends to them Theology *tanquam metam studiorum suorum;* and to prepare them for this, she wishes them to study and be initiated in Philosophy and other liberal sciences, according to the custom of the University.

She directs that every week they shall hold in the chapel two disputations, one in Philosophy, the other in Theology; in which each Fellow in turn shall be Respondent and Opponent.

She also wishes them to attend and take part in the Scholastic Exercises of the University, as the University Statutes require, and to ascend from Degree to Degree.

According to the oath to be taken by a Fellow elect before his admission, the Fellows are not to proceed to a Degree in any faculty, except Philosophy and Theology.

The Fellows are bound to undertake the following College offices:

The Office of *Lector*, of *Senior Dean*, of *Junior Dean*, of *Steward*, of *Custos Cistæ*, of *Locum Tenens* in the absence of the Master.

By the present practice:—

Present practice.

The duty of performing the daily Service in the Chapel is assigned to the Fellows in turn, each for a week. But they are permitted, for a money payment, to delegate this duty, if they think proper, to the Junior Dean.

The Popish Services are of course discontinued, having become at the Reformation contrary to the law of the land.

The disputations in Chapel are discontinued, but the Fellows in turn, during the latter half of each Term, so long as the Students are resident, preach every Monday morning a short discourse, called a *Common Place*, on a Moral or Religious subject.

The three Senior Fellows also preach in turn at a Service performed in the Chapel on the day after the division of every Term, at which the names of the Benefactors of the College are recited, and their munificence commemorated.

It is permitted to them to delegate the Common Places and the Commemoration Sermons to the Junior Dean, for a money payment.

The Fellows always proceed to the Degree of Master of Arts at the proper time; but, with several exceptions from time to time, they have not generally proceeded to any higher degree.

The Fellows on the Lady Margaret's Foundation never proceed to any Degree, except those of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Divinity, Doctor of Divinity.

The Fellows undertake the above-named College Offices; to each of which, with the exception of the Locum Tenens, it is the practice to appoint once a year.

The Master appoints a Locum Tenens when necessary.

6. The Powers given:

Powers given to Fellows.

All, or nearly all the Powers given to the Fellows (*e. g.*, with respect to the Elections of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, and with respect to authorizing and confirming the acts of the Master) are described in different parts of this Statement.

The Master, and a major part of the Fellows are to elect the Lector, and the Senior and Junior Deans.

Emoluments according to Statutes.

In all these particulars the present practice is conformable to the Statutes.

7. The Stipends, Emoluments, and Advantages assigned.

By the Statutes:—

To each Fellow who is a Sacerdos, is assigned an annual *Stipend* of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, payable quarterly.

If a Bachelor of Divinity, his annual stipend is 3*l.*; and if a Doctor of Divinity, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

He is to receive 13*s.* 4*d.* annually *pro vestura*, and 12*d.* weekly during residence, *pro communis*.

The Master is to assign to the Fellows chambers in College, which they are to occupy, two and two together, except in the case of a Doctor, who may have a chamber to himself.

The services of a *Barbitonsor*, and a *Lotrix*, are to be provided for the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, at the expense of the College. The Barbitonsor is to receive quarterly 5*s.*, and the Lotrix 13*s.* 4*d.*

If a Fellow is not a Sacerdos, he is to be content with the payments *pro vestura*, and *pro communis*, and with the services of the Barbitonsor and Lotrix, without any other emolument.

In 6 Edward VI. probably when the new Fellow and Scholars were added, the annual stipend of each Fellow was increased to 4*l.*

Present practice.

According to the present practice:—

To each Fellow on the Foundations of the Lady Margaret and of King Edward VI., is paid an annual stipend of 4*l.*; and no difference is made, whether or not he is a Sacerdos.

If a Bachelor of Divinity, his annual stipend is increased by 6*s.* 8*d.*; and if a Doctor of Divinity, by 13*s.* 4*d.*

He receives 13*s.* 4*d.* annually *pro vestura:* and 15*s.* 6*d.* weekly during residence.

In addition to these payments, he also receives one-fifteenth of the net profits of certain Estates, given to the College by the Foundress and other Benefactors; a deduction being first made from the annual rent of each Estate for the general purposes of the College.

He receives 5*l.* a-year from the bequest of Mr. Tancred.

The sum of 88*l.* a-year, also from the bequest of Mr. Tancred, is divided amongst the Fellows and the resident Scholars; each Fellow receiving a double share.

To every Fellow the Master assigns a separate set of rooms in College, the Seniors being preferred according to the Statute. *Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.*

The Scholars on the Original Foundation.

Scholars.

1. Mode of appointment.

According to the Statutes:—

The mode of electing the Scholars is to be the same as that of electing the Fellows.

By the present practice:—

An Election of Scholars is held yearly in the Easter Term immediately after the College Examination, on a day appointed by the Master.

The notice of four days, and the nomination and form of Election prescribed in the Statutes, are strictly adhered to.

2. The qualifications for, or restrictions upon, Election.

According to the Statutes:—

Election of Scholars.

The Election of Scholars is to be made from those youths, who are the more virtuous, apt, and distinguished, who are of tried talent and hopeful; not Bachelors of Arts, nor in Holy Orders; who can speak the Latin tongue, and understand it when spoken; who have proposed to themselves (to pursue) the liberal sciences and the study of Theology; and (to seek) the sacred Priesthood: *idoneique ad minus ad legendam sophistriam:* the poor in the first instance, provided they be equal in other respects, are to be preferred: on which account the Foundress wishes Candidates born in the following counties to be preferred, viz.:—

Northumberland,	Richmondshire,
Durham,	Lancashire,
Westmoreland,	Derbyshire,
Cumberland,	Nottinghamshire.
Yorkshire,	

Of these nine Counties (of which also there must be six Fellows) she wishes that there be always 23 Scholars and no more.

There are not to be more than three Scholars of the same County *totius Angliæ* at the same time.

According to the present practice:—

The Scholars are elected from those Undergraduate Students of the College, who are of good conduct, and acquit themselves with most credit in the College Examinations.

There have not been usually so many as 23 Scholars of the foregoing nine Counties, from a want of properly qualified Candidates.

The restriction that there shall not be more than three Scholars of the same County at the same time, is carefully observed.

3. The conditions and duration of Tenure.

According to the Statutes:—

Tenure of Scholarship.

If a Scholar acquires from any source an annual income of more than eight marks, or *any* Benefice with cure of souls attached, then after one year's peaceable possession he is to lose his Scholarship.

He is not to retain his Scholarship after he is of standing to proceed to the Degree of Master of Arts; and he must proceed to the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts at the proper time.

If an annual stipend of 10*l.* be offered to him, he is to go forth and teach Grammar in any part of England.

The last provision is now obsolete; in other respects the present practice is generally conformable to the Statutes.

A Scholar is not allowed to proceed in any other faculty except in Arts.

If a Scholar be convicted before the Master, of any of the offences described in page 19, the mode of proceeding is precisely the same as with a Fellow.

4. The length of Residence required.

According to the Statutes:—

Residence required.

The Scholars are not to be absent from the College for a whole day or night without the permission of the Master or his Locum Tenens; and not more than 20 days in each year, without just and necessary cause, to be approved by the Master and the major part of the Fellows.

According to the present practice:—

Present practice.

The Scholars are not required to reside longer than the other Students of the College.

By the University Statutes, Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to reside at least during the major part of each of ten Academical Terms. And the Students of the College are required to reside, not only during the major part of each of these Terms, but so long as lectures are given.

Before a Student can leave the College, he must obtain written permission from the Tutor and one of the Deans.

5. The Duties or Services enjoined. Duties of Scholars.

According to the Statutes:—

The Services of the Scholars are limited as follows:—

Ten, according to their time and order, are each week to serve on Festival days, at the Divine Offices in the Chapel, Priests being excepted.

Two others are to set in order the High Altar, and to take care of the Vestments.

Seven are, in like manner, to attend upon the Fellows' and Scholars' tables in the Hall, in prandiis, et cœnis et biberiis.

An eighth is to read the Bible aloud in the Hall at the time of dinner.

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

The Foundress directs that the Master and Fellows shall require of the Scholars no other services except these.

At all other times they are to be at liberty, and are exhorted, to pursue their studies and the liberal sciences; in order that they may be prepared at the proper time to obtain Academical Degrees.

They are to attend the Lectures and other Scholastic Exercises, both within the College and in the Public Schools of the University.

Six of the Scholars, whom the Master and two Deans shall deem most fit, are to be taught the rudiments of Grammar, in which they are also permitted to take the first Degree; in order that they may be prepared to go forth into any part of England to teach Grammar, as has been before described.

According to the present practice:—

The only services required of the resident Scholars are, to read in turn the Lessons at Divine Service in the Chapel, and the Grace before and after dinner in the Hall.

With respect to the general course of instruction and duty, and the rules of discipline, there is no distinction made between the Scholars and the other Students of the College.

6. The Powers given.

Salaries.

No remark is required on this head.

7. The Stipends, Emoluments, and Advantages assigned.

By the Statutes:—

Each Scholar, during his residence, is to have sevenpence a week paid to the Steward on his behalf *pro communis*.

If the Commons cost more than the whole sum thus paid, the Scholars are to make up the difference themselves: if, on the contrary, the cost be less, the Scholars are to receive the difference.

Chambers.

They are to occupy, two and two together, such chambers as the Master shall assign to them: and to participate in the services of a Barbitonsor and a Lotor (or Lotrix) provided at the expense of the College.

According to the present practice:—

Each Scholar, during his residence, receives fifteen shillings weekly.

He pays for his Commons, and for the services of a laundress.

To each Scholar is assigned a separate set of rooms, for which he pays rent on the same scale as the other Students of the College.

King Edw. VI.'s Foundation.

The Fellow and Scholars on the Foundation of King Edward VI.

King Edward VI. added, in the year 1552, to the Lady Margaret's Foundation, one Fellowship and three Scholarships.

His wishes are expressed in the Deed of Gift as follows:—

"Volumus ac per presentes declaramus quod dictus Magister ac Socii et Scholares dicti Collegii Christi in Cant: et successores sui in perpetuum de cætero sustinebunt unum Socium et tres Scholares in dicto Collegio ultra numerum Sociorum et Scholarium ibidem eis præscriptum sustinendum per et juxta ordinationes fundationis ejusdem Collegii eisdem modo et formâ et cum talibus et consimilibus stipendiis prout alii Socii et Scholares illius Collegii ibidem sustinentur, et sustineri debeantur per et juxta ordinationes fundationis ipsius Collegii."

In the year 1581, a question having arisen whether King Edward's Fellowship ought to be restricted as to Counties in the same manner as the Lady Margaret's Fellowships, the Visitor (the Vice-Chancellor), with two Assessors, made the following statement.

"Nos verò diligenter considerantes non solum verba illius fundationis, quæ potius ad modum, quo alii socii ejusdem Collegii sustentantur, plane referuntur, quam ad aliquam Patriæ, vel Comitatus rationem in illius socii electione habendam (cujus nulla in eâdem fundatione mentio facta sit) verum etiam locupletissimis vestris Testimoniis certiores facti de consuetudine Collegii vestri à primâ illius sodalitii fundatione in hodiernum usque diem, semper aut per majorem partem a vobis observatâ (quæ optima legis interpres dici solet) in quo Collegio Bini semper ex eodem illo Comitatu admittebantur ratione et privilegio illius regiæ fundationis."

The Visitor then proceeded to declare:—

"Quod licebit deinceps Magistro et Sociis illius Collegii virum doctrinæ, egestatis, aut pietatis titulis insignitum, in Socium per excellentissimum illum Principem fundatum, nullâ Comitatûs illius ratione habitâ, in quo sit oriundus, eligere; sive solus sit ex uno aliquo Comitatu, sive alius quispiam antea Socius ex illo Comitatu in prædicto Collegio reperiatur."

A complaint having been made in 1584 touching the same subject to Lord Burghley, then Chancellor of the University, he submitted the question to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Doctors Goodman, Aubrey, and Cosen, who strongly impugned the foregoing decision; and gave it as their opinion that King Edward's Fellow was bound by all the Statutes, Laws, and Ordinances of the Foundress. Lord Burghley approved of the opinion of the Archbishop and his colleagues.

But notwithstanding this, the usage of the College seems to have been what the practice is now: viz. to allow King Edward's Fellow to be of the same County as any other Fellow of the College, and to continue a Layman.

There are instances of King Edward's Fellow proceeding to Degrees in other Faculties besides Arts and Divinity.

In all other respects, King Edward's Fellow is assumed to be subject to the Statutes of

the Foundress, and to be entitled to the same stipend, emoluments, and advantages, as one of the Fellows of the original Foundation. *Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.*

In like manner, King Edward's three Scholarships are understood to be free from all restrictions as to Counties; but in other respects the Scholars are subject to the Statutes and enjoy the same advantages as the Scholars of the Foundress.

The mode of election to King Edward's Fellowship and Scholarships is the same as to those of the original Foundation.

The Fellows and Scholars on the Foundation of Sir JOHN FINCH *and* Sir THOMAS BAINES.

In 1683, Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines founded two Fellowships and two Scholarships. Foundation of Sir J. Finch and Sir T Baines.

1. Mode of appointment to these Fellowships and Scholarships.

Upon all vacancies on this Foundation, the Master and Fellows of the preceding Foundations and the surviving Fellows of this Foundation are "to elect in like manner as they do elect to the old Foundation."

2. The qualifications for, or restrictions upon, Election.

The qualifications for Election are generally the same as for the Fellows and Scholars of the old Foundation; but "if any one of the kindred of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines do stand for either of these Fellowships or Scholarships, then, *cæteris paribus*, i. e. if they be well qualified with learning and manners, they shall be preferred and elected before others."

"These two Fellowships and two Scholarships shall not be limited to any Counties northern or southern, but to all England; nor shall the Fellows and Scholars be obliged to be of divers Counties; but if two persons of the same County be thought worthy, they may be elected, notwithstanding the Statutes of the old Foundation to the contrary, to the Fellowships and Scholarships."

3. The conditions and duration of Tenure:—

"The Fellows (and Scholars) of this new Foundation shall be tied to the observance of all the Statutes of Christ's College, as fully as the Fellows (and Scholars) of the old Foundation," excepting in "the particulars" expressly "specified."

"The two Fellows shall not be obliged to profess Divinity, and enter into Holy Orders, but it shall be lawful for them or either of them to profess Physic, Law, or Divinity, accordingly as they themselves be inclined or think fit. But whilst both or either of them profess Divinity, they shall be incapable of holding any Living with their Fellowships above 50*l.* per annum value at the extended rent, and not to be estimated after the rates in the King's Book of First Fruits."

4. The length of Residence required:—

"It being advantageous to the study of the Civil Law, and more to that of Physic, to travel; any of this Foundation which shall profess Law or Physic, shall have the liberty to travel out of his Majesty's dominions for three years, during which time they shall enjoy their full revenue of 60*l.* per annum; but they shall not be permitted to travel any longer than the said three years, without leave had from the Master, and two thirds of the Fellows in writing, and under the College seal.

"The two Fellows of this new Foundation shall be obliged to residence in the College during their stay in England, in the same manner and form that the Fellows of the old Foundation are by the Statutes of the College obliged to reside, and under the same penalties."

5. The Duties or Services enjoined.

These will appear from the preceding statements.

6. The Powers given:—

The Fellows of this new Foundation have votes in all elections of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars; in all presentations to livings; in the choice of all Preachers, Lecturers, and College Officers; and in all other cases not expressly excepted.

But in the disposal of the property, revenues, or other emoluments of the old Foundation, they have no voice, nor are they in any way whatsoever concerned.

7. The Stipends, Emoluments, and Advantages assigned:—

According to the grant of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines,

The Fellows were to receive . . .	each £60 a-year
And the Scholars	,, £12 ,,

But by the imposition of the Land Tax, and the loss of a small portion of the Rents,

The Fellows now receive only . . .	£50 5*s.* 6*d.* each
And the Scholars	£10 1*s.* 0*d.* ,,

The revenue of the Fellows and Scholars of this new Foundation is kept separate, and distinctly settled and determined to them alone, and they have no part of any revenue or other emolument settled upon or belonging to the old Foundation.

But, according to the terms of the grant, the Fellows are to have chambers allotted to them in like manner as to the Fellows of the old Foundation; and they have as good a title to all manner of places, privileges, prerogatives, and preferments, both in the College and University and any where else, where the old Foundation is concerned, as any Member of the old Foundation.

The present practice is conformable to the preceding statement.

With respect, however, to the residence of the Fellows, no greater strictness is observed than with respect to the residence of the Fellows on the preceding Foundations.

It may here be remarked with reference to *all* the Fellows of the College, that their

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

seniority is determined by their *first* admission as Fellows, whatever be the Foundation upon which they are elected; and that consequently a Fellow may be elected from one Foundation to another without any alteration in his place relatively to the other Fellows.

Additional Scholarships.

In addition to the Scholarships already mentioned,

Berkeley Scholarship.

1. *Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knight*, agreed with the College, 7 Hen. VIII., that he and his heirs should have the nomination from time to time for ever of one Scholar of the County of Gloucester, to be a Scholar of the College.

Within a month after a vacancy, notice is to be given to Sir Maurice, or his heirs; who thereupon within a limited time shall present a fit person, learned in grammar, ready to read *sovestry*.

The person so presented is to have the same advantages as any other Scholar of the College.

In particular cases the College is not required to give notice; but may choose any according to the Statutes of the College.

Patynson Scholarship.

2. *Dr. Thomas Patynson, Clerk*, agreed with the College, 36 Hen. VIII., that, he during his life, and afterwards, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, shall nominate a Scholar, who shall be kept at the charge of the College over the full number of Scholars then founded or to be founded; and the County of the Scholar may have the full number of Scholars appointed by the Statutes besides him.

The Scholar must be 16 years old; born in the County of Northumberland; or in default of such person, in the Diocese of Durham; or in default of such person, in any other place.

He is to have his grammar competently, intending to be a Priest, and so actually to be at the lawful age. (Certain Popish duties are prescribed to him, which are now contrary to law).

If the Dean and Chapter do not nominate within one month, after notice given within two months of the vacancy; then the College is to nominate such person as is before appointed.

Exhibitions and Scholarships not incorporated, but connected with the College.

Otway's Scholarship

(1.) *Dr. Otway*, Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, founded *three* Scholarships of 7*l.* a year each, for Scholars from Kirkby Lonsdale School, or, in default of such, from Sedbergh School, with preference, *cæteris paribus*, to those of the name of Otway, and of the township of Middleton.

Dame Drury's Exhibitions.

(2.) *Diana, Lady Drury*, of Pinkney Hall, Norfolk, gave *four-fifths* of the profits of certain lands, &c., to be equally divided into *two* Exhibitions, and paid to *two* such Students of Christ's College, as the Master and Fellows, or the major part of them, shall think most deserving as to Christian morality and good learning.

With a preference, *cæteris paribus*, to such as have been brought up in one of the free Schools of Scarning, Holt, Swaffham, and Norwich.

Tenable till the quarter day next before the Student is of sufficient standing to take the Degree of M.A., or L.L.B., or M.B., in whichever faculty he purposes to graduate.

If the Student be chosen Fellow, the Exhibition to cease immediately.

But the Students are not prevented from becoming Scholars of the House, or from accepting any other places of profit in the College towards their better support and maintenance.

The Students to reside eight calendar months in the year, unless such residence shall be dispensed with by the Master and Fellows, on account of sickness or some other just and reasonable cause.

The present value of *each* Studentship is about 30*l.* a year.

Bunting Scholarships.

(3.) *Mr. Richard Bunting* gave 15*l.* a year for *three* Scholars to be like those of the Foundation.

With preference, 1. to the Parish of South Creake.
,, 2. to the Parish of North Creake.
,, 3. to the Parish of Burnham Westgate.
,, 4. to the County of Norfolk.

in default of such, to any deserving poor Scholar.

Bequest of Jenens.

(4.) *The Reverend Thomas Jenens* left certain lands, tenements, &c., to the College; the profits to be distributed yearly at the discretion of the Master and Fellows, special regard being had to Essex men, if there be any of poor estate in the College.

The yearly profits of Mr. Jenens' bequest are at present about 19*l.*

Widdrington's Exhibitions.

(5.) *The Reverend Dr. Widdrington* founded *four* Exhibitions of 5*l.* *a year* each.

The Master and four of the Senior Fellows, according to admission, of the Lady Margaret's original number in the name of the whole Society, are to elect *four* of the Lady Margaret's Scholars, whom they find to be the most promising and best grounded in Greek and Latin, and approved to be so in the judgment of the Lady Margaret's Professor, and the Public Orator.

Each of the Scholars so elected, to receive 5*l.* for one year only; unless by their good conduct and progress in learning, they are deemed by the Electors worthy of being continued.

Each Exhibition to cease when the Scholar is of sufficient standing to commence M.A.

Petyt's Bequest.

(6.) *Mr. William Petyt* bequeathed 200*l.* to be laid out by his executor, Mr. Sylvester Petyt, with the advice of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, in such manner as should be thought best for the augmentation of the maintenance of such poor Scholars as

shall be entered of the College; with preference to Scholars from the free Grammar School of Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire. *Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.*

Certain lands were purchased by the College with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Sylvester Petyt; the share of the profits of which, belonging to Mr. William Petyt's benefaction, amounts to about 18*l.* 10*s.* a year.

(7.) *The Reverend Dr. Hawford, formerly Master of the College*, gave a small rent charge to the College, out of which he directed to be paid 3*l.* to three Scholars, natives of Northamptonshire; in default of such, natives of Leicestershire; in default of such, natives of Suffolk. Hawford's Bequest.

They are to be of the poorest and most toward in learning, whether Scholars of the Foundation or not.

By the imposition of the land tax, Dr. Hawford's bequest to these Students is now reduced to 2*l.* 8*s.* yearly.

(8.) *Sir Walter Mildmay* gave to the College a rent charge out of which 2*l.* a year is to be paid to each of *six* Students, not Fellows, who shall be continually resident and of the poorest sort, so as they be apt to learning. Mildmay's Bequest.

Of the six, one to be born in Essex, and another in Northamptonshire, if there be any meet for the same.

The Scholars to be nominated by the Founder's heirs, so that they be sufficiently instructed in grammar: the sufficiency to be judged and allowed by the Master and major part of the Fellows.

Notice of vacancies to be given to Sir Walter Mildmay's heirs within one month; and if they do not nominate within four months, the appointment, for that vacancy, devolves to the College.

The Scholars to retain their Stipends, as long as they remain in College, except they proceed to the Degree of M.A., or be preferred to Fellowships.

(9.) *Mr. Philip Rawlins, of London*, gave certain directions in his will, in consequence of which a Scholarship of 3*l.* a-year was founded in the College. According to Mr. Rawlins' will, Rawlins' Bequest.

The Scholar to be a native of Suffolk; in default of such, to be a native of Norfolk; in default of such, at the discretion of the Master and Fellows.

If the Scholar takes the Degree of B.A. in his fourth year, he shall continue three other whole years. If he will be a Priest, he may continue until he have some better promotion.

(10.) *The Reverend Richard Carr* bequeathed certain lands &c. to the College, out of the profits of which he directed that there should be paid for *eight* Scholarships, 5*l.* a year each, and for *two* Fellowships, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year each. Carr's Bequest.

The Scholars to be elected from the Free School of Giggleswick by the Feoffees, the Chief Schoolmaster, the Church Wardens of the Parish.

The Electors to make choice only of such Scholars as were either born in the Parish of Giggleswick, and whose parents were inhabitants of the said Parish when the said Scholars were born; or were connected with the Testator by certain degrees of relationship and lines of descent.

The Electors to choose of the poorer sort, although they be not altogether so well learned as other Scholars who have richer friends, provided they be fit for the University.

The Scholars to retain their Scholarships, till they are of sufficient standing to commence M.A., if they should so long continue Students in the College.

The Fellows to be elected by the Master and Fellows out of those who hold, or have held, the aforesaid Scholarships; and none other to be capable of them. The Fellows to retain their Fellowships no longer than they are of sufficient standing to become B.D.

(11.) *Mr. Robert Broadbanke* gave to the Master and Fellows certain Tenements to establish a Scholarship, upon condition that they bring up one Scholar in the said Scholarship of the Town of Huntingdon, if there be any meet for the same. Broadbanke's Bequest.

The present value of the Scholarship is 20*l.* a year.

(12.) *The Reverend Thomas Wilson* bequeathed to the College the sum of 200*l.* to be employed towards the maintenance of *three* Scholars to be elected by the Master and Fellows out of the Free School in Kirkby Lonsdale, until they shall attain to the Degree of M.A., they continuing to reside in the College during the said Term. Wilson's Bequest.

Mr. Wilson's Executor laid out this sum in the purchase of certain lands, &c.

The profits of the same are to be applied to the maintenance of three Scholars from Kirkby Lonsdale School.

The present value of the Scholarships is about 20*l. a year each.* Tancred's Bequest.

(13.) *Christopher Tancred of Whixley Hall, in the County of York, Esquire*, gave certain Tenements to the Master and Fellows in trust that they and their Successors should apply the yearly profits of the same for ever, as an *Exhibition for some young Student in the said College*, whilst he continues an Undergraduate in the same. With preference,

1. To one born in Newmarket.
2. To one born in the County of Cambridge.

In default of either of these, then to such person from time to time as by the Master and Fellows should be thought expedient.

The present value of the Exhibition is about 40*l.* a year.

(14.) *The Reverend Christopher Clarke* granted certain lands &c. to the College, to the intent that *an Exhibition of* 10*l. per annum* without any deduction should be paid to a Student of the College, such as the Master and four Seniors, or the major part of them, shall think most deserving as to morality and learning. Clarke's Bequest.

A Student born in Norfolk or Norwich, and brought up in the Free School of Norwich, to have the preference.

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

He may retain the Exhibition till he is of sufficient standing to be M.A., upon condition that after he is B.A. he reside nine calendar months every year.

If the Student is elected Fellow, the Exhibition is to cease; but he is not to be debarred from holding a Scholarship of the House, or any other place of profit.

Petyt's Bequest.

(15.) *Mr. Sylvester Petyt* directed that there should be paid to the College the yearly sum of *Twenty Pounds*, without any deduction, for *three Scholars* of the Free Grammar School of Skipton; to be equally divided amongst them.

In default of three such Scholars, or one or two of them, the unclaimed Exhibitions to be bestowed on some such other poor Scholar or Scholars of the College, as the Master and Fellows shall think fit; until claimants from Skipton School shall be admitted of the College.

Harvey'sScholarship

(16.) *John Harvey of Thurleigh in Bedfordshire, Esquire*, founded a Scholarship. To be given towards the maintenance of some poor Scholar of Christ's College, born at Thurleigh. In default of such, then to some poor Scholar of the College born in the County of Bedford. In default of such, then whom the Master shall appoint.

No person to receive the Exhibition for more than four years after his first admission; and no M.A. to be capable of receiving it.

The present value of the Exhibition is about 9*l.* a year.

Laughton's Bequest.

(17.) *The Reverend Thomas Laughton, B D., formerly Fellow of the College,* gave a Rent Charge of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, to found a Scholarship.

The Scholar not to be a Scholar of the House; to receive 1*s.* 3*d.* weekly until he may take the Degree of M.A., and the surplusage 1*s.* 8*d.* at the end of each year.

The Scholar to attend for an hour every day in the College Library, and to make a double catalogue of the Books, &c.

He is to be allowed the same advantages as the Scholars of the House.

He may be absent six weeks in the year upon leave of the Master; and not longer without some cause to be allowed by the Master and greater part of the Fellows.

He is to be a native of Thorpe Arnold. In default of such, a native of the County of Lincoln.

He is to enjoy all the profits and privileges of a Scholar of the House, notwithstanding there being three Scholars born in the same County as himself.

Risley's Scholarship.

(18.) *The Reverend Richard Risley* founded a Scholarship.

The Scholar to be appointed by the heirs male of John Risley, or in default of them, by the heirs male of James Risley; or in default of them, by certain Feoffees mentioned in Mr. Risley's Indenture.

The Scholar to be of the surname or kindred of Risley. In default of such, to be born in the County of Lancaster.

He may retain his Exhibition for ten years, if he so long continue his studies within the University.

The present value of this Scholarship is about 30*l.* a year.

Risley's poor Scholars.

(19.) *Mr. Risley* also agreed with the Master and Fellows of the College, that after his death they should pay 1*l.* per annum to each of *two* poor Scholars.

The two Scholars to be chosen by the Master and major part of the Fellows out of the Scholars of the College; to be natives of Lancashire; in default of such, of any other County; such as shall be thought most apt, and likest to proceed in learning and also intend to be Priests.

The Scholars, remaining in College, shall retain the Exhibitions till they are Masters of Arts, or beneficed.

Ward's Scholarships.

(20.) *Dr. Seth Ward, Lord Bishop of Sarum*, founded four Scholarships, to be called the Buntingford Scholarships of his Foundation.

The Scholars to be capable of all preferments equally with those of the original Foundation.

Each Scholar to receive 12*l.* a year without any abatement, unless the revenue of the lands &c. given be less than 48*l.* a year; in which case each shall be abated proportionally.

The profits during a vacancy to be reserved for the Successor.

The allowance of any Scholar absent without leave of the Master to cease during such absence, and to be divided amongst those resident.

The scholars to retain their Scholarships until they are of standing to take the Degree of M.A., and, having taken that Degree at the usual time, to enjoy the profits of the Scholarships to the end of one year after; even though they become Fellows.

The Scholarships are appropriated to persons born in Hertfordshire, and educated in some free or licensed School in that County; with preference, cæteris paribus, to those educated in the Grammar School of Buntingford; and of them, to such as have been born in the Parish of Aspeden or the town of Buntingford.

Notice of each vacancy is to be given to the Master of Buntingford School, who may present to the College a Scholar born in Hertfordshire and educated in that School; and the College finding the person so presented fit, shall admit him, and from the time of his admission shall allow him the profits of the Exhibition, and within one month after such admission, shall further admit him Scholar of the House.

If there be no fit person in the School, certain inquiries are directed to be made in the University and at the other Schools of the County for fit persons.

If no persons shall offer, or offering shall not be found capable in respect of learning or other qualifications, then the Master and Fellows are to elect, out of the Students of the College, such as they shall judge to be most deserving.

Plume's Bequest.

(21.) *The Reverend Dr. Plume* gave 100*l.* to the College on condition that they should

allow an annual exhibition of 6*l.* towards the maintenance of one Scholar educated at Maldon; in default of such, to one educated at Chelmsford; and in default of both, to one educated at Brentwood; or in any part of the County of Essex. *Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.*

(22.) *Mrs. Beridge of Kensington* gave to the College 100*l.* for the promotion of Scholarships. 4*l.* a year is paid to a deserving Student as Mrs. Beridge's Scholarship. Mrs Beridge's Scholarships.

(23.) *Christopher Tancred, of Whixley Hall, in the County of York, Esquire,* founded *four* Divinity Studentships. Tancred's Divinity Studentships.

The Governors and Trustees of Tancred's Charities, viz.:

The Master of Christ's College,
The Master of Caius College,
The President of the College of Physicians,
The Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn,
The Master of the Charter House,
The Governor of Chelsea Hospital,
The Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

are the Electors to these Studentships.

The Elections are to be held at Lincoln's Inn, and to be made by the major part of the foregoing Electors. Each Election is to take place within 28 days of a vacancy.

A Student when admitted to the Charity, must be 16 years of age or more; a native of Great Britain; of the Religion of the Church of England; of such low abilities (or pecuniary means) as not to be capable of obtaining a University Education without the assistance of such Charity; and he is to be educated in the study of Divinity at Christ's College.

He may hold his Studentship until he takes the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and three years after, but no longer.

By order of the Governors—

A Student, when elected, must be less than 22 years of age.

He must reside in Christ's College six lunar months in each year.

And he must take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, as soon as he is of proper standing.

The present annual income of each Student is 107*l.* 8*s.*

Regulations for the Admission of Students, over and above the Members of the Foundation. Admission of Students.

By the Statutes:—

"Nemo alius, ut Pensionarius, admittatur ad convivendum et conversandum in dicto Collegio nisi qui Testimonio Magistri et Majoris partis Sociorum probatæ vitæ et inviolatæ famæ fuerit; quique aut Scholaribus Sociis aut Discipulis in moribus probis excolendis, Actibus Scholasticis exercitandis, et divinis officiis celebrandis, se conformaturum promiserit atque id quidem juramento, priusquam intra dictum Collegium admittatur."

According to the present practice:—

A Candidate for admission must present to the Tutor a certificate from some Graduate of Cambridge or Oxford, stating that he is properly qualified by attainments and character to be admitted. The Master, or his Locum Tenens, and the Fellows in College then signify in writing that they are content A. B. should be admitted—after which his name is placed on the College Boards.

If a Member of another College applies for admission he must produce a certificate from the Master, Tutor, Dean, and Prælector of his College, stating that, during his residence, he has conducted himself to their satisfaction, and that he has their permission to remove.

Divine Service in the College Chapel.

Divine Service is performed twice daily in the College Chapel—on Sundays at half past nine in the morning and six in the evening; on other days at half past seven in the morning and six in the evening. Divine service.

During the Long Vacation there is Service twice on Sunday, but on other days in the morning only.

The Communion is administered six times in the course of the year, viz., on Christmas-day, Easter-day, and Whitsunday, and on a Sunday near to the middle of each Academical Term—on each of which days a sermon is preached.

The Students in residence are required to attend Divine Service twice on Sunday, and six times in the week besides. It is hoped that each Student will attend *once at least* every day.

A Candidate for Holy Orders applying to the Master and Fellows for the usual College Testimonial must have received the Communion in the College Chapel once at least during each year of his residence.

Collegiate Instruction and Examinations.

1. A Candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is required by the University Statutes to reside during the major part of each of ten Terms, and usually commences his residence in the Michaelmas Term. Collegiate instruction and examinations.

During the three Terms of his first Academical year the subjects of his College Lectures are Euclid, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, portions of some Greek and some Latin Classical Author, and one of the Gospels in Greek.

In the second and third years the subjects of Mathematical Lecture are Conic Sections; the Differential and Integral Calculus; the Elements of Mechanics, comprising Statics and Dynamics; Newton's 'Principia,' Book I., Sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 11; Optics; Hydrostatics; and Plane Astronomy—which comprise the greatest part of the subjects in the *University Examination for Mathematical Honours.*

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

Collegiate instruction and examinations.

There are usually two classes of Mathematical Lectures in the second and third years—one for the higher, and one for the less advanced, candidates for Mathematical Honours.

In the Michaelmas Term of his last year a candidate for Mathematical Honours is practised in Examinations twice a week.

Besides these, during every Term in the second and third years, those Students who are Candidates for the *University Voluntary Classical Examination* are lectured in a series of Classical subjects, so arranged as to afford the opportunity of giving them effective assistance in their course of reading.

In the two first Terms of the second year Lectures are given preparatory to the *University Previous Examination*, which a Student must pass at the end of the Lent Term of his second year.

And after the Previous Examination, Lectures are given daily during every Term for the remainder of the Academical course in the subjects prescribed for an ordinary B.A. Degree—which all the Students of the College, Candidates for an Ordinary Degree, are required to attend.

Besides these, Lectures are occasionally given in such portions of the writings of the Early Fathers, as may be assigned for the *Voluntary Theological Examination.*

2. The number of Fellows employed in giving the College Lectures is *five.*

3. There is an Elementary Examination for the first year at Christmas in Euclid, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, and the Classical subject of Lecture of the preceding Term; but the principal College Examination takes place immediately after the division of the Easter Term in each year.

It is mainly conducted by those Fellows of the College who are engaged in the Tuition.

The Students are examined according to their years of standing.

Those of the first year are examined in their subjects of Lecture; and are classed according to the aggregate merits of each in those subjects.

In the second and third years, the candidates for Mathematical Honours, for Classical Honours, and for an ordinary Degree, are examined and classed separately.

All the Students in the second year are examined by the Master in one of the Gospels in Greek.

There is a Voluntary Examination for the second and third years in the elements of the *Hebrew Language.*

The questions of Examination are required to be answered in writing.

Rewards.

4. The rewards for proficiency.

To the first Student in the first year
" " in Mathematics in the second year
" " in Classics
" " in Mathematics in the third year
" " in Classics

} A Prize of books of the value of three guineas is given.

and to the second of each of these classes a Prize of books of the value of two guineas is given.

Two Fellows of the College have recently given 100*l.* each; the interest to be awarded in two Prizes for proficiency, one in Theological learning, the other in the Hebrew language.

In the Michaelmas Term of every year, two Prizes of books of the value of 3*l.* each are given for the best composition exercises in Latin Prose and Verse; for which any Undergraduate of the College may be a Candidate.

Similar prizes are given in the Lent Term.

In addition to these Prizes, the order of merit in the annual Examinations determines the elections to College Scholarships, and the awarding of the several Exhibitions and Scholarships, of which the Master and Fellows have the disposal.

Dr. Beilby Porteus, late Lord Bishop of London, in 1807 munificently transferred to the College the sum of 1200*l.* in Government stock; the interest of which is to be expended in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for annually by the Students of the College in the following order:—One Medal of 15 guineas for the best Latin Dissertation on some evidence of Christianity; another of 15 guineas for the best English Composition on some Moral precept of the Gospel; and one of 10 guineas to the most distinct and graceful reader in, and regular attendant at, Chapel.

Regulations of Discipline.

Regulations of Discipline.

1. Every Student of the College is required to attend the Lectures appointed for him. Neglect of this duty is noticed and reproved by the Lecturer, and, if persevered in, is reported to the Master.

2. No formal rule is made for enforcing the attendance of Students at the dinner in the College Hall. It is, however, understood that habitual absence is considered by the authorities as inconsistent with regularity, good order, and moderate expenditure; and, if observed, will be reprehended.

3. By the Statutes, and according to present practice, from Michaelmas to Lady Day the College Gates are closed at nine o'clock in the evening, and from Lady Day to Michaelmas at ten o'clock; after which, no Student living in College can go out without written permission from the Master or one of the Fellows.

Lodgings licensed for Students are closed at 10 o'clock all the year.

Those Students who come in after the closing of the College Gates, or of their lodgings are reported to the Master.

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

4. The principal Regulations of discipline as to the expenses of Students are the following:—

Parties.

(1.) A Student cannot give in his College rooms or licensed lodging a dinner party, a supper party, or other large and expensive entertainment, without written permission from the Tutor.

Debts.

(2.) The debt which a Student can incur with the College cook is thus limited: the Tutor does not enter in the quarterly account of any Student for the cook's bill, a sum exceeding 6*l.* If the Student owes to the cook a larger sum than this, 6*l.* only is entered, and the balance is carried on to the next quarter; and if the sum due at one time exceeds 20*l.*, the cook is forbidden to supply to that Student any more articles in his rooms until the whole arrear is paid.

Tradesmen's bills.

(3.) The Tutor of the College receives from certain appointed Tradesmen of Cambridge (one at least of each class supplying such articles as a Student ordinarily requires) the bills incurred by his Pupils, which he charges quarterly, with the several payments due to the College, to the parent or guardian of each Student; and these are required to be discharged within a limited time.

By a Regulation of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, every tradesman of Cambridge is required, on pain of discommuning, to send to the Tutors of Colleges, at the end of each quarter, a list of all bills due from their respective Pupils, which exceed 5*l.* The Tutor of Christ's College submits the bills thus sent to him, every quarter, to the parents or guardians of his Pupils.

Estimate of the necessary Expenses of the several Classes of Students.

Necessary expenses.

The following are offered as approximate estimates of the *necessary* expenses of the several classes of Students, comprising the particulars mentioned.

The Student is assumed to reside in each Academical Term; and, upon the whole, 26 weeks in the year.

Rent of rooms.

It may be premised that in Christ's College, there are 71 sets of rooms, the rental of which is as follows:—

38	at	16*l.*	a-year
20	„	14*l.*	„
4	„	11*l.*	„
1	„	8*l.*	„
7	„	4*l.*	„ (Attics.)
1	Free		

If a proper Sizar inhabits one of the Attics, he pays 1*l.* 10*s.* a-year for rent.

Annual expenses for a Nobleman.

I. For a Nobleman.

Annual Expenses.

	£.	s.	d.
Tuition	40	0	0
Room Rent	16	0	0
Dinner in Hall	29	3	11
Other Meals	18	4	0
Coals	6	0	0
	109	7	11
College Servants: Bedmaker	6 0 0		
„ „ Laundress	7 0 0		
„ „ Shoeblack	1 12 0		
Other Servants	2 12 2		
	17	4	2
College Payments	5	19	4
University Payments	0	14	2
Miscellaneous (taken at)	5	0	0
	£138	5	7

Fees, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Caution Money *	50	0	0
Do. for Plate†	20	0	0
Admission Fees	12	17	0
Matriculation Fees (University)	16	0	3
Payments in College for the Degree of M.A.	8	7	6
University Fees	34	4	6
	£141	9	3

* When a student's name is taken off the Boards, his Caution Money is returned.

† When a nobleman completes his residence, he usually makes a present of plate to the College; and then his Plate Caution is returned.

To the above must be added the cost of an academical cap and gown.

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

Annual expenses for a Fellow Commoner.

II. For a Fellow Commoner.

Annual Expenses.				£.	s.	d
Tuition				20	0	0
Room Rent				16	0	0
Dinner in Hall				29	3	11
Other Meals				18	4	0
Coals				6	0	0
College Servants: Bedmaker	6	0	0			
" " Laundress	7	0	0			
" " Shoeblack	1	12	0			
Other Servants	2	12	2			
				17	4	2
College Payments				3	19	4
University Payments				0	14	2
Miscellaneous (taken at)				3	0	0
				£114	5	7

Fees, &c.			
Caution Money*	25	0	0
Do. for Plate†	12	0	0
Admission Fees	8	12	0
Matriculation Fees (University)	11	0	3
Payments in College for the Degree of B.A.	5	10	6
University Fees for ditto	8	0	6
	£70	3	3

For a Pensioner.

III. For a Pensioner.

Annual Expenses.				£.	s.	d.
Tuition				10	0	0
Room Rent				16	0	0
Dinner in Hall				15	18	6
Other Meals				13	13	0
Coals				6	0	0
College Servants: Bedmaker	4	7	0			
" " Laundress	4	18	0			
" " Shoeblack	1	5	6			
Other Servants	2	19	11			
				13	10	5
College Payments				2	8	0
University Payments				0	13	10
Miscellaneous (taken at)				2	0	0
				£80	3	9

In the above it will be observed that the Room Rent is put at the highest rate. If the Student occupies a set of rooms of lower rental, his expenses will, of course, be diminished by so much.

Fees, &c.			
Caution Money	15	0	0
Admission Fees	0	19	6
Matriculation Fees (University)	5	10	3
Payments in College for the Degree of B.A.	4	2	0
University Fees for ditto	8	0	6
	£33	12	3

For a Sizar.

IV. For a Sizar.

Annual Expenses.				£.	s.	d
Tuition				3	0	0
Room Rent				1	10	0
Dinner in Hall				*nil*		
Other Meals				13	13	0
Coals				5	0	0
College Servants: Bedmaker	3	0	0			
" " Laundress	4	18	0			
" " Shoeblack	1	5	6			
Other Servants	1	1	7			
				10	5	1
College Payments				2	3	2
University Payments				0	7	10
Miscellaneous (taken at)				1	0	0
				£36	19	1

* When a student's name is taken off the Boards, his Caution Money is returned.
To the above must be added the cost of a surplice, and of an academical cap and gown.

† When a Fellow Commoner completes his residence, he usually makes a present of plate to the College, and then his Plate Caution is returned.

From the above must be deducted 4*l.*, allowed to each Sizar for waiting at the Fellows' table. The allowance is continued, although the Service is no longer exacted. *Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.*

Fees, &c.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Caution Money *	10	0	0
Admission Fees	0	11	0
Matriculation Fees (University)	1	5	3
Payments in College for the Degree of B.A.	4	2	0
University Fees for Do.	8	0	6
	£23	18	9

Actual Expenses of Students.

Instead of giving an estimate of the *actual* average expenses of persons in the several classes of Students, I have, in a subjoined table, drawn out from the Tutor's Books the total expenses of each of 104 Students of Christ's College, from first admission until proceeding to their first Degree. Actual expenses of Students.

The first column gives, in each case, the total of all the bills charged to the Students up to the Quarter-day next following his first Degree.

Each sum includes Admission fees, Matriculation fees, College and University Degree fees, but not Caution Money, nor any charge for private Tuition.

It also includes all College charges of every description, and such bills of the appointed Tradesmen as the Student was not furnished by his parents or friends with the means of paying within a short time after they were incurred.

Every Student, who proceeds regularly to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, resides the major part of each of ten Terms, and completes his degree in the eleventh Term from that of his first residence. I have set down each Student admitted to his Degree in January, as residing during the eleventh Term. Residence required.

In the second column, I have set down the sums received by each Student from Scholarships, Exhibitions, and other sources of that kind; and thus the third column shows the actual net expense (exclusive of private Tuition) of each at the University, from the time of entrance until that of the first Degree, so far as it came under the knowledge of the College Tutor.

If residence during a Long Vacation were reckoned as for a Term, the actual average annual expense of all the Students might easily be obtained.

It may, however, be observed with respect to the value of such an average, that the total expenses of the several Students differ very widely, according to the condition in life, and the habits of frugality, or the reverse of each.

All, or nearly all, the Students of the College who proceeded *regularly* to their respective Degrees, in the years 1843-1849 inclusive, and completed the whole of their residence at the College are included in the lists.

The other Students of the same standing, either from some cause proceeded irregularly, or *migrated* (as the phrase is) during their course from another College.

Their cases, however, would not show any features different from those enumerated.

Provision made in the College for the Assistance of Poor Students.

There are constantly *four* Sizars in the College, and occasionally more, who dine after the Fellows, receive 4*l.* a year each, and have the advantages of paying according to a reduced scale of College charges, as described in page 384. Poor Students.

The ordinary rule of the Master and Fellows is to select the Sizars from those Students of the College who have resided some little time, and who seem by their good conduct, condition and circumstances in life, and acquirements, considered together, to be pointed out as most deserving of the bounty of the College.

Occasionally, a Student who has been recommended to the Master and Fellows by a late Fellow or by some one well known to them as possessing more than ordinary ability, and as wanting money or friends to defray the expenses of a Pensioner, has been received as a supernumerary Sizar.

In disposing of several of the Exhibitions, regard is directed especially to be had to Students of limited pecuniary means.

Practicability of reducing the Expenses of College Residence, and of further restraining Habits of Extravagance, and Facilities of Credit.

I am of opinion that the *necessary* College and University expenses of a Student are now fixed on a moderate scale, and that it is not practicable, very materially, to reduce them. Reduction of expenses and restraint on extravagance.

I also think that the subjoined Table shows that habits of extravagance and needless expense were, in the interval specified, very unusual amongst the Students of this College.

At the same time I must add that cases have occasionally come to my knowledge, indicating on the part of some, though very few Students reckless and most reprehensible expenditure, which, for the well-being both of such Students themselves and of their companions, required to be peremptorily checked and put down.

But it is very difficult to suggest any *general* rules which will effectually restrain expensive habits. If a Student is discovered to indulge them, he ought to be remonstrated with

* When a student's name is taken off the Boards, his Caution Money is returned.

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

and warned by the College authorities, and if they are not at once abandoned, he ought to be removed from the College.

Recommendations.

I venture to make a few observations on the subject of General Rules, more stringent than those we now have, to be applicable to all Students.

In framing such rules it must be borne in mind what is the condition in which Students come to the University; and what the extent of control, to which it is possible or desirable for the College authorities to subject them.

A Student entering the University has at least reached the age bordering on manhood, and has thus outgrown the system of constant supervision and control, beneficially exercised upon him at home or at school during his earlier years. The rules, to which he is required to submit whilst here, must be such as a generous and high-spirited man can cheerfully observe, without any feeling of humiliation or of restraint unsuitable to his years. To require him to show himself at frequent periods of the day, to allow the privacy of his rooms to be broken in upon by a College Officer, to prescribe to him fixed hours of study or of recreation, or to prevent him entirely from receiving his friends at a temperate meal, would be inapplicable to his age, and would much impair the advantage arising from residence at the University, considered as a course of discipline.

Discipline.

It is generally assumed that the discipline imposed by the College and University upon a Student ought to be something intermediate between the control to which he was subject whilst a boy, and the absolute freedom which awaits him when he enters the world.

On this account the principal and most effectual restraints which we can impose are of a *moral* kind. We endeavour to make a Student feel that to a certain extent he is his own master, that his conduct must be governed within such limits, as it soon must be absolutely, by his own sense of duty and responsibility, and that the estimation in which he will be held depends entirely upon himself.

Our rules of discipline, and the degree of attainment absolutely required, are fixed according to the same principle. It is enjoined that a Student should attend the daily Service in Chapel, the daily Lecture; that he should not keep unseasonable hours at night, and the like; but he is free to dispose of several hours of each day as he thinks right. So also the amount of attainment required of all is so moderate as to be within the reach of nearly every Student of ordinary capacity and diligence. The pursuit of all the higher and more difficult branches of study is entirely voluntary.

And I think the advantages of this limited freedom so great, in forming habits of self-dependence and forethought, in training a young man to be guided by his own sense of duty, not merely by the will of another, and in educating all his higher and nobler powers, that I would not have it curtailed, even with the chance of more stringently restraining the weak-minded.

But although it seems to me inexpedient to subject our Students to stricter rules than those we now have, I am far from underrating the almost incalculable evils of extravagant habits amongst any class of them, however small. On the contrary, as I have before said, I think that a Student persisting in habits so pernicious ought to be summarily removed.

Credit.

And it is well worthy of careful consideration whether the power of indulgence may not be put further out of reach, by diminishing the facility with which Students can obtain credit, or raise money on personal security.

The greatest evil with which we have to contend arises from the latter more than the former.

Tradesmen.

I think that, for the Tradesmen recognised by the Tutors, and for all persons whose credit and respectability of character would be damaged by *discommuning*, the regulations now imposed are generally sufficient to prevent an undue amount of credit being extended to the Students.

Money lenders.

But the case is very different with respect to money lenders, and the agents they employ, usually some of the lowest class of tradesmen.

There are certain persons resident in Cambridge and elsewhere, moving apparently in a respectable station in life, who systematically carry on the disreputable and disgraceful occupation of lending money on personal security, and at an enormous rate of interest, to young men of weak resolution and principle.

The lures which persons of this class hold out to tempt a youth with ready money; the extortionate terms which they obtain from him in the promises for future payment; and the means which they use to enforce their iniquitous demands, so soon as he has attained any position where exposure would bring upon him disgrace and ruin; are, unhappily, too well known in the world to need description.

The authorities of the University have much difficulty in dealing with such cases; for, from their nature, detection can take place but seldom; and when it does, the proof is generally only sufficient to convict the agent who conducted the negotiation, not the principal who supplied the money,—and the agents are not of a station to feel sufficiently the effect of the severest penalty which the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges can inflict, viz., discommuning.

I have thought it right to describe this evil—the greatest which exists amongst us, inasmuch as it affords the present means of pursuing almost every other,—which we share with society at large, and cannot entirely put down.

I am not prepared to suggest a remedy for it; but I should be most thankful to have one pointed out.

Appropriations, Limitations, or Restrictions, now affecting the Fellowships, or Scholarships, or Exhibitions in the College.

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College.

I. I am of opinion that the change of times and circumstances renders it expedient to remove several of the limitations and restrictions now affecting the election to, and tenure of, the Fellowships and Scholarships of the Lady Margaret's Foundation.

Removal of Restrictions on Fellowships and Scholarships.

1. The Fellowships.

a. It may fairly be assumed that the restriction allowing only one Fellow of the same County at the same time was imposed, that persons of any one particular locality might never obtain predominance in the College, or be enabled continually to elect their kindred, friends, and neighbours, and that the object of giving six Fellows to the nine northern Counties was to secure to a part of the kingdom, at the time of the foundation the poorest and most thinly populated, a due share of advantage.

The elections being now made under the control of public opinion, and governed by the attainments and Academical distinctions of the Candidates, there does not seem to be any sufficient reason for continuing thus to narrow the range of choice; and I think, therefore, that the means of usefulness of the College would be very largely increased, if the restrictions as to Counties were entirely removed, and if any one of the Queen's subjects, possessing the other qualifications, were capable of being elected.

b. I think also that the interval allowed for filling up a vacancy of a Fellowship, viz., one month after it is known to the Master, is too short for the purpose. The interests of the College would be better served by extending this to a year, or by having a fixed period in each year, one month from Easter for example, within which elections to vacant Fellowships must be made.

c. It is also desirable that a Fellow should have a longer period than one year for obtaining Priest's Orders. I think that this might fairly be extended to five years.

d. The great change which has taken place in the nature of property and the value of money, since the Lady Margaret's day, seems to point out some change and extension of the limit of annual income, which a Fellow may possess with his Fellowship.

It would seem not unreasonable to require that the limitation should affect income derived from any source whatever, provided it be permanent, and that the extreme amount allowed should bear a fixed ratio to the average value (take, for instance, for each year the average of the preceding seven) of a Fellowship.

2. The Scholarships.

For similar reasons I think that the restrictions affecting the Counties of Candidates for Scholarships might, with great advantage, be removed; and that any of the Queen's subjects, possessing the other qualifications, might be capable of being elected, without any reference also to their future professions.

It seems, too, quite unnecessary to impose upon the Scholars any limitation as to the amount of annual income which they may possess with their Scholarships.

II. Except with reference to the limitation of Counties, the same observations will apply to the Fellow and Scholars of King Edward VI., and to those of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

I think, however, that the privileges of laymen to hold the Fellowships on both these Foundations ought to be preserved, as well as the preference given in the Statutes of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines to the kindred of the Founders.

III. The Scholarships and Exhibitions given to the College, but not incorporated with it.

Exhibitions.

When a Benefactor has confined his Scholarships or Exhibitions to Students born in particular localities, or educated at particular schools, I think that, in disposing of his bounty, the range of choice ought in the first instance to be strictly limited to Students possessing the qualifications described by him, and election made from such Students, if any be found fit as to learning and moral character, without admitting any other Candidate.

But if none of the Benefactor's description offer, or if, of those offering, none be found fit, then I think the emoluments may properly be bestowed upon other deserving Studeuts of the College.

Default of Claimants to Appropriated Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Default of claimants to Scholarships, &c.

In several instances Scholarships and Exhibitions given to the College, and limited to Students born in particular localities, or educated at particular schools, have seldom had claimants possessing the qualifications described.

Consolidation of Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions.

Consolidation of Fellowships, &c.

I am of opinion that it would not be desirable to consolidate any of the Fellowships and Scholarships of the Lady Margaret's Foundation; or of the Foundations of King Edward VI.; or of that of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

With respect to the Exhibitions, the Master and Fellows have now the power, in most instances, of giving two or more of different Foundations to the same Student, if they think him sufficiently deserving; so that any further consolidation would seem to be both unnecessary and disadvantageous.

(Signed) JAMES CARTMELL,
Master of Christ's College.

E of actual Total Expenses of 104 Students of Christ's College who proceeded regularly to their First Degree in the Years 1843-49 inclusive; so far as those Expenses came under the knowledge of the College Tutors.

*** All the Students in the following Lists, where no Degree is mentioned, proceeded to the Degree of B.A.

Rank.	——	Total of Bills charged to each Student from the time of entrance until that of First Degree.	Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., allowed to each.	Actual Net Expense of each Student from the time of Entrance until that of First Degree.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	
Pensioner	Resided 11 Terms, and one long vacation . .	575 1 0	164 10 8	410 10 4	Scholar of the College; and held an appropriated Scholarship.
,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,, . .	464 8 0	69 11 7	384 16 5	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 13 ,, ...	988 18 10	. .	988 18 10	
,,	,, 11 ,, and one long vacation . .	366 19 1	185 3 6	181 15 7	Scholar of the College; once first, and twice second Prizeman.
,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,, . .	494 3 2	1 0 0	493 3 2	
,,	,, 11 ,, and two ,, . .	397 16 7	66 7 5	331 9 2	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	442 12 4	. .	442 12 4	
,,	,, 11 ,, and two ,, . .	458 0 3	45 10 9	412 9 6	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,, . .	553 5 8	91 18 6	461 7 2	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	242 5 3	. .	242 5 3	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	1,015 12 6	. .	1,015 12 6	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	383 16 3	1 0 0	382 16 3	
,,	,, 11 ,, and two ,, . .	742 19 2	382 3 0	360 16 2	Scholar of the College; and Tancred Student for three years.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	700 13 10	. .	700 13 10	
,,	,, 11 ,, and two ,, . .	492 0 1	79 18 6	412 1 7	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,, . .	368 15 11	129 11 10	239 4 1	Scholar of the College; and once first Prizeman.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	465 19 5	85 9 4	380 10 1	Held an appropriated Exhibition.
,,	,, 13 ,, and one ,, . .	707 6 8	429 12 0	277 14 8	A Tancred Student for four years.
,,	,, 11 ,, and two ,, . .	624 13 7	81 19 8	542 13 11	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	393 1 4	. .	393 1 4	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	536 6 5	. .	536 6 5	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	722 4 0	. .	722 4 0	
,,	,, 11 ,, and two ,, . .	717 13 9	2 0 0	715 13 9	
,,	,, 11 ,, and one long vacation . .	415 3 0	57 14 8	357 8 4	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,, . .	629 13 7	. .	629 13 7	
,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,, . .	460 6 3	62 9 8	397 16 7	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 10 ,, ...	400 10 0	. .	400 10 0	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	308 16 0	. .	308 16 0	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	519 4 2	. .	519 4 2	
,,	,, 11 ,, resided with his family in Cambridge during the whole of his University course.	129 10 10	. .	129 10 10	
,,	Resided 11 Terms, and two long vacations . .	566 1 10	30 17 9	535 4 1	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,, . .	276 6 7	76 13 4	199 13 3	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,, . .	439 13 0	73 13 4	365 19 8	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	244 17 7	. .	244 17 7	
,,	,, 11 ,, and three ,, . .	330 10 6	94 5 5	236 5 1	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	695 2 5	. .	695 2 5	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	604 6 4	. .	604 6 4	
,,	,, 12 ,, ...	557 2 10	88 8 5	468 14 5	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	469 12 2	. .	469 12 2	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	383 13 0	2 19 1	380 14 11	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	377 1 1	. .	377 1 1	
,,	,, 11 Terms, and one long vacation . .	410 11 11	39 10 1	371 1 10	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	330 11 8	171 2 1	159 9 7	Scholar of the College; and held two appropriated Exhibitions.
,,	,, 12 ,, ...	322 2 8	. .	322 2 8	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	478 11 8	62 5 10	416 5 10	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	544 7 1	. .	544 7 1	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	434 19 4	105 6 1	329 13 3	Held two appropriated Exhibitions.
,,	,, 11 ,, and three ,, . .	535 3	80 8 7	454 11 8	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	672 16 11	. .	672 16 11	
,,	,, 11 ,, and one ,, . .	438 18 9	74 14 9	364 4 0	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, and two ,, . .	226 13 4	84 18 7	141 14 9	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	323 19 6	62 6 2	261 13 4	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, and two ,, . .	436 13 2	226 17 9	209 15 5	Scholar of the College; twice first Prizeman; held an appropriated Exhibition.
,,	,, 11 ,, and three ,, . .	495 18 3	163 17 8	332 0 7	Scholar of the College; twice first Prizeman.
,,	,, 11 ,, and one ,, . .	516 11 1	103 2 1	413 9 0	Scholar of the College; once first Prizeman.
,,	,, 12 ,, ,, ,, . .	784 4 9	365 18 0	418 6 9	Tancred Student for three and a half years.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	470 4 0	. .	470 0 4	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	193 0 10	. .	193 0 10	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	509 8 0	. .	509 8 0	
,,	,, 11 ,, and one ,, . .	513 0 11	42 7 9	470 13 2	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,, . .	361 14 4	71 14 9	289 19 7	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	211 18 1	. .	211 18 1	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	677 8 2	. .	677 8 2	
,,	,, 12 ,, and one ,, . .	515 0 6	. .	515 0 6	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	615 5 1	. .	615 5 1	
,,	,, 12 ,, ...	808 12 0	. .	808 12 0	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	546 2 8	. .	546 2 8	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	338 7 1	. .	338 5 1	
,,	,, 11 ,, and two ,, . .	457 7 2	141 4 3	316 2 11	Scholar of the College; held an appropriated Scholarship.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	310 19 5	51 16 2	259 3 3	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, and three ,, . .	456 7 0	84 6 6	371 0 6	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 12 ,, ...	650 2 0	. .	650 2 0	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	312 8 9	55 11 2	256 17 7	Scholar of the College.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	672 7 9	. .	672 7 9	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	748 6 0	. .	748 6 0	
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	317 15 10	161 2 0	156 13 10	Tancred Student for one and a half years.
,,	,, 11 ,, ...	561 12 3	. .	561 12 3	

Table of actual Total Expenses of 104 Students of Christ's College, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Rank.	——	Total of Bills Charged to each Student from the time of entrance to that of First Degree.	Scholarships, Exhibitions, &c., allowed to each	Actual Net Expense of each Student from the time of Entrance until that of First Degree.	REMARKS.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
78	,,	,, 11 ,,	525 14 0	57 3 0	468 11 0	Scholar of the College.
79	,,	,, 11 ,,	862 0 9	,,	862 0 9	
80	,,	,, 11 ,, resided with his family in Cambridge during the whole of his University course.	175 12 8	,,	175 12 8	
81	,,	Resided 11 Terms	300 19 2	,,	300 19 2	
82	Pensioner.	Resided 11 Terms	188 4 11	203 19 8	,,	This Student received the difference 25*l.* 14*s* Scholar of the College; and twice first man.
83	,,	,, 11 ,,	383 19 3	97 1 8	286 17 7	Scholar of the College.
84	,,	,, 11 ,,	155 11 6	39 4 4	116 7 2	Scholar of the College.
85	,,	,, 11 ,, and one long vacation	577 5 8	50 12 11	526 12 9	Scholar of the College.
86	,,	,, 11 ,, ,, ,,	505 19 2	89 8 0	416 11 2	Scholar of the College.
87	,,	,, 12 ,, and kept all the exercises, and completed his standing for the Degree of LL.B.	531 4 9	,,	531 4 9	
88	,,	Resided 10 Terms, ,, ,, ,,	321 1 7	,,	321 1 7	
89	Sizar	,, 11 ,,	165 7 8	12 0 0	153 7 8	
90	,,	,, 11 ,,	174 18 2	12 0 0	162 18 2	
91	,,	,, 11 ,, and one long vacation	286 6 3	198 10 5	87 15 10	Scholar of the College; twice first Prizema
92	Pensioner. 4 Terms Sizar 7 ,,	Resided 11 Terms, and two long vacations	281 19 9	149 18 11	132 0 10	Scholar of the College; once first Prizema
93	Pensioner. 7 ,, Sizar 4 ,,	,, 11 ,,	201 4 2	4 0 0	197 4 2	
94	Pensioner. 4 ,, Sizar 7 ,,	,, 11 ,, and one long vacation	251 6 7	10 18 3	240 8 4	
95	Pensioner. 5 ,, Sizar 6 ,,	,, 11 ,,	216 0 11	10 19 1	206 1 10	
96	Pensioner. 2 ,, Sizar 9 ,,	,, 11 ,, and one long vacation	334 13 10	12 0 0	322 13 10	
97	Pensioner. 5 ,, Sizar 6 ,,	,, 11 ,,	233 12 8	76 7 8	157 5 0	Scholar of the College.
98	Pensioner. 5 ,, Sizar 6 ,,	,, 11 ,, and one long vacation	483 6 5	59 8 11	423 17 6	Scholar of the College.
99	Pensioner. 5 ,, Sizar 6 ,,	,, 11 ,,	211 5 1	15 13 4	196 11 9	
100	Pensioner. 5 ,, Sizar 6 ,,	,, 11 ,,	181 17 1	8 0 0	173 17 1	
101	Pensioner. 5 ,, Sizar 6 ,,	,, 11 ,,	364 14 9	9 0 0	355 14 9	
102	Pensioner.	Resided 11 Terms. Was permitted to reside the shortest time allowed by the University Statutes in each Term, and to keep Terms irregularly, on account of an important engagement out of the University.	209 12 9	87 7 6	122 5 3	Held an appropriated Scholarship.
103	Fellow Commoner.	Resided 11 Terms	719 4 11	,,	719 4 11	
104	,,	,, 12 ,, Kept all the exercises, and proceeded to the Degree of L.L.B.	600 7 7	,,	600 7 7	

Answers from the Master and Fellows of Christ's College.

The Master and Fellows of Christ's College.

The yearly Income of the College derived from Estates of Land.

Gross and net yearly Income derived from estates of land.

On an average of seven years ended at Michaelmas, 1851:—

	£.	s.	d.
The gross yearly income of the College derived from estates of land has been	5,721	12	6
And the net yearly Income	5,358	4	3

This is made up as follows:—

	Gross Income. £.	s.	d.	Net Income. £.	s.	d.
Rack rents	1,436	6	8	1,268	10	9
Reserved rents under beneficial leases	1,866	19	6	1,801	5	6
Fines for the renewal of leases	2,129	2	8	2,024	18	4
Manorial fines and quit rents	71	19	9	65	19	9
Rent charges	144	4	4	126	17	3
Other proceeds	72	19	7	70	12	8
Total	£5,721	12	6	5,358	4	3

Deductions.

The deductions which constitute the difference between gross and net income are—

In rack-rents; property tax, in some cases land tax, quit rents, insurance of farm-buildings in case of fire, repairs and improvements of buildings, expense of draining-tiles, &c.

In reserved rents under beneficial leases; property tax, county rate paid by the College for one of the estates, and tenths and synodals for another.

In manorial fines and quit-rents, and rent charges; property tax, land tax, and expenses of collection. In other proceeds; property tax.

The Master and Fellows of Christ's College.

The yearly Income of the College derived from Houses.

On an average of the fourteen years ended at Michaelmas, 1851:—

Gross and net yearly Income derived from houses.

	£.	s.	d.
The gross yearly income of the College derived from houses has been	147	2	3
And the net yearly income	142	17	0

This is made up as follows:—

	Gross Income. £.	s.	d.	Net Income. £.	s.	d.
Rack rents	87	17	5	85	7	9
Reserved rents under beneficial leases	14	0	0	13	10	3
Fines for the renewal of leases	16	5	8	15	15	6
Other proceeds	28	19	2	28	3	6
Total	£147	2	3	142	17	0

Deductions.

The principal deduction which makes the difference between gross and net income is property tax.

It may be here stated that some dwelling-houses and stables, adjacent to the College, are held of Jesus College under a 40 years' beneficial lease. The dwellings are occupied by the principal College servants, and the stables are used for the purposes of the College.

The rental of this property is not included in the above sum, inasmuch as it does not make part of the net income of the College; the renewal fine, reserved rent, rates and taxes, repairs, interest of money expended in erecting the buildings, &c., constituting a countervailing charge upon the College.

The yearly Income of the College derived from Tithe Rent Charges.

Gross and net yearly Income derived from Tithe Rent Charges.

The amount of this branch of the College income is given on an average of the two years ended at Michaelmas, 1851, inasmuch as during that interval the commutation in one instance was completed; and in another, the beneficial lease, under which the rent charge was demised, expired.

On an average of the two years ended at Michaelmas, 1851:—

	£.	s.	d.
The gross yearly income of the College derived from Tithe rent charges has been	1,694	16	5
And the net yearly Income	1,102	14	3

This is made up as follows:—

	Gross Income. £.	s.	d.	Net Income. £.	s.	d.
Tithe rent charges not under beneficial leases	1,583	7	9	1,033	5	7
Tithe rent charge under a beneficial lease	111	8	8	69	8	8
Total	£1,694	16	5	1,102	14	3

The deductions which constitute the difference between gross and net income, are property tax, parochial rates, expenses of collection, stipends to two curates, allowances to two vicars, synodals, ordinary repairs of chancels, &c.

Funded Property and Exchequer Bills.

Funded Property and Exchequer Bills.

	£.	s.	d.
The income derived from this source in the year 1851 was	95	16	10

No distinction is here made between gross and net income, inasmuch as property tax, the only deduction, is taken off before the interest is paid.

Rent of rooms, Fees, &c.

Rent of Rooms in the College; Fees and Charges paid by Members of the College.

The income thus derived is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of rooms	690	13	9
Fees and charges paid by Members of the College	443	4	11
Gross income	1,133	18	8
Deduct Property Tax	33	1	5
Net income	£1,100	17	3

Income derived from other sources not included in the foregoing Statements.

Income derived from other sources.

The income of the Foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines consists of fee farm rents, originally sold by the Crown; the sum expended in the purchase, on behalf of the Founders, was 4000*l.*

	£.	s.	d.
The gross yearly income is	222	8	9
And the net	162	10	9

The Master and Fellows of Christ's College.

The deductions which constitute the difference between gross and net income are property tax, land tax, expenses of collection. A small portion of the rents is lost.

Christopher Tancred, Esq., gave 10*l.* a-year to the Master, and 5*l.* a-year to each of the thirteen Fellows on the Old Foundation.

Income derived from other sources.

He also gave 88*l.* a-year to be divided amongst the Fellows and Scholars of the Old Foundation, each Fellow having a double share.

These sums are paid half-yearly by the Tancred Governors, without deduction.

The income thus derived is—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Master and Fellows	75	0	0
To the Fellows and Scholars	88	0	0
Total	£163	0	0

Total aggregate of Gross and Net Income arising from all sources.

Total Aggregate of Gross and Net Income respectively, arising from all sources.

	Gross Income. £.	s.	d.	Net Income. £.	s.	d.
Estates in land	5,721	12	6	5,358	4	3
Estates in houses	147	2	3	142	17	0
Tithe rent charges	1,694	16	5	1,102	14	3
Funded property and Exchequer Bills	95	16	10	95	16	10
Income derived from rent of rooms; fees, and other charges paid by Members of the College	1,133	18	8	1,100	17	3
Income belonging to the Foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines	222	8	9	162	10	9
Mr. Tancred's benefaction	163	0	0	163	0	0
	£9,178	15	5	8,126	0	4

Distribution and application of the Net Income of the College.

Distribution and Application of the Net Income of the College.

I. The yearly sums received respectively by (1) the Master, (2) the Fellows, and (3) the Scholars on the Foundation.

The Master.

(1.) The Master.

On an average of the last seven years, the Master's yearly income has been—

	£.	s.	d.
From the Foundation revenues	667	15	7
From the revenues of Sir John Finch's and Sir Thomas Baines' Foundation	41	17	9
From Mr. Tancred's benefaction	10	0	0
	719	13	4
The Master also receives 1*l.* 11*s.* weekly during his residence; this, on an average of the last seven years, has produced to him	73	10	3
Making his total yearly income	£793	3	7

The Fellows.

(2.) The Fellows on the Foundation.

On an average of the last seven years, the yearly income of each of the Fellows on the Foundation has been—

	£.	s.	d.
From the Foundation revenues	321	15	2
From Mr. Tancred's benefaction	8	14	6
	£330	9	8

In addition to this, each Foundation Fellow receives 15*s.* 6*d.* weekly during residence.

On an average of the last seven years, the yearly sum distributed amongst the Fellows as residence money has been 254*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

The Scholars.

(3.) The Scholars on the Foundation.

Each Foundation Scholar receives 15*s.* weekly during residence.

He also receives, as has been before mentioned, a single share of Mr. Tancred's benefaction* to the Fellows and Scholars.

* A Scholar who is a Tancred Student, does not receive this.

The Master and Fellows of Christ's College.

On an average of the last seven years, the yearly sum distributed amongst the Foundation Scholars as residence money has been 524*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; and from Mr. Tancred's benefaction 38*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

Distribution of the net Income of the College.

II. The Foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

As has been already stated, the income of this Foundation arises from fee farm rents, originally sold by the Crown.

The net yearly income, 162*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, is thus distributed :—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Master	41	17	9
To each of the two Fellows 50*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, making	100	11	0
To each of the two Scholars 10*l.* 1*s.*, making .	20	2	0
	£ 162	10	9

III. The Exhibitions.

Exhibitions.

(1.) *Dr. Otway,* Bishop of Ossory in Ireland, founded three Scholarships of 7*l.* a year each, for Scholars from Kirkby Lonsdale School, and in default of such, for Scholars from Sedbergh School; with preference, *cæteris paribus*, to those of the name of Otway, and of the township of Middleton.

In 1851, the net proceeds of the estate, out of which these Scholarships are paid, amounted to 21*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

(2.) *Lady Drury*, of Pinkney Hall, Norfolk, gave two estates to the College, the profits of which are to be divided into five equal parts; one of these parts to the use of the College, the remaining four parts to be equally divided into two Exhibitions and paid to *two* Students of Christ's College, whom the Master and Fellows shall think most deserving as to Christian morality and good learning; with preference, *cæteris paribus*, to such as have been brought up in one of the free schools of Scarning, Holt, Swaffham, and Norwich. In 1851, the net proceeds of the two estates amounted to 78*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

(3.) *Mr. Richard Bunting* left 15*l.* a year to be divided amongst *three* Scholars, with preference, first, to the parish of South Creeke, second, to that of North Creeke, third, to that of Burnham Westgate, fourth, to the county of Norfolk; and in default of such, to any deserving poor scholar. This sum is payable out of a Tithe rent charge, which Mr. Bunting left to the College.

(4.) *The Reverend Thomas Jenens* left to the College certain lands and tenements, the net profits to be distributed yearly at the discretion of the Master and Fellows, special regard being had to Essex men, if there be any of poor estate in the College.

In 1851 the net proceeds amounted to 19*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

(5.) *The Reverend Dr. Widdrington* founded *four* exhibitions of 5*l.* a year each.

The exhibitions are paid out of the profits of an estate of land, which was purchased with money left partly by Dr. Widdrington, and partly by Mr. William Petyt.

In 1851, the net proceeds of the estate were 85*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

After the uses of Dr. Widdrington's will are served, the surplus of his benefaction is to be given for the benefit of the Master and Foundation Fellows, provided they continue stedfast in the profession of the Protestant religion.

(6.) *Mr. William Petyt* bequeathed 200*l.* to be laid out in such manner as should be thought best for the augmentation of the maintenance of such poor scholars as shall be entered of the College, with preference to scholars from the free grammar school of Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire. This sum, added to Dr. Widdrington's bequest, and a small sum belonging to the College, was laid out (with the approval of Mr. Sylvester Petyt, Mr. William Petyt's brother and executor) in the purchase of an estate of land, as was stated in (5.)

Rather less than two-ninths of the net proceeds of the estate belong to Mr. William Petyt's bequest.

(7.) *The Reverend Dr. Hawford*, formerly Master of the College, by his will gave to the College a rent charge of 8*l.* a year, out of which he directed 3*l.* to be distributed amongst *three* scholars, natives of Northamptonshire; in default of such, natives of Leicestershire; in default of such, natives of Suffolk.

By the imposition of the Land Tax, the rent charge is reduced to 6*l.* 8*s.* yearly, and, therefore, the share of the scholars to 2*l.* 8*s.*

(8.) *Sir Walter Mildmay* gave to the College a rent charge of 20*l.* a year, out of which he directed 2*l.* a year to be paid to each of *six* scholars. Of the *six*, one to be born in Essex, and another in Northamptonshire, if there be any meet for the same.

(9.) *Mr. Philip Rawlins, of London*, founded a Scholarship of 3*l.* a year.

The scholar to be a native of Suffolk; in default of such, of Norfolk; in default of such, at the discretion of the Master and Fellows.

No property seems to have been purchased for this Scholarship, but, from ancient times, it has been charged upon a reserved rent of 4*l.* a year.

(10.) *The Reverend Richard Carr* bequeathed three estates of land to the College, out of the profits of which he directed that there should be paid for *eight* Scholarships 5*l.* a year each, and for *two* Fellowships 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

The Scholars to be elected from the free grammar school of Giggleswick, by the Feoffees of the School, the Chief Schoolmaster, and the Churchwardens of the Parish. *The Master and Fellows of Christ's College.*

The Fellows to be elected by the Master and Fellows out of those who hold or have held the aforesaid Scholarships, and none other to be capable of them.

The Fellows to retain their Fellowships until ten years after the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Exhibitions.

After these payments to the Fellows and Scholars, the overplus to be for the benefit of the College, or to be distributed amongst poor Sizars, at the discretion of the Master and Fellows.

In 1851, the aggregate net proceeds of the estates were 92*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

(11.) *Mr. Robert Broadbanke* gave to the Master and Fellows certain small tenements, to establish a Scholarship, upon condition that they bring up one Scholar in the said Scholarship of the town of Huntingdon, if there be any meet for the same.

The tenements are let upon a forty years beneficial lease, the net reserved rent being 4*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

The last fine received upon renewal of the lease, amounted to 221*l.* 7*s.*

The scholar is paid 20*l.* a year.

(12.) *The Reverend Thomas Wilson* bequeathed to the College 200*l.*, to be employed towards the maintenance of *three* scholars, to be elected by the Master and Fellows out of the free grammar school of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Mr. Wilson's executor laid out this sum in the purchase of an estate of land, which is now in possession of the College.

In 1851, the net proceeds of the estate were 65*l.* 1*s.*

(13.) *Christopher Tancred, Esq.*, gave a tenement in Newmarket to the Master and Fellows, in trust that they and their successors should apply the yearly profits of the same for ever, as an Exhibition for some young student in the said College, whilst he continues an Undergraduate in the same, with preference, first, to one born in Newmarket, second, to one born in the county of Cambridge; and, in default of either of them, then to such person from time to time as by the Master and Fellows should be thought expedient.

In 1851, the net proceeds were 40*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

(14.) *The Reverend Christopher Clarke* granted an estate of land to the College, to the intent that an exhibition of 10*l.* per annum should be paid to a student of the College.

One born in Norfolk or Norwich, and brought up at the free school of Norwich, to have the preference.

The remainder of the profits of the estate to be employed for the general uses of the College.

In 1851, the net proceeds amounted to 29*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

(15.) *Mr. Sylvester Petyt* by his Will directed that there should be paid to the College the year sum of 20*l.*, to be equally divided amongst *three* scholars of the free grammar School of Skipton.

In default of such scholars, or one or two of them, the unclaimed Exhibition or Exhibitions, to be bestowed on some such other poor scholar or scholars of the College, as the Master and Fellows shall think fit, until claimants from Skipton school shall be admitted of the College. The sum of 20*l.* is paid to the College annually by Mr. Sylvester Petyt's trustees.

(16.) *John Harvey, Esq.* founded a Scholarship, to which are appropiated the profits of a small estate of land. The profits to be given towards the maintenance of some poor scholar of the College born at Thurleigh in Bedfordshire; in default of such, to one born in Bedfordshire; in default of such, then whom the Master shall appoint.

In 1851, the net proceeds were 9*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

(17.) *The Reverend Thomas Laughton* gave a rent charge of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to found a Scholarship. The scholar *not* to be a scholar of the College; to be a native of Thorpe Arnold in Lincolnshire, or, in default of such, of Lincolnshire.

He is required to attend one hour exery day in the College Library, to make a double catalogue of the books, &c. He is to receive 1*s.* 3*d.* weekly, and the surplusage 1*s.* 8*d.* at the end of the year.

(18.) *The Reverend Richard Risley* granted an estate of land, the profits of which are to be distributed as follows:—$\frac{7}{13}$ to a scholar in Christ's College, $\frac{6}{13}$ to the poor of two parishes.

The scholar to be of the surname or kindred of Risley; or in default of such, to be born in the county of Lancaster.

In 1851, the net proceeds of the estate were 56*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

(19.) *Mr. Risley* also founded *two* other Scholarships; the scholars to be natives of Lancashire; or in default of such, of any other county.

By agreement between the College and Mr. Risley, these two scholars receive 1*l.* each from the College funds.

(20.) *Dr. Seth Ward, Lord Bishop of Sarum*, founded *four* Scholarships; which are appropriated to persons born in Hertfordshire, and educated in some free and licensed school in that county; with preference, *cæteris paribus*, to those educated in the grammar school of Buntingford; and of them, to such as have been born in the parish of Aspeden or the town of Buntingford.

In the event of there not being fit persons offering as candidates for these Scholarships, then the Master and Fellows to elect out of the students of the College such as they shall judge most deserving.

The Master and Fellows of Christ's College.

The revenues of this benefaction arise partly from an estate of land and partly from fee farm rents.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1851, the net proceeds of the estate were . .	96	11	8
And the fee farm rents produce	17	3	0
Making the revenue .	£113	14	8

Exhibitions.

Each scholar is to receive 12*l.* a-year; and the surplus after paying the scholars, is to be divided equally between the Master of Buntingford School and the College.

(21.) *The Reverend Dr. Plume* gave 100*l.* to the College, on condition that they should allow an annual Exhibition of 6*l.*, towards the maintenance of one scholar educated at Maldon; in default of such, to one educated at Chelmsford; in default of both, to one educated at Brentwood or in any part of Essex.

Dr. Plume's gift does not appear to have been invested, so that it is not now represented by any property. The Exhibition is paid out of the general funds of the College.

(22.) *Mrs. Beridge of Kensington* gave to the College 100*l.* for the promotion of Scholarships

This sum does not appear to have been invested; but 4*l.* a-year is now paid to some deserving student out of the College funds, as Mrs. Beridge's Scholarship.

In those cases where estates have been left for the endowment of any of the Exhibitions and Scholarships, such estates are administered by the Master and Foundation Fellows of the College, in the same manner as the estates of the original foundation.

IV. The Table in the College Hall.

The Table in the College Hall.

Towards the expense of the Fellows' table in the College Hall, the College contributes 50*l.* a-year. The remaining expense is defrayed by the individual Fellows and other members of the table.

No contribution is made towards the expense of the Scholars' table, each Scholar being supposed to pay his share out of the residence money allowed to him.

V. The Sizars.

The Sizars.

The Statutes of the College do not make provision for Sizars or Subsizars, but there are constantly four Sizars of the College and occasionally more. The Sizars dine after the Fellows, and thus obtain their dinner free; they receive 4*l.** a year each; and have the advantage of paying according to a reduced scale of College and University charges.

VI. The Expense of keeping up and repairing the Collegiate Buildings.

Expense of repairing Collegiate Buildings.

On an average of the last seven years the annual expense of keeping up and repairing the Collegiate buildings has been 496*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

To this must be added the expense of keeping up the College garden;—a special fund, which is included in the statement of the net income of the College, is set apart for this purpose.

On an average of the last three years the annual expense has been 111*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

There is no special building fund.

VII. Repair of the Chancels of Churches, where the College is Impropriator.

For the last seven years these have been trifling, and have been paid each year out of the gross proceeds of the respective impropriations, thus making an item in the difference between gross and net income.

VIII. (1), Prizes or Rewards for the Encouragement of Learning in the College; and (2), Donations or Subscriptions to Charities and Schools.

Prizes or Rewards for the encouragement of Learning.

(1). Prizes or rewards for the encouragement of learning in the College.

The annual amount spent in prizes of books is 38*l.* 5*s.*

Dr. Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, gave to the College funded property to the amount of 1200*l.*; the interest, which is included in the net income of the College, to be expended in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for annually by the Students of the College.

The cost of the medals is usually 40*l.* 15*s.*

Charities.

(2). Donations or subscriptions to charities and schools.

On an average of the last seven years the yearly amount of subscriptions or donations to schools and charities has been 94*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

IX. Other Purposes to which the income of the College is applied.

Other purposes to which the income of the College is applied.

The following may be mentioned:—

1. Wages of servants; miscellaneous expenses for the chapel, hall, &c.; examination

* The payment to the Sizars is contributed by the resident Members of the Fellows' table for the time being. It was originally remuneration for waiting at the Fellows' table. This service is no longer exacted, but the allowance to the Sizars is continued.

papers, stationery, insurance of Collegiate buildings in case of fire, assessed taxes, legal expenses, land agent's expenses, &c. *The Master and Fellows of Christ's College.*

2. Small stipends, which have been left for a Hebrew lecturer, a Greek lecturer, and various preachers.

3. The College fees on degrees, amounting, on an average, to 101*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* yearly, are set apart to form a plate and library fund. Other purposes to which the Income of the College is applied.

For the last few years the fund has been allowed to accumulate, with the view of making some considerable improvements in the College library.

4. In order to form a fund for building parsonage houses on two small livings, where the College is the impropriator, and of which it has the patronage, the Master and Fellows set apart 90*l.* a year, out of the annual proceeds of the two Tithe rent charges.

5. The College has contributed largely towards the expense of building new parsonage houses on livings of which it has the patronage.

It has also contributed towards the expense of rebuilding and repairing churches in parishes or districts where it has property, and to objects of general utility, both in the parish within which it stands, and in the town of Cambridge generally.

On an average of the last seven years, the annual expense to the College on these accounts has been 97*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Beneficial Leases.

Since the year 1830, three beneficial leases of estates of land, or of tithes, belonging to the College, have expired. Beneficial Leases.

Also the reserved rents of four other estates have been prospectively increased, and the renewal fine in each case proportionally diminished. For two of the estates, the reserved rents have been increased twice, and for the other two, once.

In no case either where the lease has been run out and the fine entirely lost, or where the reserved rent has been increased and the fine proportionably diminished, have the Master and Fellows received any compensation for such loss or diminution.

According to the present practice of the College in renewing beneficial leases, every fine, after having been calculated according to the existing reserved rent, is either diminished by a certain per centage and the reserved rent proportionally increased, such increase to begin with the term added to the lease; or, the whole amount of the fine being received, the same per centage is deducted before any division amongst the Master and Fellows is made, and the sum thus obtained is set apart to form a fund which may be applied either to assist in increasing other reserved rents, or to improve generally that part of the College property, of which the rental is divided amongst the Society.

The purchase of Advowsons, and the augmentation of small Livings in the patronage of the College.

The College possesses no special permanent fund for the purchase of advowsons, or the augmentation of small livings in its patronage; but, since the year 1800, two advowsons have been acquired, and assistance of one kind or another has been rendered to all the small livings. Purchase of Advowsons.

In the year 1807, an advowson was purchased out of the funds of the College chest. It was very desirable to obtain the patronage of this living, inasmuch as the College already possessed half the rectorial tithes with a portion of the glebe.

About eleven years ago a second advowson was purchased; the Fellows of the College having, during the eight previous years, voluntarily given up a portion of their dividends to form a fund (out of which the purchase was made) for the purpose of improving the College patronage.

With respect to the small livings in the College patronage:—In one case where it is the duty of the College to provide a stipendiary Curate, there being no Vicar, the Master and Fellows, by a voluntary sacrifice, accumulated a sum with which a parsonage house has been built. They have also increased the stipend of the Curate, and the College has contributed liberally towards repairing the church and school.

In another case where there is a Vicar, the College contributed towards building a parsonage, and lent a sum of money, without interest, for the purpose of repairing some tenements belonging to the Vicar. The ancient payment to the Vicar has also been augmented.

In a third case, where there is a Vicar, the College makes an allowance towards the expense of a Curate.

And in two other cases, the Master and Fellows have for some time past, set apart 90*l.* a year, as before stated, for the purpose of raising a fund wherewith to build parsonage houses.

Moreover, in all these cases of small livings, the College contributes liberally towards the maintenance of the parochial school.

It may here be stated that four other livings of larger value, in the College patronage, have been materially improved by the bounty of the College.

In each of the livings alluded to, the Incumbent has received a lease (for twenty-one years, or for his tenure of the living if sooner terminated) of tithes or other College property in his parish. In one case the rent reserved to the College is less than one-fifth of the value of the property, and in the other cases it is little more than nominal.

It is hoped, that if the duration of the tenure of any one of the present Incumbents

The Master and Fellows of Christ's College.

exceeds the term of his lease, the Society for the time being will grant to him a new lease on the same advantageous terms, so that the arrangement made at the commencement of his incumbency may continue to its close.

Addition to the Collegiate Buildings.

Addition to Collegiate Buildings.

About twenty-eight years ago, a new building was erected within the College walls, containing rooms for twenty one Students, in addition to the Students previously accommodated.

This building cost 7439*l.*, of which 986*l.* was contributed, in voluntary subscriptions, by the then Master and Fellows: 6000*l.* was borrowed of the Government Commissioners for public works; and the remainder was taken out of the general funds of the College.

The debt thus contracted to the Government has been entirely paid off.

Restriction on Election to Fellowships and Scholarships.

Restrictions on Fellowships and Scholarships.

The Master and a majority of the Fellows, are of opinion that the present restrictions, with respect to counties, of the Fellowships and Scholarships of the Lady Margaret's Foundation hinder the usefulness of the College, and that it would be most advantageous to have such restrictions removed, provided the same were done by competent authority.

They are also of opinion that inconvenience arises from the shortness of the period (one month after the vacancy is known to the Master) within which every Fellowship of the College must be filled up; and that the interests of the College would be better served, if a somewhat longer, though limited, interval were allowed to the Society to make their election.

The Exhibitions limited to particular Schools or Localities.

Exhibitions limited to particular Schools.

With respect to the Exhibitions limited to particular schools or localities, the Master and a majority of the Fellows are of opinion that, if fit candidates present themselves from such schools or localities, the wishes and directions of the respective benefactors ought to be fully carried out; but that, in default of such candidates, the emoluments may, with propriety and great advantage, be bestowed upon other deserving Students of the College.

(Signed) JAMES CARTMELL,
Master of Christ's College.

(On behalf of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College.)

Rev. R. Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College.

Answers from the Rev. R. Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College.

My Lord, *St. John's College, Cambridge, June* 13, 1851.

I received from the Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof a list of queries relating to St. John's College, to which they invite my attention, with a request that they may be furnished with such information in reply as I may be disposed to communicate.

Before addressing myself to the questions proposed, I beg leave to state that—the Lord Bishop of Ely having been appointed by the Statutes Visitor of St. John's College—on this and on other grounds I feel called upon respectfully but firmly to deny that any legal obligation is imposed upon me by the Royal Commission to answer the queries of the Commissioners: nevertheless, while protesting against the right of the Commissioners to enforce compliance with their requirements, I am willing—from sentiments of loyal and dutiful respect to our Gracious Sovereign, and in the confidence that Her Majesty will not give her Royal sanction to any measures which may infringe upon the rights and privileges, or be in any manner prejudicial to the interests and well-being of my College—to give information on the subjects of inquiry in so far as is consistent with my duty to the society of which I am the head.

I have, &c.,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) R. TATHAM.

Election of Head and Fellows.

1. The appointment of the Master is vested in the Fellows.—Stat. Cap. 2.

The Fellows and scholars of the Foundation are elected by the Master and eight senior Fellows.—Cap. 13, 15.

The qualifications required in the Master are, that he be a person of good life and conversation—that he be in Priest's orders, a Doctor or at least a Bachelor in Divinity, and not less than 30 years old.—Cap. 1.

The qualifications for election to Fellowships are good morals and learning, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the least. The candidate for a Fellowship must be a native of England or Wales, or a person whose father or mother was born in England or Wales.—Cap. 12, 13.

Scholarships.

The candidates for Scholarships must be of good morals and disposition, well grounded in grammar and in Greek and Latin, and natives of England or Wales; they must not be Bachelors of Arts or in holy orders.—Stat. Cap. 15.

Restrictions on Fellowships.

The Fellowships of the Foundation are tenable for life; but become void in default of

Rev. R. Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College.

proceeding regularly to the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor in Divinity, and of entering into Priest's orders within six years from the degree of Master of Arts; but two Fellows on the Law line and two on the Physic line are exempted from the restriction as to holy orders and the B.D. degree.

A Fellowship is vacated by marriage, or by the acquisition of property or preferment exceeding a specified amount, and also by election to a Mastership or Fellowship in another College.—Cap. 24, 28.

Restrictions on Scholarships.

A scholar may hold his Scholarship till he is of standing for the degree of M.A.; but he vacates it by marriage, or by the acquisition of property or preferment.—Cap. 28.

Leave of absence.

The Statutes allow to the Master an absence of five months in the year, to each Fellow eighty days, and to each scholar forty days, in addition to the summer vacation; and the Master and senior Fellows have the power of extending the time of absence.—Cap. 3, 27.

Duties of Fellows.

Every Fellow is required, in his turn, to discharge the duties of sublector, lector, and examinator, and, if in holy orders, to perform divine service in the College chapel. He is also bound to take upon him any College office which may be assigned to him by the Master and Seniors.—Cap. 9.

Government of the College.

The government of the College is in the Master and eight senior Fellows. The deans, lecturers, and examiners have power to enforce discipline, and to compel the students to attend at chapel, lectures, and examinations.—Cap. 6, 9, 10.

Stipends, emoluments, and advantages assigned to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars.

The stipends, emoluments, and advantages assigned to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars by the original Statutes are small in amount; they continue to be paid, and have been augmented from time to time.—Cap. 29, 33, 34, 37.

The emoluments of the Master, upon an average of the last seven years, have been,

From the foundation, about . . . . . £ 960 per annum.
From the benefactions of former Masters, about . . £ 200 per annum.

The Master has, moreover, the option of any one of four livings given to the College by Lord Keeper Williams, Archbishop of York; and the late Sir Isaac Pennington left an annuity of 200*l.* to the Master, contingent upon his holding the Rectory of Freshwater, one of Archbishop Williams's four livings.

The emoluments of each of the eight senior Fellows have amounted, on an average of the last seven years,

To about . . . . . £ 210 a-year.
The emoluments of a junior Fellow to about . . £ 140 a-year.

In addition to this the Fellows have allowances for room-rent, varying from 10*l.* to 32*l.* a-year, according to their standing and degree.

The allowance for room-rent to each scholar is 6*l.* a-year. The resident Fellows and Scholars have, moreover, weekly allowances from the rents reserved in corn under the 18th Elizabeth, cap. 6.

Two-thirds of the said corn-rents are assigned to the Master, Fellows, and certain statutable servants, and one-third to the Scholars; these sums, with certain additions from other sources, are severally applied week by week; the former to the use of the Master, the Fellows in residence, and servants; the latter to the use of the Scholars in residence.

On an average of ten years, these sums have amounted respectively to 1,640*l.* and 665*l.* per annum. The emoluments to each Fellow and scholar from this source vary from week to week with the numbers in residence.

The present practice, as to the particulars enumerated in Question 1, is conformable with ancient usage, and with the regulations of the Statutes.—Cap. 29, 33, 34, 37.

2. The above answers are generally applicable to the supplemental Foundations. The qualifications for and restrictions upon election to such supplemental Foundations are given in the printed book sent herewith, which also contains an account of the exhibitions not incorporated, but connected with the College. Copies of the rules and ordinances of Mr. Platt's and Mr. Webster's Foundations are also sent, together with a printed copy of the College Statutes.

Admission of Students.

3. Students over and above the members of the Foundation are admitted in conformity with the regulations prescribed in Cap. 20 of the Statutes. The Head-Lecturer and Deans ascertain and certify to the Master the qualification of the candidate for admission; and, if the Master be satisfied of the candidate's fitness, his name is entered in the College Register.

Divine Service.

4. Divine service is performed in the College chapel daily throughout the year, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and 6 in the evening. On Sundays the services are at 9¼ in the morning, and at 5¼ in the evening.

The students are required to attend chapel nine times in the week, and a small fine is prescribed by Statute for every absence from the service. The Deans have authority to to enforce regular attendance and proper behaviour by suitable admonitions and punishments. —Stat. Cap. 6.

Course of instruction.

5. The course of Collegiate instruction given to the students embraces Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, and Theology; and it is adjusted to the public examinations of the University.—Stat. Cap. 9, 17.

Ten Fellows are employed in giving the College lectures. There are three College examinations in each year—two general in all the subjects of the lectures, and one confined to classical literature. The two general examinations are conducted by four Examiners elected annually, assisted by the Sadlerian Lecturer. The classical examination is conducted by the Tutors and Lecturers.—Stat. Cap. 10.

Prizes.

Prize-books to the value of 140*l.* or 150*l.* a-year are given to the students who acquit themselves with credit at the College examinations.

Rev. R. Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College.

6. All undergraduates are required to attend at the College lectures in their respective years, and are punishable by the several lecturers for absence or negligence. Grave cases of neglect are reported to the Master and seniors, and visited with suitable punishment.—Stat. Cap. 9.

Attendance on Lectures.

Attendance at the dinner in the College Hall is required on five days in every week.

College gates closed.

The students are required to be within the College or in their licensed lodgings at 10 o'clock at night, and are not allowed to go out after that hour. The names of those who come in after 10 o'clock are entered in a book by the Porter and reported to the Deans and Tutors.—Cap. 44.

Control exercised over the expenses of Students.

Control is exercised over the expenses of students by means of the following decree of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges:—

"That every tradesman or dealer, with whom any person in *statu pupillari* shall contract a debt exceeding the sum of five pounds, shall be required to send notice of the same at the end of every quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of being punished by discommuning or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit."

Tradesmen's bills for necessary articles, to a certain limited amount in each case, are received by the Tutors and entered in the quarterly bills, which are transmitted to the parents or guardians of the pupils.

Expenses of First Degree.

7. The necessary expenses of the several classes of students from the time of entrance to that of taking the first degree may be estimated as follows:—Nobleman, 650*l.*; Fellow Commoner, 485*l.*; Pensioner, 355*l.*; Sizar, 220*l.*

8. It is difficult to give an accurate answer to this question. The actual expenses of a diligent and prudent student in each of the same classes need not exceed the following estimate:—Nobleman, 1,400*l.*; Fellow Commoner, 1,050*l.*; Pensioner, 630*l.*; Sizar, 280*l.*

The actual expenses of many persons in each of these classes fall considerably below this estimate.

No allowance for private tuition is included in this estimate.

Poor Students.

9. In this College there are nine sizars and forty-five sub-sizars. For the former a dinner is gratuitously provided every day; and the table of the latter is, in good measure, supplied from the commons which remain from the tables of the Fellows.

About 200*l.* a-year, under the name of Sizars' *Præter*, is distributed amongst the most deserving of the sizars and sub-sizars. They are also eligible, in common with the scholars and pensioners, to the exhibitions which the College has at its disposal. These exhibitions vary in value from a few shillings up to 40*l.* a-year each, and amount altogether to about 1,600*l.* a-year.

The charges for attendants, fees, and other like incidents are considerably less to sizars and sub-sizars than to the other classes of students.

Expenses.

10. The necessary expenses of College residence are very moderate, and cannot, I think, be reduced.

Extravagance.

The regulations in force for restraining habits of extravagance and facilities of credit are stringent, and, as respects tradesmen in Cambridge, produce a beneficial effect.

Restrictions on Fellowships, &c.

11. I do not think it would be expedient to remove any of the limitations affecting Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions in St. John's College.

12. Vacant scholarships and exhibitions are invariably filled up: and if a case occur in which there is no strict claimant to a scholarship or exhibition, it is given to the most worthy.

13. In my opinion, it would not be advantageous to consolidate two or more Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions together. The College, by means of its exhibitions, has the power of affording substantial help towards maintenance, and of amply rewarding merit. Examples are not wanting in this College of meritorious students who have passed through their undergraduateship with scarcely any expense to their friends.

(Signed) R. TATHAM.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College.

Answers of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College.

My Lord and Gentlemen, *St. John's College, Cambridge, Feb.* 9, 1852.

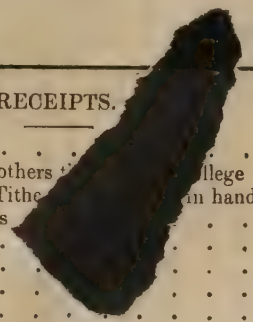
The enquiries relating to the revenues of this College bearing date 5th Nov. 1851, and addressed to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College, have been taken into consideration by the Master and Seniors; and although a feeling of dissatisfaction has been expressed with respect to some of the questions—they have commissioned me to give such information on the matters enquired into, as I may deem to be fitting, and at the same time respectfully to renew on their behalf the protest (not necessary to be here repeated) which accompanied my answers to the former list of queries addressed to me by the Commissioners for Inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges thereof, on the 20th day of December, 1850.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

To the Cambridge University Commissioners.

(Signed) R. TATHAM, *Master.*

The annexed Schedule will show in what manner and to what purposes the net income of the College is applied.



RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	
Rent Charges	134	18	3	
Exhibition Funds paid by others [illegible]llege	340	12	4	
Gross awarded amount of Tithe [illegible]n hand	1,892	11	4	
Annual Value of Leaseholds	437	11	1	
Lands, Rack Rents	12,061	1	1	7 Years Average.
,, Reserved ,,	1,982	17	0	
,, Fines on Leases	1,984	16	10	
Quit Rents	49	17	4	
Manor Fines	151	8	4	
Timber Cut	291	13	7	
Houses, Rack Rents	1,052	3	6	14 Years Average.
,, Reserved ,,	241	19	10	
,, Fines on Leases	295	16	8	
Public Funds	1,140	0	10	
*Room Rents	2,564	0	0	
Fees on Degrees	628	8	7	7 yrs. Av.
Mr. Platt's Foundation	916	18	4	
£	26,166	14	11	

PAYMENTS (on an Average of Seven Years).	£.	s.	d.
Quit Rents, Annuities, and Pensions	106	5	5
Rents of Leaseholds	40	1	3
Insurance from Fire	174	17	10
Rates and Taxes	1,156	6	8
†Repairs of Estates, Draining Lands, New Farm Buildings, Enclosure and Tithe Commutation Expenses	2,404	14	3
Parochial Rates on Tithe Rent Charges in hand	211	19	1
Expenses of collecting the same	55	0	0
Surveyors' Charges, Law Expenses, Letters, Travelling and Management	459	17	4
College Chapel, and Choir	268	18	1
Prize Books	182	0	0
Gifts	177	12	11
Library and Printing	90	0	0
Abatement of Rents	57	13	11
Applied to payment of New Building Debt	4,378	18	7
,, an Investment	848	17	1
Fund for the purchase of Advowsons	557	19	11
Sir Isaac Pennington's Bequest to the Master, provided he be Rector of Freshwater	328	0	2
Payments to Scholars, Exhibitioners, and Sizars	2,272	11	2
Fellows' Allowance for the Table in the College Hall, Share of Corn Rents, Customary Distributions and Stipends	3,213	3	7
Dividends to Master and Fellows	8,006	17	9
Mr. Platt's Foundation	916	18	4
Surplus	258	1	7
£	26,166	14	11

* The actual amount of gross room rents, is 4,344*l.*, but the Master and Fellows have allowances for room rent amounting to about 1,180*l.*, and the Scholars to about 600*l.*, thus reducing the actual rent accruing to the College to the sum mentioned in the Schedule.

N.B. During the past seven years there has been received for working coals under land belonging to the College 724*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* which sum has been treated as capital, and invested for the permanent advantage of the College.

† This sum is considerably in excess of the ordinary expenditure under this head, in consequence of unusual expenses having been incurred during the period for which the average is taken.

(Signed) R. TATHAM.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College.

Amount and application of the Income of the College.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College.

Distribution and application of the Net Income of the College.

The yearly sum received by the Master on an average of the last seven years, has been
From the Foundation, about £960
From the benefactions of former Masters, about 200
The sum received by each of the eight senior Fellows, about . . . 210
,, ,, by each junior Fellow, about 140
in addition to which each Fellow has an allowance for room rent, varying from 32*l.* to 10*l.* a-year, according to his standing and degree.

The allowance to each Scholar for room rent, is six pounds a-year. The Fellows and Scholars have moreover whilst in residence weekly allowances from the rents reserved in corn under the 18th Eliz. c. 6.

The emoluments from this source cannot be stated, inasmuch as they vary not only from year to year with the price of corn, but also from week to week, according to the number of Fellows and Scholars respectively in residence.

The larger payments to the eight senior Fellows and the inequality of the allowance for room rent to different Fellows rest partly upon Statute and partly upon ancient usage.

The above answer applies to all the supplemental Foundations as distinguished from those of Bye-Foundation, and to all the supplemental Scholarships, excepting one Foundation hereafter to be noticed.

In these several supplemental Foundations, the same emoluments and privileges were stipulated for as were enjoyed by the Fellows and Scholars on the original Foundation, with the addition of small fixed payments to certain supplemental Fellows and Scholars, which they continue to receive.

Out of 21 Fellowships and 65 Scholarships thus added to the original Foundation, 19 Fellowships and 38 Scholarships were provided for by payment of specific sums of money, the particular investments of which are not accurately known; one Fellowship and two Scholarships were endowed by a leasehold estate, which has been alienated, and the purchase money applied to the redemption of land tax charged on various College estates. For the remaining Fellowship and 19 Scholarships were given lands or houses, with the addition, in certain cases, of sums of money, and six Scholarships were endowed by small rent charges. The contracts thus made with the Sub-Founders have produced results of an opposite character, some beneficial and others detrimental to the College.

The Foundation for Scholarships endowed by Sarah Duchess of Somerset is governed by a different rule. By an Indenture dated July 12th, 1682, the Duchess gave land at March, in the Isle of Ely, for the maintenance of five Scholars, to each of whom she assigned a specific sum per week, together with chambers and caps and gowns, which emoluments they have continued to enjoy to the present time; and by a second Indenture, dated March 12th, 1697, the executors of the Duchess, in conformity with her will, conveyed the Manor of Wootton Rivers for the maintenance of a further number of Scholars, who are to have the same allowances as the five Scholars before endowed by her; and directed that one additional Scholar should be chosen at the first settlement, and others elected as the rents improved. The number of Scholars on this Foundation is now thirteen. The said Indenture further directed that when the lease of a certain farm in the Manor of Wootton Rivers fell in, six additional Scholars should be elected, who should have for their allowances and maintenance the rent of the said farm, and that none of the other Somerset Scholars should have any part thereof, nor they with the others. The six Scholars were accordingly elected when the lease expired in the year 1735, and the same number has since been maintained. The allowance to each of these six Scholars was at the first establishment 10*s.* a-week to each, and it has since been increased to 15*s.*

The printed book previously sent to the Commissioners, and the supplement attached to it contain an account of the several supplemental Foundations for Fellows, Scholars, and Exhibitioners, and also of the Bye-Foundations of William Platt, Esq., and the Rev. James Webster.

The Statutes of the College direct (cap. 42) that a fourth part at the least of the revenue and possessions given for the maintenance of supplemental Foundations shall be reserved for the use of the College. This rule has been generally but not universally acted upon. These revenues are administered by the general authorities of the College.

Expense of the Hall Table.

In the case of Exhibitions the terms prescribed by the several Founde[illegible] the amount of the payments made to the Exhibitioners; and it has been the [illegible]llege Authorities to carry the intentions of the donors into full effect.

In the case of the Fellows, the expense of the table in [illegible] ordinary days, is defrayed out of the Master and Fellows' share of [illegible] corn under the Act of the 18th Elizabeth, c. 6; the residue of wh[illegible] week by week amongst the Master, the Fellows in residence, and certain s[illegible] when any entertainment is provided exceeding the ordinary fare, which is of ra[illegible]rrence, the expense is defrayed out of the general funds of the College.

In the case of the Scholars, their share of the corn money is distributed week by week among those in residence, and they are severally charged for their dinner commons.

Sizars.

No provision is made in the Statutes for the maintenance of Sizars or Subsizars, nor is there otherwise any obligation upon the College to admit more than nine Sizars, who are provided for by the benefactions of Dr. Dowman and Mr. Highlord; nevertheless, there are in this College 45 Subsizars, who enjoy the advantages already stated to the Commissioners in answer to their former enquiries.

Repair of Buildings.

Every member of the College pays a small sum under the name of detriments, the average annual amount of which has been for the last seven years about 2400*l.* This sum

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College.

is applied by the junior Bursar in the payment of wages, cost of utensils, fuel, gas, stationery, furniture of the hall, and the ordinary repairs of the Collegiate buildings. The latter item may be stated at about 500*l.* per annum. Extraordinary repairs are defrayed out of the general income of the College, there being no special building fund. The average annual expense for the repairs of chancels of churches has been about 30*l.* for the last seven years, there being four chancels repaired by the College and three others which the lessees, by their covenants, are bound to repair; the expense incurred by the lessees on this account is not known to us. The cost of prize books to the College is about 150*l.* per annum, in addition to which there are books given to the value of 32*l.* on account of the donations of special benefactors. At the annual audit, after all claims have been satisfied, and a competent sum, at the discretion of the Master and Seniors, has been set apart for repairs and other contingencies, the surplus money is divided amongst the Master and Fellows as directed by the Statutes, cap. 37.

Beneficial Leases.

9. For several years past the College has been desirous of increasing the number of its estates on rack rent, and with this view whenever a lessee has been unwilling to renew at the proper time and on the usual terms, no second offer was made to him, and the lease was suffered to run out. By this means several beneficial leases have expired within recent years, and the demised estates have, in all cases, been relet on terms of rack rent. The regular income of the College having thus been augmented, the Master and Fellows have of late felt themselves in a position to decline to accept fines for the renewal of beneficial leases of landed property, excepting in a single instance, in which the lessee had embarked a very large sum in the improvement of the estate. The Master and Fellows have not sought for or received any compensation for the loss of the renewal fines.

Purchase of Advowsons.

10. The College possesses a fund for the purchase of advowsons, the present annual value of which may be stated at about 560*l.* During the period referred to in the question three advowsons have been purchased. Grants of 500*l.* and 400*l.* respectively have been made for the improvement of two small livings in the patronage of the College, and annuities have been granted for several years to a vicar and a curate, whose stipends would otherwise have been insufficient. It may also be mentioned that the rectorial tithes of two parishes (in which the vicarages are in the patronage of the College) the commuted annual value of which is 549*l.* 11*s.* (viz., 140*l.* 1*s.* and 409*l.* 10*s.*) together with the rectorial glebe, have been for many years past granted by lease to the vicars at nominal rents, by way of additional endowment.

New Collegiate Buildings.

11. In the year 1826 the College commenced, and in 1830 completed, the erection of a new court, containing 105 sets of rooms, and united to the older buildings of the College by a covered bridge over the river. The cost of these buildings was 77,878*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* At the commencement of the work the College had in hand 10,023*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* applicable to the purpose, and received in gifts from various late and actual members of its body sums amounting to 6,695*l.* In October, 1826, a loan was contracted with the Exchequer Bill Commissioners for the sum of 40,000*l.*, and, when the building approached completion, the College having been compelled to commence immediately the payment of the half-yearly instalments of principal and interest, it became necessary to contract a further loan with the Government of 25,000*l.*, and subsequently additional sums were borrowed for this purpose from other parties.

These debts have now been in a great measure liquidated, the present sum due from the College on this account being 13,369*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*

12, 13, 14. In reply to these questions I beg leave to refer the Commissioners to the answers returned to similar questions in the list of queries addressed to the Master on the 20th of December, 1850.

(Signed) R. TATHAM.

St. John's College Library.

Rev. R. Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College.

The Librarian.

1. The Library of St. John's College is placed under the superintendence of one of the Fellows who is called the Librarian. His duties consist in superintendence and in making regulations in such cases as are are not specified in the "Rules of the Library," a copy of which is annexed to this communication. His authority rests on the orders of the Master and Seniors expressed in the said rules. There is a Sub-Librarian, who is generally a Scholar of the College and a Graduate of the University. He attends at the Library in accordance with the said rules.

Catalogue.

2. In the Library there is a Catalogue of the books. A descriptive Catalogue of the MSS. and of some of the scarcer books was prepared by the Rev. Morgan Cowie, formerly a Fellow of the College. This Catalogue was printed by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The books are generally but not strictly arranged according to their subjects; a strict arrangement having been impracticable owing to the manner in which the collection has been formed. Some libraries, more recently bequeathed, have been retained in a collected form. The room is well ventilated and sufficient for its purpose, but no part of it is fire-proof. Any book in the Library can readily be found by means of the "class-marks" which are given in the Catalogue. Each volume has three class-marks,

(1) *One or more letters* denoting the compartment,
(2) *A number* denoting the shelf,
(3) *A number* denoting the part of the shelf in which the volume is placed.

Rev. R. Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College.

Support of the Library.

3. Each Foundation Fellow on his election pays 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for the support of the Library. With the exception of this payment, which on an average of years amounts to 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, no fund is appropriated to the Library. The other Members of the College make no payment to the Library. The salary of the Librarian, 8*l.*, and the salary of the Sub-Librarian, 40*l.*, together with the partial insurance of the books, the sums spent in the repairs of the building and other incidental expenses, are defrayed out of the general funds of the College. About 30*l.* per annum is spent in purchasing and binding books.

Number of Volumes and MSS.

4. The number of volumes is about 26,000; of these about 400 are manuscript. The collection has been formed almost entirely by presents and bequests made by Members and Fellows of the College. A list of some of the contributions is annexed. No special conditions have been attached to the donations and bequests. Many of the books and MSS. are of great rarity and value, and are consulted from time to time by literary men, some of whom have travelled great distances for the purpose. The Theological Department is the most comprehensive. There is also a rich collection of Tracts of great historical and literary importance. The Library is not well supplied with books of Modern Literature, but at the same time it cannot be said to be defective in those books which relate to the usual branches of Academical instruction and study. The Library proves of great service to the Society.

Admission.

5. The persons who have access to the Library for consulting books between 9 and 12 A.M. are mentioned in Rule 4. Any other Member of the College is allowed access provided he have the sanction of a Fellow; and books can be borrowed from the Library by means of written orders signed by a Fellow; the Fellow in these instances being responsible for the safety and return of the books. Every facility, consistent with a due regard to the safety of the books, is afforded to Strangers wishing to use the Library for purposes of special reference and research.

(Signed) R. TATHAM, *Master.*

Rules of the Library.

Rules of the Library.

Ordered by the Master and Seniors,—

1. That the Library be kept open from 9 A.M. to Noon.
2. That during these hours the Sub-Librarian be in the Library and give his diligent attention to the safety and good order of the books or whatever belongs to the Library, the condition of the binding of the books, of their titles, class-marks, &c., and do report to the Librarian from time to time the state of the Library.
3. That the books be returned to the Library at the same times as to the University Library under the same penalties in case of non-return.
4. That no person not being a Fellow or a Master of Arts of the College have access to the Library unless accompanied by one of the Fellows or by an M.A., LL.B., or M.B. of the College.
5. That the Sub-Librarian do carefully execute the instructions which he may receive from the Librarian, and on occasion of his absence do appoint a deputy with the sanction of the Librarian.

Librarian's Instructions.

That the Sub-Librarian do see that the windows of the Library are shut before leaving it.

That he be careful to place the guard on the fire-place when he leaves the Library.

Contributions to the Library.

Contributions to the Library.

The Library, before the time of Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, was very small. Amongst the benefactors mentioned by Baker in his Manuscript History of the College, there are James Pilkington, Master of the College, and afterwards Bishop of Durham; Leonard Pilkington, Master of the College, and Regius Professor of Divinity; and Mildred Lady Burghley.

After the present building was erected the collection was increased by several contributions. Since that time there have been many donations and bequests. The following is a list of the more important Contributions:—

	£.	s.	d.
Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, gave books to the value of	360	0	0
John Carey, Baron Hunsdon, gave	100	0	0
Thomas Morton, Fellow of the College, afterwards Bishop of Durham, gave	400	0	0
Valentine Carey, Fellow, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, gave Law Books to the value of	50	0	0
David Dolben, Fellow, afterwards Bishop of Bangor	20	0	0
Sir Robert Heath gave Books to the value of	20	0	0
John Collins, M.D., Fellow, Regius Professor of Physic, bequeathed his Medical Books and	100	0	0
Abdias Ashton, B.D., Fellow	66	13	4

Rev. R. Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College.

Contributions to the Library.

	£.	s.	d.
Henry Alvey, B.D., Fellow, gave some books, and upwards of	40	0	0
Thomas Spell, B.D., Fellow	50	0	0
Timothy Hutton, B.D., Fellow, bequeathed	20	16	0
Jeremiah Holt, 10 MSS., and	20	0	0
Richard Holdsworth, D.D., Fellow, afterwards Master of Emanuel College	50	0	0
Edward Benlowes, books to the value of	50	0	0
Robert Metcalfe, D.D., Fellow, Regius Professor of Hebrew	100	0	0
Sir Thomas Dawes	40	0	0
Joseph Thurston, B.D., Fellow	50	0	0
John Hacket, Fellow, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	50	0	0
Thomas Fothergill, B.D., Fellow	50	0	0
Joshua Ireland, M.A., Fellow, bequeathed his library and	100	0	0
John Green, Fellow, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln	50	0	0
Roger Kay, M.A., Fellow	100	0	0
Thomas Smoult, D.D., Fellow	100	0	0
Thomas Thurlin, D.D., Fellow	300	0	0
William Arnold, D.D., Fellow	50	0	0
J. Mainwaring, B.D., Fellow, Margaret Professor	150	0	0
Sir Souldern Lawrence, Fellow, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, bequeathed his Law Books and	100	0	0
Mr. Justice Littledale	200	0	0

Amongst those who have given or bequeathed Books may be mentioned:—

Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, who gave 162 volumes of MSS.
Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, who bequeathed such of his books as were not in the Library.
Richard Sibbs, D.D., Fellow, afterwards Master of St. Catharine's Hall, a number of Theological Works.
Thomas Bendish, 50 books.
Edward Lightfoot, Fellow, his library.
Ambrose Gilbert, a great number of books.
Robert Mason, Fellow, Law Books.
Samuel Howlett, Fellow, about 80 volumes.
Peter Gunning, Master of the College, afterwards Bishop of Ely, his library.
Humphrey Gower, D.D., Master of the College, a great number of books.
Thomas Baker, B.D., the well-known Antiquary, some MSS. and such of his Books as were not in the Library.
Matthew Prior, Fellow, several volumes.
John Newcome, D.D., Master of the College, a collection of rare books.
Sir Isaac Pennington, Fellow, Regius Professor of Physic, a considerable collection.
Thomas Gisborne, M.D., Fellow, President of the College of Physicians, a considerable collection.
Joseph Taylor, B.D., Fellow, 360 volumes.
James Wood, D.D., Master of the College, and Dean of Ely, 4400 volumes.
Thomas Catton, B.D., Fellow.
Thomas Whytehead, M. A., Fellow.

Answers from the Rev. Edward Warter, M.A., President and Fellow of Magdalene College.

Rev. E. Warter, M.A. President of Magdalene College.

February 6, 1851.

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the University of Cambridge.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

In reply to a series of questions forwarded to the Master of this College on December 20th, 1850, which, from the state of his health, have been put into my hands, as President, to answer—

Statutes.

I beg in the first instance, and as an answer in some degree to the first question, to forward you a copy of our College Statutes, on which I would make a few remarks before I proceed to explain our present practice in relation to the principal regulations therein contained. You will observe that certain parts of many of the Statutes are included in brackets, inasmuch as they were added at a later period. The charter for the foundation of St. Mary Magdalene College on the old site of Buckingham College was granted to the Lord Chancellor Audley in 1542. The Statutes were not compiled till after his death, by his executors, A.D. 1553-54, and the portions included in brackets were probably added (see the letter of the Duke of Norfolk in the beginning of this book) about 1564, during the mastership of Dr. Kelke.

If this be really the history of them, a question naturally arises whether they have any right to constitute a part of the Foundation Statutes of this College. In my own opinion they ought not to be looked upon as such, having been introduced from a misinterpretation of the words of the charter commencing with "Et toties quoties officium alicujus sociorum," &c., and ending with "statuendos;" the heirs and successors of Lord

Rev. E. Warter, M.A., President of Magdalene College.

Audley in after times understanding *faciendos* (which clearly meant only "to be made *once for all*") as "*de tempore in tempus faciendos.*" And, independently of this argument, the way in which many of them are introduced out of place goes far to prove that they are, at any rate, interpolations. However, the visitors have claimed such power down to a very recent date; neither have they apparently been resisted (if at all), at any rate, with any success. The object of these additions would seem in almost every case to be to strengthen the hands of the master; and one can readily understand the introduction of them. *My* object in entering on this subject is merely to explain in some degree what might otherwise appear obscure. As a matter of practice, the presence or absence of the above would make little difference, for so long as the College has the advantage of so liberal, kind, and worthy a head as the present Dean of Windsor, no member of the College would, I am satisfied, think the subject worth investigation.

Revision of the Statutes.

For myself I have only to remark that it has been a source of much regret that the College has not been induced to revise its Statutes according to present practice—a course adopted by several of the colleges in this University.

I suggested the propriety of adopting this step some years ago, but the visitor, as I was given to understand by the master, thought it more advisable to leave them as they were. Since that time, however, I believe that he has altered his views; and had it not been for the continued indisposition of the Dean of Windsor, some steps would have been already taken for their revision under the authority of the Crown.

Appointment of the Head, Fellows, and Scholars.

And now, to reply more particularly to Question 1, I will observe that—*the mode of appointment*, as respects the Head, the Fellows, and the Scholars, is in conformity with the above Statutes, although the scholars appear to be mentioned by anticipation, as there was no provision made for a scholar by the founder.

And here it may be well to explain an apparent anomaly as to the number of the foundation fellows. The charter directs that there should be eight fellows, and yet the ninth Statute says, "Præfectus et socii *sint septem numero*," with a further limitation, and power given to the master and fellows not to fill up all these, in case the funds of the College should not hereafter prove sufficient to support them all; and this will prove to have been the case, when the history of the Foundation estate is referred to hereafter. The two fellows alluded to in Statute XXVIII. were "the Hugh Dennis' alias King's Fellows," a bye-foundation, but as old as the Statutes, and therefore mentioned therein. In enumerating the bye-foundations, in reply to Question 2, I shall give their date and history.

The Qualifications for and Restrictions upon election *now-a-days* are according to the Statutes.

β. *The qualifications for and restrictions upon election now-a-days* are according to the Statutes.

γ. So also are the conditions and duration of tenure.

δ. The length of residence has been curtailed, although the foundation fellows are, except under especial leave from the master, required to reside the major part of each term, being generally engaged in the management or tuition of the College.

ε. The duties or services enjoined by the original Statutes are of course *not* in conformity with the present practice, inasmuch as what were the duties of the whole body have here, as in all other colleges, been delegated to individuals.

Stipends.

The last point of inquiry in Question 1 will require that I should write at somewhat greater length—I mean as to the stipends. emoluments, and advantages of the foundation.

The foundation estate of Lord Audley consisted of the impropriate parsonage of St. Catherine Cree Church, in London, and also a considerable part of the city anciently called Covent Garden Christ Church.

In 1574 the College was foolishly induced (and, indeed, contrary to their Statutes) to alienate the latter portion of this property (which would have been at the present day of enormous value) to one Benedict Spinola, an Italian merchant living then in London. "He" (as the old account of the matter runs), "finding the premises to be undervalued, and leases for a long term of years, at so low a rent as 20*l.* per annum, and knowing the said leases to be void in law, being made against the fundamental Statutes of the College, and devising which way to get the inheritance of the great garden to himself, did practise with the then master and fellows; and thereupon by indentures it was agreed and covenanted that they should alien and grant the said great garden to the Queen in fee for 15*l.* yearly rent, and that he should procure the premises to be recovered to him under the great seal of England, and that, reserving to himself, his heirs, and assigns for ever the said garden in fee-farm for the yearly rent of 15*l.*, he should regrant and assure to them and their successors the parsonage discharged and saved harmless of all charges and incumbrances had, made, or done by him, his heirs and assigns." I need not quote more on the subject. The College lost a valuable property, which in after times, during the mastership of Dr. Goch, they in vain attempted to recover (A.D. 1606), as also in the reign of Charles II., and the whole amount of income which the College derives now from the foundation estates is 165*l.*—the value of Cree Church being 150*l.*, and the annual payment from Covent Garden 15*l.*

Various bye-foundations were from time to time established, properties being left to the College on the condition that they should make certain fixed payments to the fellows and scholars of the several foundations, out of the estates so left; of these a list will be given in reply to Question 2. The gross income of the College from these sources, together with the rents of rooms and fixed college payments, last year amounted to about

Rev. E. Warter, M.A., President of Magdalene College.

4130*l.*; the payments made out of this sum for stipends, the establishment expenses of the College, and fixed allowances to the bye-fellows, made up about 2440*l.*, leaving 1690*l.* to be divided into six portions—two for the master, and one for each of the four foundation fellows. This, however, is a very high dividend, and much above the average of former years, while the reductions we have agreed to make in the rents of the past year will much reduce future dividends, which will perhaps range between 240*l.* and 250*l.* Dr. Peckard (a former master) left a property to the College, including the bye-fellows on Sir Christopher Wray's foundation (which will be mentioned under Question 2), as equal sharers in the proceeds thereof. A fixed dividend of 50*l.* each is derived from this source—the master receiving (as also in the former case) two dividends. In addition to these sources of income, each foundation fellow has his rooms rent-free, and an allowance of some 28*l.* per annum for commons, the master receiving twice that sum on the same account.

There are other sources of emolument attached to the mastership, including the interest on a sum of money derived from the sale of a living formerly held by the head of the College, which I cannot give in detail.

I have thus endeavoured to answer the first question as clearly as I presume to be necessary, unless the Commissioners should wish for further information thereupon.

Bye-Fellowships.

2. The bye fellowships are *thirteen* in number, and were founded in the following order. In the year 1543 two fellowships, entitled Hugh Dennis' (alias King's) Fellows. This foundation was, therefore, prior to the giving of the Statutes to the College by the executors of the Lord Audley, its history being as follows:—Hugh Dennis, Esq., gave a yearly allowance to the Priory of Sheene, where he was buried, for the finding of two priests to pray for ever for his soul; the said priory being legally dissolved, the heir of Hugh Dennis procured an Act of Parliament that himself should enjoy all the lands, and that, in lieu of finding two priests, there should be 20*l.* per annum given to Magdalene College out of the manor of Purleigh; to pay 20 nobles a-piece yearly to two fellows to be nominated by the king and his successors.

During the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. they were disposed of commonly by mandate; but the College has exercised the right of appointment in modern times. The payment from the manor of Purleigh is still made, and the fellows receive 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each per annum, to which some addition has been generally made from time to time from what is called the Dongworth Augmentation, proceeding out of a bequest made in 1775 by one Margaret Dongworth, of Old Elvet, Durham, spinster; under *such* circumstances the fellowships are worth about 21*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* each. Thus the fellows now became six in number.

Sir C. Wray's Fellowships.

In 1587 Sir Christopher Wray *founded by indenture two fellowships*, making the number eight. They were to amount to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, payable out of the parsonage of Garnthorpe, which Sir Christopher Wray gave to the College for that and other purposes. These two fellows were to have the use and preferment of two of the middle chambers in that part of the College which was built by Sir Christopher, and two of the upper chambers for their pupils, the pupils paying 10*s.* a year each to the College for the same. They were likewise to study divinity within three years after they commenced Masters of Arts, or else to lose their fellowships.

The property so left has of late years become of much greater value, and the foundation fellows have their incomes largely increased thereby, as also has the master of the College.

The fellows on this foundation have ever been looked upon by the College as deserving greater privileges, in gratitude to Sir C. Wray for his great liberality towards it; and under this feeling Dr. Peckard admitted them to an equal share with the foundation in the property bequeathed by him, and a portion of the Dongworth augmentation has frequently been enjoyed by them, so that, with a right to rooms rent-free, they have received in money from 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 71*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* per year, with an allowance of 1*s.* per day for commons during residence.

In 1592 Sir Christopher by will founded a third fellowship, allowing a pension of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for ever out of his estate at Nubell, and thus the college consisted of nine fellows. "Of late times," say our old records, "it has prevailed to call the fellowship 'the Lady Anne Wray's,' who was wife to Sir Christopher. She founded scholarships, but no fellowship at all."

It still continues to be called "the Lady Anne Wray's fellowship," and consists only of the fixed payment above mentioned, which indeed for many years the college was unable to enforce.

The Spendluff Fellowship.

In 1594 Mr. Spendluff founded what we now call "the Spendluff fellowship," but wha was at the first called "Alford quinquennial fellowship."

This fellowship by the express provision of its founder was to be quinquennial; the fellow to be constantly chosen out of the scholars sent from Alford school, and his stipend by Mr. Spendluff's grant to be 8*l.* per annum. The estate, out of which this fixed payment was to be made, is likewise bound to pay the sum of twenty pounds of lawful English money to the preacher at Alford. It is now worth somewhat more than 400*l.* per annum.

This foundation increased the number of fellows to ten.

Lady Warwick's Fellowship.

In 1625 Frances Countess of Warwick, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray, founded what is now called "the Lady Warwick's fellowship." She gave the manor-house of Auckborough and certain lands for the increase of the college rents and revenues, and likewise for the payment of 5*l.* per annum to her fellow and the support of two scholars (as will be seen hereafter). The income arising out of this estate is almost all enjoyed by the

Rev. E. Warter, M.A., President of Magdalene College.

fellow and two scholars. This fellowship is now worth 50*l.* per annum. By this foundation the number of fellows was increased to eleven.

Dr. Goch's Fellowships.

In 1639 Dr. Goch's two fellowships were founded. He, by will dated 1624, left 12*l.* a year for each; but the annuity failed very soon, having been paid but one year, and the fellows of his foundation have been from that time only *titular* or *nominal* fellows, although they have been admitted to certain small advantages and privileges by the college from time to time, and promoted to other foundations from the above. The number of fellows thus became thirteen

Smith's Fellowships.

In 1638 Mr. John Smith, long fellow and president of the college, did by his last will and testament found two fellowships of 22*l.* 10*s.* each per annum, but no such sum appears to have been paid to them even at the first appointment in 1640.

The conditions expressed in the will are—

1. That the master have but one vote and a casting vote in the election of these two fellows.
2. That every fellow of his foundation be lawful minister within three years from his admission, or lose his fellowship.
3. That he proceed to his B.D. degree at the time allowed by the University.

The property left by Mr. Smith to the college for this purpose consisted of a small farm at Long Stanton, and three publichouses in Cambridge; but certain scholarships founded by him, and hereafter to be mentioned, were to be paid out of the latter. The college now pays either fellow 40*l.* per annum.

The number of fellows now amounted to fifteen.

Drury's Fellowship.

In 1698 Mr. Drue Drury, of Ridlesworth Hall in Norfolk, gave by will the impropriate parsonage of Steeple Ashton in Wiltshire, valued at 120*l.* a year, to Magdalene College, after the decease of Mr. Robert Wake, for the maintenance of a fellow for ever. The conditions are as follow:—

1. The fellow chosen into it must be a *gentleman's* son—chosen by the master *singly*.
2. He must be of the county of Norfolk.
3. A new commenced Bachelor of Arts.
4. Designed for *Holy Orders*.
5. From any college in the University, if there be none in Magdalene so qualified.
6. He is to hold it nine years *and no longer*.
7. He is to spend some good part of the nine years in travelling and visiting foreign parts, and the fellowship to be accordingly called the Norfolk Travelling Fellowship.

The net value of this fellowship is now from 270*l.* to 290*l.* per annum.

This made the number of fellows sixteen.

Dr. Millington's Fellowships.

In 1724 A.D. Dr. Millington, by his will bearing date 1724, in addition to four scholarships (which will be hereafter mentioned) founded a fellowship, not to commence till forty years after the deed of settlement (bearing date the same year as his will), that is 1764. Such fellowship to be open only to students from Shrewsbury school.

A new scheme for the regulation of this charity was obtained in 1817. The value of the fellowship is fixed by this scheme at 126*l.* per annum; and whenever the funds will allow of it, a second fellowship of like value is to be founded, of which there is a very early prospect. This last foundation made up the present number of fellows, viz. 17.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The number of scholarships and exhibitions, either incorporated or connected with the college, is forty-nine. Of these a list is briefly given in the Cambridge Calendar, with their value attached, but which contains one error, viz., that Sir Christopher Wray's seven small scholarships are quoted as one, and the amount should be 24*l.*

The founder gave nothing for scholars, but they existed on bye-foundations from the year 1543, when Mr. Hughes, Chancellor of Bangor, gave to the College lands and tenements in Wales to found a scholar, to be called "Mr. Hughes' scholar," who should receive four marks a year by quarterly payments.

The scholar to be nominated by Mr. Hughes during his life, and afterwards by the master and fellows, out of Mr. Hughes' kindred, if any such there be, or in defect thereof any one born in the Isle of Anglesey, or in default of such any one born in Carnarvonshire, or next Denbighshire, or next any part of Wales, or, lastly, any part of the king's dominions. The master and fellows are to elect a scholar within a quarter of a year after a vacancy, or forfeit 20*s.* to the Dean and Chapter of Bangor *toties quoties* for every such omission. I believe the last direction has not been very strictly conformed to.

In 1587 Sir Christopher Wray founded seven scholarships,—four to be called Sir C. Wray's scholarships, and receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum; two to be called the scholars of Sir Thomas Parkinsor, who should also receive 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each per annum; and one scholar, to be called the scholar of Edmond Gryndal (late Archbishop of Canterbury), of 4*l.* per annum.

The residue of his estate, after paying the two fellows and seven scholars, he directs to go to the master and foundation fellows towards the charge of the College and maintenance of lectures there.

Rev. E. Warter, M.A., President of Magdalene College.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, with the concurrence of the heirs of Sir C. Wray, are empowered to nominate to the six scholarships out of Kyrton school, in Lincolnshire, or next from Lincoln school. If the Dean and Chapter neglect to nominate after due notice given by the College, then in three months the master and fellows may choose any poor scholars out of the College, or in defect thereof out of St. Peter's.

The strict observance of these directions has long fallen into disuse, and the election to the above scholarships has been open, probably because the schools failed to supply scholars.

About the same date (1591) Lady Anne Wray gave to the College lands lying in Saltfleet haven, to allow two scholars of her foundation 20 nobles per annum between them, or 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

In 1594 Mr. Spendluff (in addition to his fellowship) founded two scholarships of 4*l.* per annum each, to be paid out of the same estate as the fellowship. They are to be recommended to the College from Alford School by the schoolmaster and governors of Alford; and if none be recommended, the College is to choose others, the poorest they have in college: these are only tenable for five years.

In 1591 Mr. Roberts gave an annuity of 10*l.* per annum for the maintenance of three scholars, to have 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each; to be chosen from the town of Beccles in Suffolk, or else out of the hundred of Wangford in Suffolk, or, in defect, whence the master and fellows think proper.

In 1624 Frances Countess of Warwick (out of the property already mentioned) founded two scholarships of 6*l.* each. (These have since that time been increased by the college to 25*l.* each.) They are to be nominated by the Countess and her *heirs for ever* out of the school of *Market Rasen*, or, in default thereof, out of any other school in Lincolnshire. These conditions have apparently been overlooked for many years, and the scholarships given to the most meritorious youths in the college.

In 1638 Mr. John Smith (the founder of the fellowships which bear his name) also gave property for the maintenance of six scholars, each to receive 4*l.* per annum. The conditions being—that the master should only have one vote in the election, except a casting vote upon an equality; and that students from the free school of Winchester should be preferred cæteris paribus.

In 1656 Mr. Wm. Holmes, upholsterer in Exeter, gave to the burgesses of Wisbech 400*l.* to be laid out in lands for the yearly maintenance of two poor scholars, to be chosen from Wisbech school by the capital burgesses, and allowed 10*l.* per annum each for their support in Magdalene College. For many years only one scholar has been sent up from Wisbech, but I believe that some steps are about to be taken for the better regulating of this charity. The payment at present made to the only scholar in residence is little short of 100*l.* per annum; but it would appear that they have an accumulation of funds never contemplated by the testator, and which never would have existed had his will been faithfully carried out.

In 1679 Dr. Duport founded four scholarships of 4*l.* per annum, leaving the college a small estate at Quy, in Cambridgeshire, out of which they were to be paid, as also a sum of 10*l.* annually to Peterborough school.

In 1721 the Reverend Thomas Millner, Vicar of Boxhill, in the county of Sussex, by will bearing date September 5, 1721, and as corrected by a codicil bearing date September 5, 1722, gave to the college 1000*l.* after the death of his sister (Mrs. Mary Millner), to be paid within 12 months after her decease, and within three years after that date to be laid out in a purchase of land for the founding of three scholarships, to be called the "Millner Scholarships," open to the schools of Heversham in Westmorland, Halifax in Yorkshire, and Leeds in the same county.

In 1736 Mrs. Millner died and left 200*l.* to the college, to make the number of scholarships four, pursuant to the original design of Mr. Millner, before he annexed a codicil. If Magdalene College does not observe the conditions, or misapplies the funds, they shall forfeit the whole to St. John's College.

These scholarships are now worth 77*l.* each.

In 1724 Dr. Millington (the founder of the fellowship) gave also four exhibitions appropriated to youths from Shrewsbury school. By the new scheme of 1817 they are fixed at 63*l.* each, and, in default of Shrewsbury men, are open to the whole college.

In 1734 Mr. J. Millington left by will two scholarships (to bear his name) of 20*l.* each, appropriated to youths born in Frankwell, and educated in the first instance at the hospital in that parish, and afterwards at the free grammar school in Shrewsbury. These have for some time become ineffective through default of properly qualified claimants; but a new scheme is at present being carried out, which will benefit both the town of Shrewsbury and Magdalene College: it is proposed to make them 40*l.* each per annum.

In 1760 the Reverend Mr. Groom, Vicar of Childerdish in Essex, left the college a rent-charge of 30*l.* per annum, to be divided into three exhibitions of 10*l.* each, which are to be given to sizars, sons of clergymen, and to those of Essex in preference to others.

In 1797 Dr. Peckard founded two scholarships, to be called the "Ferrars Scholarships," of 52*l.* 5*s.* each, perfectly open.

In 1832 the college founded a third scholarship of the same value; so that one might be vacant each year.—And

In 1835 the college founded a scholarship of 41*l.* per annum, tenable for three years, and appropriated to King's College, London. This has been since opened by the College

Rev. E. Warter, M.A., President of Magdalene College.

to Eton also. I should add, that there are exhibitions open to boys from Shrewsbury school, which may be taken either to St. John's or Magdalene, and are often held by youths who afterwards obtain scholarships at the College. Such is a brief summary of the different exhibitions and scholarships connected with Magdalene College.

Admission of Students.

Question 3.—The regulations respecting the admission of students over and above the members of the foundation—as prescribed by the statutes and observed in practice?

This question does not apply to our body, there being no regulations on the subject, or limit as to members. The tutor admits pupils with the approval of the master, according to present practice.

Divine Service.

Question 4, as to the College chapel service, I beg to state that divine service is performed at 8 A.M. and 4.30 P.M., on each day of the week except on Sunday, when the morning service is at 9.30 A.M., and the afternoon service at 4.30 P.M.

Undergraduates are required to attend both morning and evening service on the Sunday, under a penalty of losing the week, and six times during the remainder of the week, as a *minimum*.

The nobleman and fellow-commoner pay 2*s.* for each absence on a Sunday in addition to the loss of a week (mentioned above), and 4*d.* for each absence during the week.

The pensioner and sizar 2*d.* in the first case and 3*d.* in the second.

Course of Study.

5th Question.—The course of collegiate instruction given to the student is that adapted to the honour and ordinary degrees of the University.

The *mathematical lectures* are fixed for each term of the three years (as at other colleges), so as to include the different subjects for the honour men, and so also for the ordinary degrees. The *classical lectures* are for the first two terms indefinite (but fixed from year to year); for the remainder of the three years they include the subjects for the previous examination and the ordinary degree. Independent of the classical lecture for each year, I have always given a voluntary classical lecture for the honour men of the different years three days a week, and a composition lecture on four or five days also. Under the head of classical lectures are included those on the Gospels and Epistles, which are given in two out of the three terms of each year, and involve the reading of certain other collateral books, such as Bishop Marsh's Lectures, Bishop Middleton on the Article, &c. The four foundation or other four fellows are employed in giving the College lectures, while all take part in the general examination in May.

The two *principal* examinations in the year are in February and May. The former is for scholarships, and consists only of classical subjects, and one in divinity (changed from year to year). The *latter* is on the subjects on which the students of each year have been lectured during the three previous terms, taking place at the division of the Easter Term. There is also an examination *of the freshmen* at the end of the Michaelmas term both in the classical and mathematical subjects of the term, although they are not then classed, as also of the second-year men in the subjects for the previous examination. The candidates for both degrees are examined twice a week during the Michaelmas term previous to their final examination.

The two principal examinations are conducted by the whole of the fellows, amongst whom the subjects are distributed—the others by the lecturer in each department. Both classical and mathematical prizes are given for proficiency to the freshmen; mathematical only to the junior and senior sophs. There are also prizes for Latin and English essays; and for the best reader in chapel.

Attendance on Lectures.

Question 6.—As regards the attendance of the several classes of students at the college lecture—

1. The *freshman* is expected to attend one lecture in mathematics and one in classics each day.

The *junior soph*, one lecture only if a candidate for mathematical honours; if for classical also, two.

The *senior soph* the same, unless he be a candidate for an ordinary degree, and then he has but one lecture each day; and the same remark applies to the second year.

Irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils is visited either with the loss of weeks, or the penalty of being confined to early gates.

Attendance at Dinner.

2. Every pupil was formerly marked each day in hall, and a note kept of his attendance; but the alteration made some years ago at this college in the quality of the dinner (whereby, for 2*s.* per head, either fish or soup, meat, and pastry are provided) has rendered *this unnecessary*, as the men rarely absent themselves. Any case of constant absence would of course be noticed.

College gates closed

3. All students, unless gated by way of punishment at an earlier hour, are required to be within their college, or in their licensed lodgings, by 10 o'clock P.M.

Fines.

Any nobleman or fellow commoner, coming into college between 10 and 11, is fined 2*d.*; between 11 and 12, 4*d.*; between 12 and 1, 2*s.*; after 1, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and after 2, 3*s.*

Any pensioner or sizar coming in after 10 and before 11, is fined 1*d.*; after 11 and before 12, 2*d.*; after 12 and before 1, 1*s.* 4*d*; after 1 A.M., 1*s.* 6*d*; and after 2 A.M., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Any pupil who is constantly out after 10 subjects himself to a reprimand from the tutor, and whatever punishment he may think fit; and any pupil out after 1 A.M. loses a week *ipso facto*. Later hours are more severely visited by the college.

Rev. E. Warter, M.A., President of Magdalene College.

Expenses.

4. The college has always found great difficulty in carrying out the regulations of discipline as regards the expenses of the undergraduates; and whether the rule of recognising tradesmen's bills in the college account is on the whole desirable, I am after many years' experience unable to decide, as much may be said pro and con. However, the practice of the college is to admit in each term's bill, *after* the necessary expenses, a limited list of tradesmen's bills, to the following amount in each case:—

	£.	s.	d.
Bookseller	10	0	0
Cook	10	0	0
Tailor	7	0	0
Grocer	5	0	0
Draper	3	0	0
Shoemaker	3	0	0
Druggist	3	0	0
Sempstress	2	10	0
Horsekeeper	2	0	0
Hairdresser	1	10	0

I believe, *up to a recent date*, there was no advantage in this rule, as the tradesman in each case kept back a large amount at the request of the pupil; and thus he might incur a great amount of debt without the knowledge of the tutor; but since by the recent rule all local tradesmen *are obliged* to make a quarterly return of all debts incurred with them beyond 5*l.*, the evil *has in part* been remedied, although the University, with the best intention, has still only *benefited* the London tradesmen at the expense of the local ones, for the former now flock here and take orders to a fearful extent, inasmuch as the young men can incur such debts without a possibility of being found out by their tutors; and this is an evil which *nothing but an especial* Act of Parliament for the two Universities can remedy, and which I trust to see eventually passed, making all debts contracted by young men either here or at Oxford, in statu pupillari (whether of age or otherwise), irrecoverable.

A weekly paper is sent to each member of the College from the butler with his account of bread, beer, butter, and cheese in each week, and a similar one is delivered by the College cook, stating the *necessary* expenses of the table, and likewise such as need not have been incurred.

No dinners or suppers are allowed in the College except with an order from one of the tutors.

The compulsory return now made by every tradesman (including horse-dealers) has certainly enabled a tutor to prevent much mischief which used to arise, as a tutor can now more readily discover the first outbreak of his pupil, and perhaps save him from going utterly wrong.

College Bills.

Question 7.—College bills are with us divided into three parts, to correspond with the terms, and not into four quarters.

A Nobleman's necessary payments.

A nobleman's *necessary* payments are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Introduction on admission	5	10	0
College servants' fees	1	0	0
	£6	10	0

For the week:

	£.	s.	d.
Buttery bills (on average)	0	8	3
Commons and coals (ditto)	0	17	0
Gyp	0	2	6
	£1	7	9

For the term:

Detriments, combinations, lamps	3	2	8
Payment to sizars	2	16	0
Living fund	0	13	4
Extra commons at fellows' table	4	0	0
Lecturer and catechist	0	10	8
Utensils, cook, and caterer	1	8	6
Chamber-rent	8	13	4
Bedmaker	2	2	0
Laundress	2	2	0
Tuition	13	6	8
Porter for waiting in hall	0	10	0
Cook for use of china	0	5	0
	£39	10	2

Rev. E. Warter, M.A., President of Magdalene College.

For the year (that is at the end of the Easter term annually) a nobleman is also charged—

	£.	s.	d.
Income	1	0	0
(Town) paving and lighting	0	4	6
Scavenger	0	6	0
(University) library	0	6	0
Tablecloth	0	0	4
	£1	16	10

Coals were charged to all at the rate of 2*s.* per sack, but are now reduced.

His chapel and gate fines have been already mentioned under Question 6.

A Fellow-commoner's necessary expenses.

the *necessary payments* of a fellow-commoner are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Introduction on admission	2	15	0
College servants' fees	0	10	0
	£3	5	0
For the week:			
Buttery bills (on average)	0	8	3
Commons and coals (ditto)	0	17	0
Gyp	0	2	6
	£1	7	9
For the term:			
Detriments, combination, and lamps	3	2	8
Payment to sizars	1	8	0
Living fund	0	13	4
Extra commons at fellows's table	4	0	0
Lecturer and catechist	0	10	8
Utensils, cook, and caterer	1	8	6
Chamber-rent	6	13	4
Bed-maker	2	2	0
Laundress	2	2	0
Tuition	6	13	4
Porter for waiting	0	10	0
Cook for use of china	0	5	0
	£29	8	10

For the year (that is at end of Easter term annually):—

	£.	s.	d.
Income	1	0	0
(Town) paving and lighting	0	4	6
Scavenger	0	6	0
(University) library	0	6	0
Tablecloth	0	0	4
	£1	16	10

His chapel and gate fines have been already mentioned under Question 6.

Both the nobleman and fellow-commoner pay their share of the wine at the dinner-table, and join the party in the Combination Room or not afterwards as they please. Their wine bill for the term is from 3*l.* to 5*l.* on the average.

A Pensioner's necessary expenses.

The necessary payments of a pensioner are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
On admission	1	7	6
College servants' fees	0	4	0
	£1	11	6
For the week:			
Buttery bill (on average)	0	8	3
Commons and coals (ditto)	0	17	0
Gyp	0	2	6
	£1	7	9
For the term:			
Detriments	2	0	0
Lamps	0	2	0
Living fund	0	13	4
Lecturer and catechist	0	8	0
Utensils and cook	0	10	8
Carried Forward	£3	14	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought Forward	3	14	0
Plate fund	0	3	4*
Caterer	0	9	2
Chamber-rent, £5, or	3	6	8
Bedmaker	2	2	0
Laundress	1	15	0
Tuition	3	6	8
Porter for waiting	0	10	0
Cook for china	0	5	0
	£15	11	10
For the year:			
Income	1	0	0
(Town) paving and lighting	0	4	6
Scavenger	0	3	6
(University) library	0	6	0
Table-cloth	0	0	4
	£1	14	4

The chapel and gate fines of the pensioner have been already mentioned under Question 6.

Supposing, therefore, the pensioner to reside eight weeks each term (which is above the average, except where men are candidates for honours), his term's bill will (as far as *necessary* expenses go) amount to about 27*l.* It may at first sight appear strange that the charge for commons is the same for nobleman, fellow commoner, and pensioner (see *weekly* expenses); but the fact of the dinner *being improved* for the pensioners (as stated in reply to Question 6), and made for the most part similar to that of the fellows and fellow-commoners, will explain the case.

I may here remark that the pensioners are allowed (by giving due notice) to bring a friend into the hall; and this has reduced the number of dinners in private rooms to a great extent.

A Sizar's necessary expenses.

The necessary payments of a sizar are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
On admission	0	15	0
Fees to college servants	0	3	0
	£0	18	0
For the week:			
Buttery bill (on average)	0	8	3
Gyp to clean shoes, &c.	0	1	6
	£0	9	9
For the term:			
Detriments	1	6	8
Lecturer and catechist	0	2	0
Rent of rooms	1	6	8
Bedmaker	2	2	0
Laundress	1	15	0
Tuition	1	6	8
Porter for waiting in hall	0	10	0
Cook for china	0	5	0
	£8	14	0
For the year:			
Paving and lighting	0	4	6
Tables	0	0	4
	£0	4	10

The sizars pay nothing for commons, but were up to a recent period charged for coals at 2*s.* per sack, as other members of the College.

They receive a certain small payment each term, which varies with the number of noblemen or fellow-commoners.

The number of sizars is at present limited to four, and the appointment is claimed by

* The pensioners' table being now amply provided with silver, it is proposed to drop this, or convert it into a subscription to the College library, to which the undergraduates have access.

Rev. E. Warter, M.A., President of Magdalene College.

the master. Certain small sums were left under wills at different times for the assistance of sizars, as well as poor scholars, but most of them appear to have been lost to the College in some way or other.

Average expenses.

Question 8.—This question is somewhat hard to answer in general terms, but may by a subdivision be replied to somewhat more easily. I should say, then, that the *average expense* of *a steady reading man* as a pensioner for *the three academical terms*, *including* the ordinary amount of tradesmen's bills, taken in by the tutor, and *excluding* private tuition (which with *that class* in this College is, I am glad to say, as far as the classical department goes, not very general), is about 100*l.* per annum, or 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per term. The *average* expense *of the pensioners generally* under the above-mentioned circumstances is about 44*l.*; of fellow-commoners, 69*l.*; and of nobleman, 95*l.*, for each term.

The expenses of a sizar depend much on the state of the College as regards the number of noblemen and fellow-commoners, inasmuch as they contribute a fixed payment to the sizars; but their average yearly expenses may be perhaps put down at £54, excluding private tuition, and including small tradesmen's bills, as before stated. All our scholarships are open to sizars, so that it not unfrequently happens that the tutor has to pay a balance to the pupil instead of the pupil to the tutor.

Poor Students.

Question 9.—There is but one *direct source*, with the exception of the scholarships and exhibitions already mentioned, whence any maintenance or assistance can be obtained for poor scholars, and that is the Pepysian benefaction of 50*l.* per annum, derived from the publication of 'Pepys' Diary,' and by the generosity of the present visitor bestowed upon the College with a provision that it should be in the master's gift. He (the master) gives it away from year to year, with the advice of the tutors, whom he always consults, to the most deserving of the poor scholars.

Reduction of expenses.

Question 10.—I much doubt whether any great reduction can be made in the expenses of a College residence, although this remark would have been far from true some twenty years ago. Perhaps my own College might somewhat reduce its *fixed payments*, but not to any important extent.

Undoubtedly much may be done by the *University on one point*, by legislating for the abolition (to a great extent at any rate) of the private tuition system, but my opinions on this subject I shall reserve for my reply to the Questions of the Commissioners issued February 18, 1851.

Extravagance.

As regards the restraining habits of extravagance and facilities of credit, I believe the University has left no reasonable means untried in her attempts to put a check *on the latter*; although, as I have already remarked, these efforts have in some cases signally failed, and only thrown the pupil into the hands of London money-lenders and London tradesmen, against whom the authorities here cannot, as far as I am aware, pass an availing enactment. Habits of extravagance are unfortunately very generally brought up with young men both *from home* and *our great public schools*; for the former of which parents have to thank themselves to a great extent, and I trust the day is not far distant when we shall see the expenses of the *latter* reduced to a great extent, either by the force of public opinion or some more direct means. It is no longer to be tolerated, in my humble opinion, that the necessary expenses of a public school should exceed those of a young man at a more advanced age at the University, though such is at this moment the case. The root of the evil lies too deep for the University to remedy, use what efforts she may, and must be directly struck at. Principiis obsta.

I believe it is only due both to the Heads of Colleges and the tutors generally to state that they have, both individually and collectively, been for some years past using their best exertions to restrain both habits of extravagance and facilities of credit. Of one thing I am satisfied, that the Cambridge tradesmen are now visited with as great severity as is in any way consistent with good feeling, or, I may in some sense say, the liberty of the subject.

Removal of restrictions on Fellowships, &c.

Question 11.—It is my own private opinion that great advantage might be derived in many colleges by the removal of certain appropriations, limitations, and restrictions which now affect the tenure of certain fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions belonging thereto, and especially so in my own College. As long as the schools from which scholars are sent up to the College continue to flourish, there can of course be no wish on the part of any one to see vested rights interfered with; but where from circumstances such places have fallen away, and the supply all but ceased, I for one should, I confess, be very glad if legitimate means were provided for making the exhibitions in such cases available for the public and other schools throughout the country. I consider that what are called the Millner scholarships at this College (above described) are an instance where the limitations might now be extended, if not removed, as on the average the three schools do not supply candidates enough to fill up the scholarships. The same remark will apply to the Norfolk travelling fellowship (already described). This, although nearly the best fellowship in the College, is now comparatively of small benefit to the College, from the restrictions placed upon it, while the purposes for which it was founded can be no longer said to exist.

Scholarships unclaimed.

Question 12.—Many of the appropriated scholarships at this College have been for years *without claimants*, but the extension clauses contained in almost all of them have enabled the College to treat them as open scholarships. The two exhibitions, however, on Mr. James Millington's foundation form an exception; but (as I have already stated)

a new scheme is in progress, by which, when carried out, they will not only be doubled in value, but made sufficiently open to be never without abundant claimants.

Rev. E. Warter, M.A., President of Magdalene College.

Question 13.—I am hardly prepared to say that I can recommend the consolidation of any of our *smaller fellowships*, provided such step could be effected by competent authority; for although two of them are valueless, and others very poor, they are very useful as stepping-stones for those who may not have an *immediate* chance of being elected into something better. They furnish a title for orders, and give a certain status to young fellows, who remain in residence, and take private pupils, as things stand at present; and should any such views as I entertain be hereafter adopted in regard to private tuition, they would be still very useful, having a fresh source of income provided for them.

Consolidation of Fellowships.

Again, I have known many instances where they have proved very useful to *non*-resident members, both in the securing of pupils for them, and the obtaining of orders, if they happened to be resident in foreign countries.

On the other hand, I consider the consolidating of certain small scholarships under competent authority would be most desirable; in the *absence of which authority*, we have ourselves continually united together those founded by the same individual.

Consolidation of Scholarships.

Magdalene College Library.

Rev. M. Bright, M.A.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I beg to make the following remarks in reply to the list of queries sent to the Librarian of Magdalene College, and I hope to be excused if I do not exactly confine myself to answering the questions. There are three libraries in Magdalene College: the original, or Foundation Library, chiefly valuable for its books on divinity; the Peckard collection, left by the will of Dr. Peckard, Master of the College 1785; and the Pepysian Library. The Peckard Collection was united with the Foundation Library by a college order in the year 1834, and the united library placed under the care of a librarian, who is one of the fellows of the college. Since then the library has been newly arranged, and a manuscript catalogue has been made. A fire is constantly kept up during the daytime, and under certain conditions undergraduates are admitted to the use of the library. Keys are given to those of them who are deserving, and who are desirous of the privilege, and they are allowed in the daytime to sit and read there. This is a privilege, which is found to be of great benefit, and of which the undergraduates gladly avail themselves.

Magdalene College Library.

There are no funds appropriated to the support of the library, but the college has of late bought such books as might be serviceable to a classical student, such as Greek and Latin Lexicons, Thirlwall's History of Greece, Arnold's History of Rome, &c. &c.; and it is proposed to appropriate to the library, a fund hitherto applied to the purchase of plate.

Support of Library.

The Pepysian Library was left to the college, after the death of his nephew John Jackson, by Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. By his will the library was ordered to be continued in its present form, and no other books mixed therein, and to be in the new building in the second court of Magdalene College, in a room wholly and solely appropriated thereto, and called by the name of Bibliotheca Pepysiana. This library is to be under the sole power and custody of the Master of the College for the time being, who is not to convey any of the books to any other place except to his own lodge, nor there to have more than ten of them at a time. If these covenants are not fulfilled, the library is to be forfeited to Trinity College, subject to the like possession and use.

The Pepysian Library.

Pepys's wishes were strictly complied with. His books were deposited in Magdalene College, in the new building, in the second court, and in the same bookcases, eleven in number, which held them when in his own house. Some years after, the Master obtained the consent of the then Fellows (as far as was in their power) that the Pepysian Library should be removed to an apartment in the Master's Lodge, and an order was obtained from the Master and Seniors of Trinity sanctioning the removal, of which the following is a copy:—

"*May* 6, 1833.

"Agreed by the Master and Seniors, that the consent of the College be given to the removal of the books, &c., of the Pepysian Library from their present situation in Magdalene College to an apartment in the Master's Lodge of the same College.

Chr. Wordsworth, M.C."

In conformity with this permission the Pepysian Library was subsequently removed to an apartment in the Master's new lodge.

The Library is very valuable, especially in its collection of early printed books by Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Richard Pynson, &c., and for a collection of old Ballads in five folio volumes. There are also valuable documents and papers connected with the English Navy, and the original manuscript of Pepys' Diary in shorthand.

To this Library no person, whether a member of the University or a stranger, is allowed to have access, except in the presence either of the Master of the College, or of one of the four Foundation Fellows.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Magdalene College, May 26, 1851. (Signed) MYNORS BRIGHT.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

Answers from the Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

My Lord, *Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, January* 6, 1851.

I have had the honour of receiving from your Lordship, on the part of the Cambridge University Commission, a list of Queries, with a request for such information in reply as I may be disposed to communicate.

Statutes.

These Queries refer to various regulations respecting the members of this College, and to the practices which there prevail; which regulations and practices are determined by the Statutes of the College, or by Orders made by the authorities of the College in pursuance of the Statutes, and in virtue of the constitution of the College.

I conceive that such regulations and practices as are thus inquired into cannot be established in any other manner than that which has hitherto prevailed, without a violation of all previously-existing law relative to the College, and a complete disturbance of its beneficial working. I conceive, moreover, that the ordinary authorities of the College are not in any degree bound to render to any other authority, except to the Visitor exercising his office according to the Statutes and usages belonging thereto, any account of the regulations which they make, the practices which they establish or allow, or their proceedings in the administration of the College. If, therefore, it be intended to found upon the information now applied for any attempts to alter the regulations or practices of the College by any external authority, I must beforehand protest against any such attempt, as contrary to the legal and constitutional rights of the College, destructive of its independence, and inconsistent with its useful and beneficial influence.

I may add, further, that the College is entitled to assume that the Queen, as the supreme authority by which the Statues are confirmed, is satisfied with the Statutes of the College as they now exist; inasmuch as these Statutes, entirely revised and corrected, have within a very few years been confirmed by Her Majesty, on the usual and necessary application of the College; and the regulations and practices of the College are carefully framed in accordance with the Statutes by the College authorities, on whom that office statutably falls.

If the apprehension of such an illegal and unconstitutional interference with the rights of the College as has been referred to were removed, the College has no reason, nor do I believe it would have any wish, that any part of the information now applied for by the Commissioners should be withheld from them.

In the trust, therefore, that, through a continuance of that kindness and consideration which we have already experienced from Her Majesty, as well as from Her Predecessors, we shall be protected from all such infringement of our rights, I will make some remarks in reply to the List of Queries forwarded by your Lordship.

Appointment of Head, &c.

The first question may be answered by reference to the College Statutes, of which a copy is herewith sent, the practice of the College being conformable to the Statutes. The following chapters are those which principally bear upon the points inquired of by the Commissioners:—

Cap. II. De Magistri Officio.
Cap. III. De Seniorum Numero et Officio.
Cap. X. De Officiariorum et Lectorum et Seniorum et Concionatorum Electione.
Cap. XII. De Sociorum Electione.
Cap. XIII. De Discipulorum Electione.
Cap. XXII. De Exitu ex Academiâ et copiâ exeundi petendâ.
Cap. XLIII. De Commeatu Stipendiis et Liberatura omnium qui Collegii sumptibus aluntur et sustentantur.

Question 2. All the additional Fellowships and Scholarships have been put on the same footing as the Foundation ones.

Admission of Students.

Question 3. See in the Statutes Cap. XIV., De Pensionariis. In practice 135 Pensioners are admitted every year. The public buildings and general arrangements of the College will not allow a greater number.

Divine Service.

Question 4. There is service in the chapel of the College every day, morning and evening (except that the evening service is sometimes omitted during the long vacation).

The sacrament is administered once (at least) every Term, and also at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

The Students are required to attend at the service once at least every day, and twice on the Sunday.

Default of attendance is noticed by remonstrance from the Deans, and by constraints and "impositions," or tasks imposed by them. If this does not suffice, the Tutor is referred to; and if his interference is ineffectual, the defaulter is brought before the Master or the Seniors; and, if obstinate in his fault, is rusticated or otherwise removed, his parents or guardians being apprised first of his danger.

Collegiate instruction.

5. Collegiate instruction, and College Lectures, and Examinations.

6. The regulations of discipline as to the attendance of the several classes of Students at the College Lectures.

The Students are required to attend the College Lectures every day, each in his respective Division. The Freshmen attend two lectures a day, one in a classical and one in a mathematical subject; and, generally speaking, all the Freshmen on each side, that is all the pupils of each Tutor, about 45 in number, are lectured together during the first two terms. It is conceived that there is a great advantage, at the outset of their College career, in having a considerable number of the students of the same standing lectured together. In the subjects of the lectures they have had time to prepare themselves before they came to College, and generally have been prepared by their previous teachers; so that for a time, at least, all

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

can go on together; and during this time, the less advanced learn, not only by what the Lecturer delivers, but by the performances of their abler fellow-students, and each person's character and reputation are brought before the others, the lecture being accompanied by a *vivâ voce* examination. The lecture being upon *given subjects*, previously announced, in which an examination is to be held at the end of the year, this public and simultaneous teaching is less impeded by differences of attainment in the different students than a preparation for a general examination would be; and the advantages of this mode of teaching in other respects are very great. Indeed, mere private preparations for examinations, with or without private Tutors, cannot with any propriety be called *teaching*.

In the third Term, however, and in the succeeding Terms, the different progress previously made by different students makes it difficult to teach them together in the lecture-room; and it is usual to separate students of the same standing into different Divisions, according to their proficiency. These Divisions are arranged, and their subjects selected, so as to engage every student in a preparation either for the College Examinations, or for the University Examinations, or for both.

Sometimes, in the third year of the Student's residence, his attendance on College Lectures is in part dispensed with, on condition of his attending the Lectures of some of the University Professors. Now that the University requires attendance at the Lectures of the University Professors, this practice may be expected to increase.

Prizes.

There are, in this College, Examinations at the end of the first, second, and third year of residence; and also an Examination at the end of the first Term of the second year. Those who obtain a place in the first class at each of these Examinations receive a prize of books, publicly bestowed in the College Hall, on the Commemoration Day.

Besides these prizes for attainments in Classics and Mathematics, there are given to the students of the second and third years, prizes for proficiency in the Greek Testament, as shown in the General Annual Examinations; five prizes of 5*l.* to the former year, and five prizes of 7*l.* to the latter: also two other prizes of 15 guineas each have been founded by the friends of the late Archdeacon Dealtry, for proficiency in the Greek Testament.

There are also three prizes for English Declamations by the Students of the third year; two prizes for Latin Declamations; a prize for an English essay; three prizes for Latin verse for the Undergraduates in general; a prize for an English essay by the Bachelors; the Wrangham Prize Medals, for perpetual superiority, with the motto ἀιὲν ἀριστεύειν, and other prizes for good conduct, and other merits.

These prizes have been instituted at various periods, partly by the College, and partly by friends of the College.

Staff of Lecturers and Examiners.

The number of the Fellows of the College employed in giving the College Lectures is commonly 12, or, as at present, 13.

The number of the Fellows engaged in the College Examinations every year is nine, some of whom (two or three) are also Lecturers. These Examiners vary from year to year.

Examinations.

The Examinations are conducted mainly upon paper; but there are *vivâ voce* examinations in Euclid, Mechanics, and in some of the Greek and Latin subjects.

Besides the preparation made in the Lectures for the "Previous Examination" of the University, and for the Final Examination for A.B., there is an Examination of the "Questionists," who are candidates for Mathematical honours in all the branches of Mathematics in succession, in the Term preceding the University Examination.

Attendance on lectures.

By the "Regulations of discipline as to the attendance of Students at the College Lectures," it is presumed that the mode of dealing with non-attendance is meant. Such faults are generally, in the first place, noticed by remonstrance from the Lecturer, and by "impositions" or tasks imposed by him. If this does not suffice, the Tutor is referred to, as having more weight with the students in general. If his remonstrances are insufficient, the offender is brought before the Master, or the Seniors, and, if obstinate, is rusticated or otherwise removed, his parents being apprised first of his danger.

Course of studies.

Herewith is sent a printed statement of the College "Course of Studies," which is habitually put in the hands of the students or their friends.*

6. Regulations of discipline as to the hour of the evening at which students are required to be within the College or their licensed lodgings?

College gates closed. Lodging-houses.

Students are required to be in College or in their lodgings by 10 o'clock in the evening. If reported (by the College Porter or by the lodging-house keeper) as coming in later, they are demonstrated with by the Dean according to the case; always when they come in after 12, and when their late hours are habitual. They are punished for such faults by restraints (to gates) or impositions; and, if the offences be grave or obstinate, by being brought before the Master or the Seniors, and removed, their parents or friends being first apprized of their danger.

Lodging-house keepers making false returns have their licences taken from them.

Attendance at dinner.

As to the Attendance at the Dinner in the College Hall.—Students are required to dine at least five times every week (including Sunday), in the College-hall. Those who do not do so lose the week. They cannot "keep their term" without doing this for above half the Calendar Term, which is commonly a very large portion of the actual residence for the term, as required by the College.

College expenses.

As to the Expenses of the Students.—The principal opening for expense within the College is the bills of the College cook, which may be large if the student be luxurious or too hospitable. These expenses are restrained by various regulations. A student is only allowed to incur a cook's bill of 12*s.* in one day, and this only once or twice a-week. For any larger entertainment he must have a note of permission from his Tutor.

* This Statement already appears in Dr. Whewell's Evidence on Expenses and Tuition, p. 208.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

The "buttery bills," which include the "Commons" in the Hall, as well as bread, butter, beer, &c., are sent every week to each student.

As to expenses incurred out of the College, all the ordinary tradesmen's bills (not including wine-merchants' and fruiterers' bills), may be sent to the Tutor, being first approved by the student himself; and if sent, are by him reported to the friends of the student, and payment made through the hands of the Tutor. I conceive that this process acts, to a great extent, as a check upon extravagance on the part of the student and extortion on the part of the tradesmen. It makes it necessary for the tradesmen to have a good character in the eyes of the Tutor, and for the student to take care that his bills will bear the eyes of his friends.

Debt.

But students may often contract bills which either do not come within the College rule, or are purposely kept back from the Tutor. This is the great source of extravagant expense, and is very difficult to control by any rule made by Colleges. The University has lately made a salutary rule that every Cambridge tradesman or dealer with whom any student contracts a debt shall report the amount to the Tutor at the end of every term (even though it should not be within the class of "bills taken in by the Tutor"), and shall be discommoned if he do not do so.

10. The practicability of *further* restraining extravagance.

Restraints upon extravagance.

The University regulation just mentioned has already been carried into execution in some cases, though, of course, where both the student and the tradesmen wish to conceal the debt, it is difficult to obtain evidence to act upon. The regulation has been complained of by Cambridge tradesmen as driving their customers to deal with London tradesmen; but it is plain that this can only take place when both the tradesman and his student-customer are willing to conceal his debts from the student's friends. If the regulation be vigilantly acted on in every case which presents itself, I have no doubt that it will in a few years produce a very decided effect in discouraging expensiveness in students and facility of credit in Cambridge tradesmen. There is some difficulty, however, in acting on the regulation, not only on account of the difficulty of procuring evidence, but also because the consent of a majority of the Heads of Colleges is requisite, or is held to be requisite, in order to "discommon" an offending tradesman. It might be worth considering whether the application of the regulation might not be made possible without this condition, often, from various causes, difficult to obtain.

In the way of further modes of discouraging expense, it may be suggested that the cook's bills, as well as the buttery bills, should be sent every week to each student. This would be a warning to him, if he were expensive. It is done at some Colleges.

Again, it might very reasonably be ordered that no student should keep more than one horse. This is sufficient for exercise; more implies hunting or racing.

Parents.

But the main hope of controlling the expensiveness of our young men must depend upon the hearty co-operation of their parents and guardians, and this we can by no means reckon upon in all cases; not even in all cases where they utter very loud complaints of this expensiveness. They are not often willing that their sons should punish the tradesmen by pleading their minority, nor that the payment of the tradesmen should be made to depend upon his not being facile in giving credit to the young men.

Public school.

Moreover, the great expensiveness which is become habitual at most of our public schools makes it improbable that the students should take up frugal habits when they come to the University.

Private tuition.

One source of considerable expense would be removed if private tuition were restrained within narrow limits. At present most of the students have private tutors during the greater part of the time that they are here, at an expense of from 40 to 60 guineas a-year. It would much improve the influence of our Cambridge education upon the minds of the students if they were not commonly allowed to have private tutors, especially during the latter part of their undergraduateship, for the dependence on private tutors enfeebles the mind and depraves the habits of study; and the private tutor's instructions having for their object merely the student's success in a coming examination, without the more general or dignified tone which public teaching naturally assumes, lower the character of our teaching; and as the Examiners, for the most part, alternate the employment of examining with that of private tuition, this lowered character affects the examinations. The repression or limitation of private tuition would, therefore, be no necessary loss in the way of intellectual discipline, but the contrary: but private tuition can only be repressed by some general measure; for so long as it is permitted, students are not willing to relinquish it, since to do so would be likely to make them fail, when examined against those who have had private tutors. It would not be difficult for the University to repress private tuition. It has done so in former times, and even at present there exists an unrepealed "grace" prohibiting private tuition in the last half-year of the student's undergraduateship. But this grace is ineffective, not having any working clause; such, for instance, as might be supplied by requiring the student, or his Tutor, to declare, on his becoming a candidate for an honour, that he has not had a private tutor within the prohibited time; indeed the existence of this grace appears to be ignored in the University.

If, however, it be inquired whether the University is likely to pass an effective grace repressing the practice of private tuition, I may say that I do not think that such a result is probable. A great number of members of the Senate are engaged in the practice; many others approve of it: probably the sympathy of the students themselves, so far as that has any weight, would be against any change which would require them to exert their own minds more and depend on others less; so that I fear we can hardly look for any material improvement in this respect to proceed from the University itself.

I must add, that I do not see how any external authority can interfere with any prospect of advantage in such a matter as this; though I think the result would be beneficial, in the way

of improving our education, as well as diminishing the expenses of our students, I do not see how it is to be attained. *Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.*

Perhaps it may be said that we ought to improve the College lectures, so that private tuition shall not be needed, or shall be less needed; but to this the answer is, that it would not be by *improving* but by *spoiling* College lectures that they would tend most to supersede private tuition. It would be by trying, through College lectures, to enable students to pass their examinations without understanding their subjects; by leaving out in the lectures all that interests active, exact, and comprehensive minds; all that makes the knowledge acquired at College a matter of common understanding and common interest to those who have had their education there, and by giving to each person only such technicalities as he could master with the least effort. And however far we were to go in making our College lectures approach to private tuition, still, so long as they retained any of the merits of College lectures, they would not content the ordinary pupil so well as ordinary private tuition; to which must be added, that the pupil values more what he has to himself, what he pays for himself, or what is given to him in a familiar and companionable tone, without any restraint from the presence of others; so that I do not think we can make College lectures supersede private tuition, by attracting the pupils from the private tutors. College lectures.

It may be said, perhaps, that we ought to make the examinations such that private tuition of the low kind which has been described shall not supply an adequate preparation for them; but to this we reply, *first*, that if such a modification of examinations as should produce this effect were possible, it is not likely that the examinations will, for the present, be so modified, seeing that a great part of the Examiners are also private tutors: and we reply, *secondly*, that it is not possible so to modify examinations that it shall not be a good calculation for a student who aims merely at success in the examination to prepare himself for it by habitual and constant and servile dependence upon an experienced private tutor, if such a mode of preparation be permitted. Examinations.

I began to speak of this subject as a matter of expense, but if I may here pursue it with reference to its other defects, which are made the subjects of inquiry also, I may add my very decided opinion that no system of education which is governed entirely, or even mainly, by examinations occupying short times with long intervening intervals, can ever be otherwise than, a bad mental discipline. Intellectual education requires that the mind should be habitually employed in the acquisition of knowledge, with a certain considerable degree of clear insight and independent activity. This is universally promoted by the daily teaching of the lecture-room, with the sympathy and interest that the mutual action of various minds produces; it is not necessarily or greatly promoted by the prospect of an examination. It is true, however, that in the lecture-room, according to the *present* habitual temper of Englishmen (for I do not think it was always so, nor need be always so), many students would be inert and idle, and these may be stimulated by the hope of honour, or the fear of disgrace, in an examination; and undoubtedly College examinations, or University examinations, since their institution (for both are of recent date), have been accompanied with great activity in College and University studies on the part of many, and with some exertion on the part even of the most idle, when the fear of disgrace has been applied to produce this effect. But the influence of our English University education would be utterly degraded, if examinations and their consequences were to supersede the influence of the College lecture-rooms; or if College lecture-rooms were to attempt to make their claim to respect and regard depend solely upon their being the successful rivals of private tutors in preparing students for University examinations.

9. Provision made in this College for poor students.

There are sixteen Sizarships; Sub-sizars (candidates for these Sizarships), are admitted without limit, and are placed "on the foundation," as Sizars, according to merit. The payments made by Sizars are smaller than by others, and their allowances such, that if they are economical they may live for little more. All the Exhibitions belonging to the College are divided among the resident Sizars. Poor Students.

11, 12, 13. In these questions mention is made of removing limitations, &c., affecting the tenure of Fellowships and Scholarships, as if it were intended to found, upon the answers to the questions, some measure of change effected by some external authority. With regard to any such intentions I must beg leave to make the same remark which I have made before, that they cannot be carried into effect without infringing the rights and privileges of this College and of the members thereof, and that I do not acknowledge that any such Commission as the present one can make itself instrumental in furthering such intentions without transgressing the laws by which this College has hitherto been governed, as well as destroying the independence and extinguishing the beneficial influence of the College. If there be any limitations such as those here spoken of, which may be removed with advantage to the College and to its course of education, the College can, without external assistance unknown to its laws, obtain the removal of these limitations, as it has frequently done, both in ancient and in recent times. Any such change originating in any quarter except the College itself, must be looked upon not as a regular but as a revolutionary proceeding. Restrictions on Fellowships, &c.

With reference to these questions in particular, I may remark, that the only restriction affecting the election of Scholars and Fellows belonging to this College is, that every year, at least, three of the Scholars are elected from Westminster School, if so many candidates are found fit. Whether it would be expedient or desirable that this rule should be modified I need not here state, since, as I have said, it would be most inexpedient and undesirable that any attempt at such a modification should be made by external authority, and any necessary modification may be made by a regular course of proceeding.

With reference to Question 12, I may reply, that I am not aware of any such cases in this College.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

With reference to Question 13, I may reply, that in all the cases in which it appeared to be advantageous to consolidate Exhibitions and the like, the College has already done so

I may possibly have a few words more to offer on the subject of the queries here referred to; in the mean time

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) W. WHEWELL.

My Lord, *Trinity College, Cambridge, February* 10, 1851.

Although, as I have already taken the liberty of saying in my communications to your Lordship on the subject of the regulations by which this University and the Colleges thereof are governed, I do not see how such regulations can be modified by any external authority, and accordingly protest against any such exercise of external authority; yet with regard to regulations respecting the expenses of students here, I conceive that the effect of such regulations may be strengthened by an expression of opinion on the part of persons who, as is the case with your Lordship, are well acquainted with the habits and laws of the University, and are designated as persons in whom Her Majesty has confidence with reference to inquiries into such matters.

Expenses.

I have accordingly not hesitated to forward to your Lordship a statement with which I have been furnished by one of the Tutors of this College relating to the expenses of undergraduates, both the expenses incurred annually, the expenses which occur once during each student's residence, and also an average of that which, in consequence of the difference of the habits and the wealth of different students, scarcely admits of being presented as an average, and the expenses of the pupils so far as they come under the eye of the Tutor.

Expenses of Undergraduates at Trinity College, Cambridge.

	Nobleman.			Fellow Commoner.			Pensioner.			Subsizar.			Sizar.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
College tuition	40	0	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Rent of rooms	30	0	0	30	0	0	22	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0
Coals	6	2	0	4	15	0	4	15	0	4	15	0	4	15	0
Meals—Dinner	34	16	10½	34	16	10½	13	6	8	12	15	2½	..		
,, Wine at table	16	18	0	16	18	0	..			..			..		
,, Bread and butter	5	16	8	5	16	8	5	16	8	5	16	8	5	16	8
Attendance, with laundress, shoeblack, &c.	17	15	6	14	0	0	10	10	0	9	3	0	9	3	0
Sundries ("detriments")	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0
Fees (quarterly) to College and University.	10	17	4	9	13	4	6	6	0	2	3	8	2	3	8
Total Annual Expenses	163	10	4½	137	3	10½	73	18	4	52	17	6½	40	2	4*
Admission	16	6	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	1	5	0	1	5	0
Matriculation	16	0	0	11	0	0	5	10	0	1	5	0	1	5	0
Degree	35	16	6	35	16	6	9	12	6	9	12	6	9	12	6
Plate money	25	0	0	15	0	0	..			..			..		
Caution money†	50	0	0	25	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Total expenses occurring once during undergraduateship.	93	2	6	73	16	6	20	2	6	12	2	6	12	2	6
The ordinary amount of the annual expenses brought under the eye of the tutor may be stated at.							110	0	0	55	0	0	55	0	0

Difficulty of restraining extravagance.

I may mention at the same time what I have before referred to, the extreme difficulty which exists in bringing the amount of the expenditure of the pupil under the eye of the Tutor, inasmuch as the Cambridge tradesmen naturally hold back their reports to the Tutors, except the University rule be enforced so as to compel them to send them in; and (at least as they state), if they refuse to give credit to the students, London tradesmen are on the watch to take advantage of the customers thus left open to them.

Practice of the Courts of Law in London.

I may mention also that this matter has not been without difficulties arising from the practice of the Courts of Law in London. It will, I presume, be allowed that, when tradesmen have supplied one of our pupils with expensive luxuries while he is under age, his parents and friends are not only excusable if they plead his minority, but are to be commended for using a salutary law for its proper ends. I have been informed that in a case in which this was done, a poor curate with a small income having thus resisted a demand made upon his son for wine and spirits supplied him while at College, the Judge in his decision declared that wine for the entertainment of a student's friends was to be considered as a necessary in his College life

* The Sizars receive annual allowances in money to the amount of about 20*l*.

† The caution money is repaid to the student when his name is removed from the College Boards.

N.B.—The expenses of living are calculated for a residence of 25 weeks. Those who can take honorary degrees are exempted from one year's residence.

(without regard, it would seem, to the means of the person who was to pay), and in consequence adjudged that the parent should pay.*

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

I may add another remark: some unnecessary expense is incurred by several of the students who from various motives do really dine, habitually and constantly, elsewhere than in the College Hall, when they are *in Commons*, and therefore pay for two dinners. The dinner in the College Hall is attempted to be made, and is, I believe really made, very satisfactory and comfortable for all persons who are not very exacting; and therefore it appears to be very reasonable, in the way of checking expense, to require that the students should not habitually dine at some other place while paying for their dinner in the Hall; and that this requirement should not be set aside merely because the student and his parents or guardians are careless of the additional expense.

Attendance at dinner.

I have, &c.,

To the Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) W. WHEWELL.

Answers of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College.

(Along with a Statement and Schedule drawn up by the Bursar).

My Lord, *Trinity College, Cambridge, Dec.* 15, 1851

The Master and Fellows of this College have taken into their consideration the inquiries concerning the revenues of the College, which have been addressed to them, on the part of the Cambridge University Commission, of which your Lordship is the head, in a letter dated November 5, 1851. Your Lordship will not be surprised to be told that they have had great difficulty in satisfying themselves how far it is consistent with their duty as trustees of the property of the College, to furnish details concerning the particulars and management of that property to a body which, as they are advised, has not, and as they understand, does not claim to have a legal right to compel such information.

But they have been extremely desirous of treating the application of the Commission in the most respectful manner; and they have been led to think that it will not be improper for them to furnish to the Commissioners such general information on the subjects inquired into, as will, they trust, satisfy them. They have the less hesitation in taking this course, inasmuch as they have no wish, and no reason to wish, to conceal from any authorized and candid inquirer the sources, amount, management, and distribution of their revenues; with which, indeed, they are aware that several of the Commissioners, are, of their own knowledge, well acquainted. And they are especially encouraged in making this communication by a confident persuasion that Her Majesty, who has already repeatedly and in various ways, shown her gracious favour to the College, will not permit the information thus furnished to the Commission to be made in any way subservient to any proceedings which shall inflict damage upon those interests of the College, which, by the appointment of her predecessors, expressly sanctioned by herself, the Master and Fellows are bound, by the most solemn obligations, to assert and defend to the utmost of their power.

At the same time that the Master and Fellows are desirous to show respect and confidence towards the Commission, they cannot conceal from themselves that both the appointment of such a Commission, and the list of inquiries now sent to them, may naturally, without any undue sensitiveness in their minds, excite dissatisfaction on the part of the College. For we cannot avoid making the reflection that hitherto College property has never been made the subject of inquiry by any extraneous authority, except when malversation, or abuse of some kind was alleged against the existing holders of it. And though we are not aware that the slightest insinuation of this kind has been uttered against us in any responsible quarter, the mere fact of such inquiries appears to imply a disposition to ascribe faults to the existing state of things,—which, if it could assume any distinct shape in which our duty allowed us to deal with it, we are confident we could prove to be entirely unfounded.

Notwithstanding these grounds of dissatisfaction, which we cannot but feel, we have a confident belief that the report of the Commission will be such as not to supply any occasion or pretext for interference with the affairs of the College from any external quarter. We do not doubt of receiving this justice at the hands of the Commissioners, for we believe that they are aware, several of them, of their own knowledge, how little foundation there is for any of the blame which some of their inquiries seem to imply; and in order that they may have at hand the means of thus doing us justice, we will make a few remarks, in addition to the answers which we have given to their questions.

We remark that the property of the College has been and is administered in strict accordance with the Statutes by which the College has been governed ever since its foundation; in which administration we and our predecessors have never been disturbed by external interference;—not even in the violent times in which the church and the monarchy were overthrown. Further;—these Statutes have very recently been entirely revised, and have in their revised form received the sanction and signature of Her present Most Gracious Majesty, acting by the advice of her Ministers. In this revision care was taken to remedy

Management of the College Property.

* More recently still, a verdict of a Cambridge jury, given in the County Court, decided that a bill against an undergraduate for *four* gold rings, *four* gold pencilcases, a watch and chain (his father having already given him one), was almost entirely for necessaries, in spite of the remonstrances of his father, who pleaded his son's minority. It is obvious that such an administration of the law leaves an unfortunate parent destitute of all protection against an extravagant boy and unscrupulous tradesman.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College.

such defects as had arisen in the directions given by the Statutes for the administration of the College properties. We have consequently hitherto conceived that we had the express sanction of Her Majesty and her Ministers in our present mode of carrying on the business of the College; and that we might depend on their protection so long as we continued to have a legal claim to it by adhering to the laws thus laid down for us.

We may add that we have not only carefully administered the College property according to our Statutes, applying it to purposes for which it was given to the College, and guarding it from loss and waste, but that we have also laboured to improve its value, by increasing the reserved rents, adding to the buildings, and other like measures. In the cases in which the income of the existing Master and Fellows has thus been diminished by the loss of renewal fines, they have not received any compensation from any fund whatever. In

Building Fund.

cases in which new buildings and extensive repairs have been undertaken by the College, the expenses thus incurred for the future benefit of the College, have been defrayed out of the income of the present Master and Fellows, except in such cases as building a new quadrangle to the College, and new College lecture rooms.

Improvement of the value of small Livings.

We have also, on the occasion of the increase of the rents of the College rooms, arising from the new quadrangle, established a fund for the improvement of the value of our small livings, and for building and improving residences upon them, which is working in a most beneficial manner in many of the places under our patronage. We have, in addition to this, contributed freely to the establishment of new prizes in the College, to the increase of the incomes of vicars and curates, to the erection and support of schools, the repair and building of churches, and other modes of promoting religion and education, especially in the localities in which the College has property; and when there has been especial occasion, we have in more than one instance, provided the means of endowing new livings.

We are persuaded that the Commissioners will agree with us that these objects are of the highest value, and that they would not and could not be attended to in the like liberal manner if, by some measure out of the ordinary course of English law and justice, the independent administration of the College property by the Master and Fellows were to be interfered with by extraneous authority.

Trusting that we may depend upon such convictions as these, on the part of the Commissioners, we beg leave, respectfully, but most earnestly, to express our hope that the Report of the Commission will be such as to convey the like convictions to others.

Having made these remarks, we have only to add, that the accompanying papers, drawn up by the Bursar of the College, along with the Schedule thereto annexed, will supply answers to most of the inquiries sent by the Commissioners, so far as they are applicable to this College.

And we beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

My Lord, your very faithful and obedient humble servants,

(Signed on the part of the Master and Fellows) W. WHEWELL, M. C.

To the Lord Bishop of Chester.

SCHEDULE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

RECEIPTS (on an average of ten years ending at Michaelmas 1851).	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Income from Lands, Tithe Rent Charges, Houses, Rooms in College; whether in Rack Rents or in Reserved Rents under Beneficial Leases, viz.,—						
	£.	s.	d.			
From Lands and Tithe Rent Charges, at rack rent	10,976	12	10			
Houses, at rack rent	799	16	0			
Rooms in College	1,390	0	0			
Lands and Tithe Rent Charges in Reserved Rents under Beneficial Leases	10,144	16	10			
Houses in ditto	177	0	0			
				23,488	5	8
Fines for renewal of Leases				8,325	6	0
Manorial Fines				270	11	3
Quit Rents				47	6	10
Timber				36	4	9
Fees on Degrees and Admission				973	1	5
Interest on Funded Property				151	13	9
Interest and gain on Exchequer Bills				135	14	10
Extras from all other Sources of Revenue				1,093	15	3
			£	34,521	19	10

EXPENDITURE (on an average of ten years ending at Michaelmas 1851).	£.	s.	d.
Stipend to the Master, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chaplains, Librarian, Expences of Choir, Foundation Schools, Allowances, Prizes, Bedesmen, &c., &c.	2,738	4	4
To the Junior Bursar for repairs in College	1,776	5	4
To the Steward for expences of Master's Lodge, Fellows' and Scholars' Tables, Chapel, &c., &c.	6,315	19	5
Vicars' Stipends augmented	543	0	11
Donations to Schools, to Endowment of Churches, to Building Churches, and other gratuities	1,151	0	0
Repairs of Chancels	1,085	0	0
Collecting Rents, Tithe Rent Charges, and Surveying	323	3	6
Insurance	95	9	9
Land Tax	379	14	8
Property and Income Tax	962	1	2
Parochial Rates and Drainage Taxes	507	12	5
Extraordinaries, such as Repairs of Farm Buildings, Rebuilding Houses, Drainage of Lands, &c., &c.	1,964	9	4
Divided among the Master, 60 Fellows, 4 Chaplains and 1 Librarian	16,679	19	0
£	34,521	19	10

Trinity College, 17*th Dec.* 1851.

(Signed) FRAS. MARTIN, *Bursar.*

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College.

Amount and application of the Income of the College.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College.

1. To insure a fair average value, the income and expenditure of the College is given for ten years rather than seven, as appears in the Schedule sent with these remarks and answers.

House Property.

2. The gross yearly income of the College derived from houses, on an average of the last fourteen years, is 916*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, of which 177*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* is from houses under beneficial leases, the rest from houses on rack-rent. The whole of the property in houses has been let at rack-rent for above twenty years, except three houses in London, and one of small value in Cambridge, the lease of which will expire in 1852, and one in York, the lease of which expired in 1840.

Funded Property.

5. The College has but little funded property, except what constitutes the "Pigott Fund," and the "Compounder's Fund," which are both kept quite distinct from the general corporate funds of the College. The College has Exchequer Bills occasionally, as a temporary investment.

Rent of Rooms.

6. The yearly rent of the rooms in College, estimated at a full value, is 5,457*l.* The resident Fellows, Chaplains, and Librarian are, however entitled to rooms free of rent; and the non-resident Fellows to the old rents of certain sets of rooms each, according to his standing, as money payments, amounting in the whole to 250*l.* on an average.

The Master also is entitled to the rent of certain rooms (64*l.*)

The resident Scholars and Sizars also are entitled to rooms free of rent; and one fourth part of the rent of rooms in King's Court (640*l.* 10*s.*) is carried to a fund for improving the small Livings in the patronage of the Society; and the rent (229*l.*) of certain other rooms, built by private benefactors, is appropriated to the use of the library. The resident Scholars (average number 42) have an allowance of 24*l.* each, and the 16 Sizars of 18*l.* each, in lieu of having a set of rooms free of rent, and the "room rents" are charged with the amount of those allowances. Also the building debt is in course of liquidation at the rate of 450*l.* per annum for principal, and interest at 4 per cent on the sum remaining due. After all these payments and allowances are made, the *net* sum brought to the College funds, as rent of rooms, is, on an average of the last ten years, 1390*l.* A reduction (from 10 to 20 per cent.) of the rents of the rooms occupied by the Students will take place very shortly.

Expenses of resident Undergraduates.

The resident Undergraduates of the College are subject to such charges only as are fairly calculated to meet the expenses created by themselves, and an accurate detailed statement of the expences and charges incurred is sent to each of them weekly.

Non-resident Bachelors of Arts.

The non-resident Bachelors of Arts pay to the College fees amounting to 4*s.* 5*d.*, and the Masters of Arts fees amounting to 6*s.* 10*d.* per quarter. No other sums are paid by its Members to the College, except fees on admission and on taking the M.A. and other higher degrees. The above quarterly payments from Masters of Arts (together with the dues to the University and town) are usually compounded for by the payment of a single sum of 25*l.* in lieu of all further payments: and such compositions are invested by the College in a fund called the "Compounders' Fund," out of which the charges, which would otherwise be paid by those Members of the College who have compounded, are defrayed. All Masters of Arts who retain their names on the College Boards have access, free of expense, to the table in the College Hall, when occasionally visiting the University.

Also all resident Members pay from 3*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter to the College Library, and have the privilege of access to it, and of taking out six volumes at a time.

Distribution of the excess of receipts above expenditure.

8. After all expenses of maintaining the College and carrying out its various objects, as stated in the Schedule, have been discharged, the excess of receipts above expenditure remains to be divided, at the discretion of the Master and Seniors, amongst the Master, Fellows, Chaplains, and Librarian, in the following way:—

	£.	s.	d.	
To the Master	75	0	0	
To the 8 Seniors (25*l.* each) . . .	200	0	0	
To the 9th and 10th Fellows (20*l.* each) .	40	0	0	
To the next 6 Fellows (17*l.* each) . .	102	0	0	
To (say) 35 Major Fellows (12*l.* 10*s.* each)	437	10	0	
To (say) 10 Minor Fellows, 4 Chaplains, and 1 Librarian (5*l.* each) .	70	0	0	variable.
	£924	10	0	

The two latter items vary slightly from year to year, because the number of Major and Minor Fellows vary. The sum of all the items (924*l.* 10*s.*) is called the modulus for the year, and the money divided, in the above proportions, is always some multiple of the modulus. The multiple has, in the last ten years, varied from 16 to 20, the average being $18\frac{8}{10}$; supposing it to be 18, the sum divided would be 16,641*l.*; the average sum really divided is (see the Schedule), 16,679*l.* 19*s.* It may be well to mention that the average multiple of the modulus for the last 35 years is 17^{33}; so that the average dividend for the last 10 years is little greater than that for the last 35 years. The amount of rents and fines has increased, but the expenses, created chiefly by demands for improvements on our estates, and large contributions to charitable objects, has prevented any great increase in the *divisible* revenues of the College.

The emoluments of a Fellow.

The emoluments of a Fellow consist of—

1. His dividend, determined as above.
2. Dining in Hall free of expense (wine excepted).

3. Liberatura et Stipendium, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
4. 7*s.* a-week during residence (deducted by the Steward from his Bill).
5. Having a set of rooms free from rent; or if non-resident, receiving the *old* rent of a set of rooms.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College.

Pecuniary advantages of a Scholar.

The pecuniary advantages of a Scholar are,

	£.	s.	d.
Dining in Hall, free of expense (say for 30 weeks) .	17	0	0
3*s.* per week during residence ditto. . .	4	10	0
Liberatura et Stipendium.	1	6	8
Residence money (which is more than the usual rent of a Scholar's rooms)	24	0	0
	£46	16	8

If a Scholar resides more than thirty weeks in the year, as is generally the case, he has, for each additional week, advantages equivalent to about 14*s.* 3*d.* more.

There are no Bye-Fellowships. All the Scholarships have equal rights and privileges, except that the pecuniary value of one founded by Mr. Newman (originally as an Exhibition), is confined to the net rent of the estates which formed its endowment. The number of the Scholarships is 72, three of which have been founded lately; the last of them in consequence of a legacy of 900*l.* from the Rev. John Brown, late Senior Fellow. The Statutes of the College give the Master and Seniors the power of creating new Scholarships, on the same footing and with the same privileges as the others, "ex aliorum Benefactorum fundatione."

Number of Scholarships.

The Exhibitions of the College are as follows:—

Five founded by Mr. Perry, and endowed with an estate for Scholars from St. Paul's School, present yearly value 13*l.* each; and one founded by the Rev. R. B. Podmore, value 26*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, being the interest of stock in the 3 per cent. Consols. Also various consolidated Exhibitions and Benefactions, amounting to 136*l.*, are divided amongst the sixteen Sizars.

Exhibitions.

The trust estates possessed by the College are all let at rack rent. They consist of Mr. Perry's estate at Tendring (rent 70*l.*); an estate at Longsdon, appropriated to the Jacksonian Professor and Botanic Gardener (rent 190*l.*); two small estates forming the endowment of Mr. Newman's Scholar (rent 61*l.*); and an estate at Middleton, in Yorkshire (rent 180*l.*), the proceeds of which are divided (as the founder directs) amongst certain local charities, the College Library, and the Westminster scholars. The portion divided amongst the Westminster Scholars is 69*l.* 12*s.*, and is in addition to the advantages stated above, which are common to all Scholars.

Trust estates.

The accounts of the Trust estates are audited and kept entirely distinct from that of the general estates of the College, and all parties beneficially interested in them have their several payments increased proportionally, when the value of the estates is increased.

The expense of the table in the College Hall for the Fellows is defrayed entirely (except wine) out of the general income of the College. The same is the case with the Scholars' table, except a small charge for vegetables, which, by a recent order of the Master and Seniors, will henceforth be defrayed by the College.

Expense of the Table in the College Hall.

There are sixteen Sizars, who are entitled to dine after the Fellows free of expense. The pecuniary advantages of a Sizar, are:—

Pecuniary advantages of a Sizarship.

	£	s.	d.
Dining in Hall, free of expense (say for 30 weeks) .	17	0	0
3*s.* per week during residence do. . .	4	10	0
And 4*d.* per week for the whole year	0	17	4
Residence money (which is 6*l.* more than the usual rent of his rooms)	18	0	0
Liberatura	0	6	8
Share of consolidated Exhibitions	8	10	0
	£49	4	0

If a Sizar reside more than thirty weeks in the year, as many do, he has, for each additional week, advantages equivalent to about 14*s.* 3*d.* more. A Sizar receives also from his Tutor an allowance, arising from the payments of Noblemen and Fellow-Commoners, which usually amounts to from 3*l.* to 10*l.* a year.

The Sub-Sizars are not on the Foundation, and receive no pecuniary advantages from the College: they succeed to the place of Sizars in order of merit, as vacancies occur.

The College has no special building fund, and all repairs are paid out of the general Funds.

Building Fund.

The most valued distinction which the College has in its power to award, and the most effective in affording a stimulus of exertion to the Students, is a Foundation Scholarship, of which the average number filled up every year, out of the most deserving candidates in their second and third year's residence, is between fifteen and sixteen, besides two or three elected from Westminster School. Second to this is the distinction of being placed in the first class at the College annual examinations. The pecuniary amount of the prize

Rewards for the encouragement of learning.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College.

adjudged to such place is not large, but the honour and privilege of having the College arms indented on the back of a set of books (though only a portion of their cost is defrayed by the College) is such that probably no important end would be answered by increasing it. The annual prizes and rewards for the encouragement of learning are correctly stated in the Cambridge Calendar for 1851. Their amount is 293*l.*

Beneficial Leases.

9. The College has run out many of its beneficial leases during the last twenty years. The Master and Fellows did not receive any compensation for the loss of the renewal fine. In renewing leases, a large diminution has very frequently been made in the fine, in order to obtain an increase of reserved rent during the years added to the then existing term.

Purchase of Advowsons.

10. The College does not possess any fund for the purchase of advowsons. It has, however, a fund called "the Pigott Fund," created in the year 1811, in consequence of a gift of 12,000*l.* from the Rev. John Pigott, late Fellow of the College, the proceeds of which are applied to increase the value of poor Vicarages, in places where the College is Patron and Impropriator, and where it has large property. The choice of the particular Vicarages to be augmented was left to the discretion of the Master and Seniors, with the condition that they should have in view the making not fewer than four such Vicarages, of the gross annual value and income of 600*l.* at the least. This munificent gift was invested in the 3 per cent. reduced annuities, and the interest, when unapplied, has been continually invested, so that the accumulated amount of stock at this time is 41,300*l.* Also two other sums of 200*l.* and 500*l.* have been given to the fund, and are invested in the same stock.

Augmentation of small Livings.

The following Vicarages have been augmented from the dividends:—

The Vicarage of		Hitchin,	with	£ 300	per annum	since	1822
„	„	Ware	„	200	„	„	1833
„	„	Masham	„	200	„	„	1834
„	„	Kendal	„	150	„	„	1846

And, by careful management, the College trusts to be enabled in course of time to augment several other Vicarages from this fund.

The Vicarage and Domus Fund.

Another fund, also kept quite distinct from the general funds of the College, has been established by the College, called "the Vicarage and Domus Fund," and is maintained by the appropriation of one fourth part of the rents of the rooms in the King's Court (640*l.* 10*s.*) and by the dividends of 1000*l.* stock in the 3 per cent. Consols, given by Mr. Brodrick in 1843. Since the year 1826 more than 16,000*l.* has been applied from this fund towards building and improving Vicarage houses, and augmenting the small Livings of the College in various ways, chiefly through Queen Anne's Bounty and other Church Societies.

It may be not improper to add that there is no object which the College has had more at heart during late years, than that of improving the value of its small Livings, so as to render them acceptable to some one of the Fellows; by which means the succession to Fellowships is made more rapid, and the number of elections more adequate to the increased and increasing number of deserving Candidates. Two Vicarages have very lately been increased each by 100*l.*, and a third by 280*l.*, a-year, out of the general funds of the College, and a fourth by 100*l.*, out of the Vicarage and Domus Fund, in order to insure their being taken by a Fellow; and large sums have been frequently given towards the endowment of other Livings. Arrangements also have been made to divide two large Vicarages into separate Livings, with such income to each as will, at the next vacancy, secure their acceptance by Fellows; this sacrifice of income (not less than from 700*l.* to 800*l.* per annum), the College has been able to make by running out two leases, those of Gainford and Blyth rectories. It has also been agreed to augment a third Vicarage from its present value of about 200*l.* to 600*l.* a year at the next vacancy.

And by proceeding in this manner, as cases occur and the funds of the College admit, it is hoped that the Ecclesiastical Patronage of the College will be made more extensively subservient to the ends for which it was given, and meet the demand which is very generally made throughout the country on corporate bodies like that of Trinity College, who derive much of their revenues from Impropriate Tithes.

Addition to College Buildings.

11. A great addition was made to the Collegiate buildings in the years 1823-25, when a new court, containing 112 sets of rooms, was erected. The cost of the building was 50,444*l.*, of which 12,358*l.* was supplied by voluntary contributions (including 1,000*l.* from His Majesty King George IV., and 2,000*l.* from the corporate funds of the College), and 37,000*l.* was borrowed from the Exchequer Loan Office. This debt was paid off to the Exchequer Office in 1841 by means of borrowing 9,000*l.* from the "Compounders Fund," to be repaid to that fund, with interest, in 20 years. So that in ten years time the whole debt will be liquidated.

(Signed) FRANCIS MARTIN, *Bursar.*

Trinity College, 17*th December*, 1851.

Trinity College Library.

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College.

My Lord, *Trinity Lodge, Cambridge, March* 27, 1851.

I have received, with the date "Cambridge University Commission, February 18, 1851," a list of queries respecting the Library of this College and its management. I must beg leave to remark, as I have done upon other subjects with regard to which similar lists of queries have been sent to me, that the Library of the College is supported, watched over, and managed according to rules made by the College authorities and administered by the College officers; and that I am not aware that any other persons have any right to interfere in this matter. I will, however, protesting against all such interference as contrary to law, reason, and the interests of those who have access to the Library, offer to your Lordship a few memoranda relative to some of the points referred to in the queries.

College Library. The Library is under the care of the Librarian under whom is a Library Keeper. Their duties are determined by the foundation of the offices, and by rules made by the College, and are, of course, the usual duties of Librarians, to preserve the Books, record new additions to the Library, books taken out, and books returned, and to see that persons entering the Library do no harm. The Library is open every day from 11 to 3.

Catalogue. 2. The Catalogue is the Bodleian printed Catalogues (the old and new one) with MS. corrections and additions. A few classes according to order of subjects have been established among the books, but I cannot say that the whole collection has been so classed. The room is well ventilated, and I suppose nearly fire-proof, and by adding and altering shelves, is as yet sufficient. The arrangement of the books is by Class (that is, compartment of the building), Shelf, and Number; which arrangement is adequate, and convenient for reference.

Admission. 5. The Library is accessible to all the members of the College, to take out of the room a certain number of books; to the Undergraduates, on bringing a note from their Tutor. Any persons not of the College wishing to consult the Library for special purposes usually apply to Fellows of the College, and find access without difficulty.

Number of Books and MSS. 4. The number of books in the Library of this College is, I believe, about 35,000. The number of manuscripts I suppose may be from one to two thousand. Some of the MSS. are of considerable value, especially some of the Anglo-Saxon ones. The Library is well supplied with modern and other books connected with the usual subjects of academical instruction and study, especially Classics, Mathematics, English History, and the history of the English Language.

Begging your Lordship to excuse the imperfection of the above replies, I have the honour to be,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

The Lord Bishop of Chester. (Signed) W. WHEWELL

Answers from the Rev. G. Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College.

Rev. G. Archdall. D.D.

Foundation of the College. 1. Emmanuel College was founded A.D. 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth, "to be a nursery of Divines for the maintenance of the true Protestant Religion, against Popery and all other heresies whatsoever."

Election of the Master. The Master is elected by a majority of the twelve foundation Fellows. He must be born an Englishman, at least 30 years of age; six years in priest's orders; 14 years a member of the University. If the Society does not contain within itself a member so qualified, they may have recourse, first to Christ's College, and then to the University at large. The Master is elected for life, but removable for misconduct. He cannot be absent more than five months in each year, except in cases of sickness, or other "*violenta detentio.*" The stipends of the Master and Fellows are regulated by the statute "*de stipendiis,*" which gives the power of increasing, from time to time, according to the state of the College, under the following clause:—"Hæc stipendia augenda esse volumus, quandocunque ad hoc satis auctæ sint Collegii facultates." At the present time, the Master's stipend under the statute, is 600*l.*, and that of the Fellows is 150*l.* each. The proportion of four to one being regulated by the statute. But there are, besides, special bequests and appropriations, out of particular estates left for the purpose, which increase the Master's income, so that it has averaged during the last seven years nearly 1000*l.* per annum.

Number and Election of Fellows. 2. There are 12 Fellows on the foundation: they are elected by a majority of the Master and Fellows. But there are also two fellowships and two scholarships founded by Sir Wolstan Dixie, A.D. 1592. These are expressly appropriated to his own kin, or to scholars who have been educated at the Grammar School of Market Bosworth, and nominated by the representative of Sir W. Dixie; their yearly stipends are regulated by a decree of the Court of Chancery. There is also one Fellowship founded in 1721 by Mr. Gillingham; the holder of it is elected in the same manner as the Fellows on the old foundation; but his stipend arises from an estate given by Mr. Gillingham, and is of the value of about 100*l.* per annum. All the Fellowships, except the two Dixie Fellowships, are open to all England.

Admission of Students. 3. Students are admitted by the consent of the Master and Fellows, on a certificate from some Master of Arts, that they are respectably qualified for admission.

Divine Service. 4. Divine service according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, is performed in the College Chapel every day in Term time, at half-past seven in the morning, in summer, and at eight in winter, and in the evening at six. Students are required to attend the service twice on Sundays, and at least once on the other days: the Dean has power to enforce attendance.

Rev. G. Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College.

Collegiate instruction.

5. Collegiate instruction is given in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, from the rudiments to the higher branches read in the University. Selected portions of classical authors form the subjects for classical lectures. The Greek Testament, and elements of Divinity are also introduced into the collegiate course; and in all the above subjects the students are instructed chiefly with reference to the public examinations. Four of the Fellows are employed in giving this instruction, and they deliver generally two lectures a-day each. A general examination is held at the division of the Easter Term, and is conducted by questions on paper and *vivâ voce*, in the subjects upon which the lectures have been given in the course of the academical year. Three of the Fellows are appointed for the purpose of conducting the examination. Prizes of books are given to those students, two or more in each year, who stand highest in the examination; also, two prizes of books are given for Latin or English essays. A piece of plate is given, of the value of 18*l.* to the student who ranks highest in the Mathematical Tripos. And to the student who ranks highest in the Classical Tripos, a prize of books to the value of 12*l.* is given, if he be in the first class, but of 6*l.*, if he be in the second class.

Attendance on Lectures.

College gates closed.

6. The Fellows who are lecturers, have authority to enforce the regular attendance of their pupils. And the tutors enforce regularity of attendance in Hall. The College gates are closed at nine in the evening in winter, and at ten in the summer, after which hours no undergraduate can go out, without a written permission from one of the tutors or the Dean. But they are admittted at all hours of the night, when their names are entered by the porter on a list kept for that purpose, and submitted to the Master and the tutor, every morning. The regulation applies to all students residing in lodgings.

Expenses.

7 and 8. For a Fellow-Commoner, the average unavoidable expense appears to be about 80*l.* per annum, and their average actual expenditure, about 130*l.*, or 160*l.* For a Pensioner, the average is not under 65*l.*, nor above 90*l.* For a Sizar, not under 35*l.*, nor above 48*l.* In these estimates, private tuition is not included.

Poor scholars.

9. The average amount for the last five years, of payments made in each year, for the support of poor scholars and students in Emanuel College, appears by the Bursar's books to be about 980*l.*

Check to extravagance.

10. We scarcely see how it is possible to reduce the necessary expenses of College residence, or to check, further than has already been done by the University, the facilities given by tradesmen, or the habits of extravagance imported into the University by the Undergraduates, at their first entrance.

Restrictions on Fellowships, &c.

11. It is not our opinion, that it would be expedient to remove or alter any of the appropriations, limitations, or restrictions now affecting the election to, or tenure of, any of the fellowships, scholarships, or exhibitions in this College.

Scholarships.

12. No scholarships or exhibitions have become ineffective.

13. In our opinion, no advantage would be gained by consolidating scholarships or exhibitions, or in any way interfering with the present system; the Master and Fellows having competent authority to confer one or more upon any deserving candidate, where one alone would be of little value to the holder.

(Signed) GEORGE ARCHDALL,
Master of Emmanuel College.

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Emmanuel College.

Answers of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars from Emmanuel College.

Gross yearly Income of the College arising from land.

1. The gross yearly income of the College arising from estates in land, on an average of the last seven years, amounts to 2,454*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

	£.	s.	d.	
This consists of . .	2,266	6	5	Rack rents.
	45	14	3	Reserved rents.
	28	7	8	Manorial fines.
	30	15	10	Quit rents.
	58	13	4	Rent charges.
	24	17	0	Wood.

There are now no fines for the renewal of beneficial leases, all such leases in regard to land having expired.

House Property.

2. The gross yearly income from houses on an average of the last fourteen years amounts to 1,502*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

	£.	s.	d.	
This consists of	893	11	5	Rack rents.
	341	9	9	Reserved rents.
	267	16	2	Renewal fines.

Tithe Rent Charges.

3. The gross yearly income arising from Tithe Rent charges, on an average of the last seven years amounts to 174*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

4. The net amount of income derived from

	£.	s.	d.
Land, is	2,171	9	1
Houses	1,350	2	0
Tithes	141	3	7

Deductions.

The deductions consist of rates, taxes, drainage, repairs, commission, insurance, &c.

Funded Property.

5. The yearly amount of income from funded property, on an average of the last seven years, is 617*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Emmanuel College.

Rent of Rooms, Fees, &c.

6. The yearly amount of income on the same average from—

	£.	s.	d.
College rooms is	967	16	0
Regular payments from various sources .	122	7	10
Fees	320	11	7
Absencies, vacancies, and surplus balances .	314	6	8

Total Gross and Net Income.

7. The total aggregate of gross income is . . . 6,516 16 3
,, ,, net ,, . . . 6,005 8 5

Application of the Net Income.

8. The net income is applied to the payment of the stipends of the Master, Fellows, Scholars, Sizars, and Officers of the College, the Fellows' commons in Hall, College servants, Tradesmen's bills, Rent charges, and other fixed payments to which the College is liable, according to the terms on which different gifts or bequests have been made to the College, repairs, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
The yearly sum received by the Master on an average of the last seven years is	955	6	1
,, ,, Senior Seniorum . . .	238	18	4
,, ,, A Senior Fellow . . .	227	5	4
,, ,, A Middle Fellow . . .	207	5	0
,, ,, A Junior Fellow . . .	189	0	4

A Fellow not in priests' orders receives 24*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, a year less on the same average.

The annual sum received by a Foundation Scholar as such is 52*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, on the same average, and the average number of such Scholars 14. (the number not being fixed by the Statutes).

The inequalities in the above payments arise from the specific purposes for which different sums have been given or bequeathed to the College.

Fellowship founded by Mr. Gillingham.

There is one Fellowship founded by Mr. Gillingham, the possessor of which receives a dividend of 89*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, according to an average of the last seven years, arising out of a distinct estate, but in most other respects he is on an equality with the Foundation Fellows. The annual income of this property on an average of the last seven years, amounts to 101*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and consists of 90*l.* from land, and 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* from the funds.

Bequest of Sir W. Dixie.

Sir Wolstan Dixie, Kt., Alderman of the city of London, bequeathed, A.D. 1592, 600*l.* to the College, to purchase lands of the clear annual value of 30*l.*, for the purpose of founding two Fellowships and two Scholarships, to be filled up by the Skinners' Company in London. An estate was accordingly purchased, and the Skinners' Company refusing the trust, a decree was made in Chancery in the reign of King James the First, which gave the nomination to the Founder's heirs, and an indenture made in the same reign confirmed this decree. After much litigation between the College and the Dixie representative, a new decree was issued A.D. 1700, by Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper.

The Dixie Fellowships.

By this decree the Fellowships are to be increased to 30*l.* a-year each, and the Scholarships to 10*l.* a-year each, and when the funds will admit, two new Scholarships are to be made of 10*l.* a-year each, and then the future surplus is to be applied to the purchase of advowsons, to which first a Dixie Fellow, if qualified, is to be nominated, the none of the Foundation Fellows, and so alternately.

The alternate nomination to these livings is vested in the heir of the Founder, the College having no power to refuse the nomination, either in this case, or in the case of a Scholarship or a Fellowship.

Restrictions on these Fellowships and Scholarships.

Candidates for these Scholarships and Fellowships must be related to the Founder, or have been educated at Market Bosworth School.

The annual value of the estate on an average of the last seven years, is 417*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

There are at present two Fellows and four Scholars, whose stipends are in accordance with the sums fixed by the decree of 1700.

Scholarships and Exhibitions on separate Foundations.

The College possesses the following Scholarships and Exhibitions on separate Foundations.

Ten founded by Mr. Francis Ash, of 10*l.* a year each, with a preference—1st, to founder's kin; 2nd, to the grammar schools of Derby or Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The net annual value of the estate (left in trust for various additional purposes) out of which they are payable, is about 380*l.*

Two founded by the Rev. I. Brown, now 15*s.* a week each during residence, with a preference to King's School, Canterbury, or any school in Kent. The net annual value of the property (also left in trust for various additional purposes) out of which they are payable, is about 340*l.*

Four founded by the Rev. R. Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, of 24*l.* a year each, with a preference to Uppingham and Oakham Schools and to clergymen's sons. The annual income of this foundation, issuing out of an estate as an annuity, is 104*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Five founded by Dr. Thorpe, originally 10*l.* a year each, for the encouragement and support of young students in divinity. The scholars on this foundation now receive 30*l.* a year each, payable out of an estate in land, the net income of which, on an average of the last seven years, is 191*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

In addition to the above there are several small Scholarships and Exhibitions, amounting altogether to about 130*l.* a year.

The average annual sum paid by the College in Scholarships and Exhibitions, is about 1000*l.* altogether.

Out of the proceeds of the estates or funds, with which the Scholarships and Exhibitions

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Emmanuel College.

on separate foundations are endowed, about 300*l.* a year are paid to the general funds of the College, in virtue of the terms of their respective foundations.

The estates are administered by the general authorities of the College, with the exception of that out of which the Johnson Exhibitions are payable. When the value of the estates has increased, the several payments to all parties interested have been increased proportionally.

Expense of the Table in the College Hall.

The expense of the table in Hall for the Foundation Fellows is partially defrayed out of the general funds of the College.

Sizars.

The Statutes make no provision towards the maintenance of Sizars beyond "Emolumenta ad judicium Magistri et majoris partis sociorum." There are now four Sizars, who receive what is equivalent to about 40*l.* a year each.

Building Fund.

The average annual expense of keeping up and repairing the Collegiate buildings is about 500*l.* There is no special building fund. There has been no expense recently incurred by the repair of the chancels of churches. About 40*l.* a year are given as prizes and rewards for the encouragement of learning.

Donations to charities and schools.

Various sums are given as donations to charities and schools, but although the College subscribes annually, in some cases, it is the general practice to give donations instead. Besides the above purposes to which the income of the College is applied, large sums are occasionally laid out in the repairing of farm buildings.

Beneficial Leases.

9. All beneficial leases in the case of land, as stated in 1, have been allowed to run out. The last expired about four years ago. Some beneficial leases of houses have also been allowed to run out, in cases where considerable prospective advantages were likely to accrue to the College. The Master and Fellows received no immediate compensation for the loss of the renewal fines.

Augmentation of small Livings.

10. The College possesses no fund for the augmentation of small livings. It possesses the surplus income of the Dixie property, alluded to in 8, which, on an average of the last seven years, amounts to about 300*l.* a year.

Since 1800 there have been purchased with such funds the advowsons of four livings.

Addition to Collegiate Buildings.

11. In the year 1825 the Collegiate buildings were extended by the addition of a new court capable of accommodating 20 Students;—the expense was defrayed out of the College funds.

(Signed) GEORGE ARCHDALL, *Master.*

Rev. G. Archdall, D.D.

Emmanuel College Library.

Emmanuel College Library.

1. We have a Librarian, but he has no assistant. He has the general care of the Library, but his office is not prescribed by the statutes.

Catalogue.

2. We have the printed Bodleian Catalogue; the books arranged in classes. The room is well warmed, aired, and ventilated.

Fund.

3. About 50*l.* a-year.

Number of Volumes and MSS.

4. About 17,000 volumes. Dr. Houldsworth, a former Master of the College, and Archbishop Sancroft, also Master, left their books to the College. We have a few valuable manuscripts.

Admission.

5. The Library is accessible to the students with the presence of the Librarian or one of the Fellows.

(Signed) GEORGE ARCHDALL, *Master.*

Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney College.

Answers from the Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney College.

My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen, *Sidney College, July* 10, 1851.

In reply to the paper of questions relating to the College over which I preside, and which paper is dated 20th December, 1850, I beg leave to submit to you the following statements, which I hope will be found sufficient for the objects proposed by the Commission.

I have the honour to remain,
My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen,
Your obedient, humble servant,

To the Cambridge University Commissioners. (Signed) ROBERT PHELPS.

Election of the Master.

1. The statutes of Sidney College direct, that, when a vacancy occurs in the Mastership, an election of a new Master shall take place on the seventh day after the vacancy has become known to the Fellows in residence. The election is made after a prescribed form, and determined by a majority of votes of the Fellows. They are required to elect a member of their existing society, if there be one, in their judgment qualified, by his character and attainments, for the office; otherwise they may elect from those who have been Fellows of the College. And in case no one of those is deemed fit, they may elect from the Fellows of Trinity College, or,

Election of Fellows.

finally, from the whole University of Cambridge. The Master is required to proceed to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The Foundation Fellows of the College are elected by the votes of the Master and Fellows, after an examination in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and General Physics. The candidates are required to be British subjects: they must be at least Bachelors of Arts. They are to be chosen from the scholars of the College if any be found qualified;

Restrictions.

otherwise from other studious members of the College, or from the members of any other College, provided they have studied six years in the University, and be properly qualified in character and attainments. All the Fellows are required to take priest's orders within three

N.B.—By the term "statutes" I mean the statutes as modified by the recognitions which will be found at the end of the copy which, in compliance with the request of the Commissioners, I sent some time ago.

Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney College.

years of their election, and to proceed to the degree of Batchelor of Divinity at the earliest time the University allows.

The Mastership would be vacated should the Master accept a living with cure of souls more than 20 miles from Cambridge. A Foundation Fellowship would become vacant if the holder of it should obtain possession of a patrimony, free chapel, annuity, or simple benefice, exceeding in value 20*l.* a-year; or if he be admitted and instituted to a benefice of any value whatever with cure of souls. Also the Master or Fellows are liable to deprivation and expulsion for bad conduct. The Statutes assign no other cause of limit to the duration of tenure of the Mastership or a Foundation Fellowship.

Scholarships.

The form of election of the Foundation Scholars is directed to be similar to that of the Foundation Fellows. The qualities which the Statutes recognise as claims for preference in condidates for scholarships are poverty, good character, aptness, good natural abilities, and proficiency. They are required to be undergraduates, and not yet in holy orders; but proposing to themselves the ministry of the Church as their future profession. Natives of Kent and Rutland, and in all cases the *poorer candidates* (*cæteris paribus*), are to be preferred. The tenure of a Foundation Scholarship terminates at the usual time of taking the degree of Master of Arts.

Leave of absence.

The Statutes seem to have contemplated that all the members of the College would generally be in residence. They enjoin that the Master shall not be absent more than six months in each year, except on College business. They may be construed to admit of the four senior Fellows (two at a time) having each six months, and the other Fellows each three months of absence in the year, subject to the approval and consent of the Master and major part of the Fellows.

The scholars, by the Statutes, are not allowed to be absent more than 40 days in a year, without assigning sufficient reason, to be approved by the Master and Fellows.

The practice for many years, as regards residence, has been, that so many at least of the Fellows as are necessary for conducting the business of the College remain in residence; and the others either obtain employment as curates or teachers in schools, or remain in College pursuing their own private studies. The scholars are allowed to absent themselves during the vacations or not, as they think proper. Many of them generally reside in College the whole summer, pursuing their studies. The law of residence observed in the case of the Master is strictly according to the Statutes.

Duties of the Master.

The office of the Master is to exercise a general surveillance and government over all the members of the College; and to see to the administration of all its affairs according to its Statutes. In some cases his authority is sole, in others he cannot act without the consent of the major part of the Fellows. He is required to preach in the College chapel, and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least once in each term. He also takes part in all examinations.

Duties of the Fellows.

The duties assigned by the Statutes to the Fellows relate, in some measure, to a system of academical and collegiate exercises now no longer in use. The general system of the University was that of disputations in the public schools; and the Statutes of Sidney College prescribe the practice of similar disputations in the College chapel, by way of preparation for public exercises. The Fellows, Scholars, and other students, all took part in these College disputations according to their turns. The Fellows were likewise employed in the offices of Dean, Seneschal, and Lecturer, to each of which there has always been an annual election up to the present time. The duties of these officers are laid down in the Statutes, and agree very nearly with the present practice.

Another kind of duty asssigned to the Fellows was that of Tutor, but more in the sense of watching over the habits and morals of the students than in regulating their studies or giving them instruction. The system of discipline and management described in the Statutes seems to imply that the students came to reside at the University at an earlier age than they now do. Authority is given to the Master to limit the number of pupils to the several Fellows as tutors.

Relation between the tutor and pupil.

The present practice in this College, as regards the relation of tutor and pupil, is in accordance with that which has been adopted throughout the University. The Master appoints one of the Fellows (in large Colleges, more than one), to be the tutor, and one or more others to be assistant tutors. The former, besides taking a prominent part in the daily lectures, gives especial attention to the expenses of the students. From him they receive all their College bills, and generally also those of such tradesmen as supply them with articles of necessary use. This may be supposed to give the tutor an opportunity of checking extravagance on the one hand and imposition on the other. The duty of the assistant tutor is to take part in the daily lectures given to the students. The tutor receives from each student (pensioner) 10*l.* a-year, and he pays to the assistant tutor a suitable stipend.

Master's stipend.

The Statutes assign to the Master a stipend of 20*l.* a-year, 2*s.* a-week for commons, and 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year as a stipend for a servant.

Fellow's stipend.

To each Fellow they assign a stipend of 1*l.* a-year; 2*s.* a-week during residence for commons, and 1*l.* a-year for robes (*vestitura*). To each scholar they assign 1*s.* a-week during residence for commons. Some small augmentations to the stipends of the Master and Fellows were made by private founders.

The Dean, who is one of the Fellows chosen annually on the 1st of October, has by the Statutes a stipend of 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Lecturer.

The Lecturer, or Prælector, was to be appointed by the Master and Fellows, and could not decline the office without incurring the forfeiture of his Fellowship. It was his duty to assemble the students in the College Hall, and hear and examine them for the space of an hour each day in such subjects as the Master prescribed. He might be assisted, if necessary, by Sub-lecturers. It was also his duty to be present, and to moderate at the scholastic disputations

Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney College.

and all exercises. The Sub-lecturers were to be chosen from the Fellows (if possible), or from M.A's. or B.A's., not Fellows.

Lecturer's stipend.

The Lecturer was to receive, by way of stipend, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, besides other emoluments (not defined), to be assigned to him by the Master and Fellows. The Sub-lecturers were to be paid by the Lecturer out of his stipend and emoluments such portion as to the Master and major part of the Fellows seemed proper.

Present stipends of College staff.

The official stipends of the Master and other College officers, have been altered from time to time. At present they are as follow:—

The Master as Master and Bursar, about 440*l.* a-year; the Dean, about 70*l.* a-year; the Lecturer, about 60*l.* a-year; Seneschal, about 40*l.* a-year. The allowance of the Scholars has been increased from 1*s.* a-week to 7*s.* a-week.

The surplus revenue, after paying the wages of College servants, defraying costs of repairs, &c., has, from the time of the foundation of the College, been divided between the Master and Fellows, two parts to the Master, and one to each Fellow. The average value of the dividend per annum for the last 20 years is 178*l.*

Bye-Fellowships and Scholarships.

2. There are two Fellowships and two Scholarships founded by Mr. Blundell. The scholars are nominated from Mr. Blundell's school at Tiverton, in Devonshire, by the feoffees of the said school, and, if found properly qualified by character and attainments, succeed, according to seniority, to the Blundell Fellowships. The Fellows and scholars are subject to the same statutes and regulations, and entitled to the same powers, privileges, and enjoyments, both of dividend and official emoluments, as the Fellows and Scholars of the Foundation, except that the term of tenure of each Fellowship expires at the end of ten years from the time of taking the degree of Master of Arts.

Edward Montague, Esq., founded two scholarships of 6*l.* a-year each, with preference to natives of the counties of Northampton and Sussex.

A Fellowship was founded by Mr. Leonard Smith, citizen of London, the nomination to which is vested in the warden and company of Fishmongers, and is tenable for six years. The holder of this Fellowship enjoys the same powers, privileges, and advantages, both of dividends and official emoluments, as the Fellows of the original foundation.

Sir John Hart bequeathed, out of a rent-charge, 10*l.* a-year to each of two Masters of Arts who should be Fellows of the College. And the College seems afterwards to have agreed with one of Sir J. Hart's descendants, that on his paying to the College the sum of 200*l.*, the said two Fellows should participate in dividends and all other advantages of the foundation. And accordingly the rent-charge being still paid, Sir J. Hart's Fellows are, in every respect, as the Foundation Fellows.

John Freeston, Esq., provided in his will that 25*l.* a-year should be purchased to found a Fellowship of 10*l.* a-year; two scholarships of 5*l.* a-year each, and 5*l.* a-year to the College. Scholars of Mr. Freeston's name and kin, also of Normanby, Wakefield, Pomfret, and Rotherham Schools, in the county of York, in their order, have the preference; then those born in the West Riding, or, lastly, in Yorkshire. The present value of Mr. Freeston's Fellowship is 52*l.* per annum, and that of each scholarship, 26*l.*

Mr. Paul Micklethwaite gave to the College a tenement in Cambridge to found two scholarships of 5*l.* a-year each, the overplus, if any, of rent or profit to go to the College for ever.

Mr. Robert Johnson founded four exhibitions for four students to be chosen by the Master and four senior Fellows, and to be tenable for four years only, with preference to any students who, being at the time of election members of the College, happen to have been educated, for the one whole year at least immediately preceding their admission to the College, at either of the Free Grammar Schools of Oakham or Uppingham; provided, however, that they be good scholars, of honest conversation, and stand in need of maintenance. The present value of these exhibitions is about 24*l.* a-year each.

Sir Francis Clark left an estate for founding four Fellowships and eight Scholarships, for natives of Bedfordshire, and for increasing the Scholarships of the Foundation. The Fellows were to have 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum each, and rooms rent free, and the privilege of voting in the elections of Fellows and Scholars on Sir F. Clark's Foundation. The four senior Scholars were to have each 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and the four juniors each 5*l.* per annum. Also each two of the Scholars were to have a chamber rent free and one of the four Fellows for their tutor, gratis. The estate was charged with 30*l.* a-year for increasing the Scholarships of the College, and with 10*l.* a-year for the poor of a neighbouring parish, which have always been paid. If the rent ever came to exceed the sum required for the foregoing payments, it was further provided that the surplus should go first to augment the four Fellowships until those should be equal in value to the Fellowships of the foundation. The value of the Fellowships at present is about 80*l.* a-year each, and as this is not equal to that of the Foundation Fellowships, the senior Scholarships remain 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the junior Scholarships 5*l.* per annum each.

Mr. Samuel Taylor bequeathed an estate to found a Mathematical Lectureship in the College. The present value of the Lectureship is, from this estate, 140*l.* a-year. The Lecturer also receives 30*l.* a-year from the Taylor Exhibition Fund. It was provided by the testator that in case any money should be raised out of the estate from any coal or other mine upon it, such money should be invested, and the produce applied, first in making good any deficiency in the rent of the estate caused by working such mines, and then to the assistance of one or more students in Mathematics in the College. Accordingly, mines of iron and coal having been discovered, and the College conceiving that they had not power to dispose of the proceeds in the manner which, in their judgment, would most promote the objects indicated in Mr. Taylor's will, application was made to Parliament, and powers obtained to grant a lease of the mineral property, and, out of the money so raised to purchase land for the founding of

Exhibitions, to build and fit up apartments and lecture-rooms for the Exhibitioners, to establish a Mathematical Library, and to pay 30*l.* a-year to the Taylor Lecturer as an increase of his stipend. Accordingly six Exhibitions of 50*l.* a-year each have been founded, rooms have been prepared for the Exhibitioners, and a lecture-room provided; also the Taylor Library is gradually increasing and becoming of great use in the College, the students being allowed the use of the books under regulations administered by a librarian. *Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney College.*

Two Exhibitions of 12*l.* a-year each were founded by Mr. Barcroft for orphans or sons of clergymen of the Church of England.

Mr. Yeomans bequeathed a small estate for the benefit of three scholars of Bedfordshire, who should be scholars of the College, to each 8*l.* per annum.

The Rev. Thomas Lovett founded two Exhibitions, present value about 40*l.* a-year each, for sons of clergymen of the Church of England, such clergymen to have graduated at Oxford or Cambridge. The candidates for these Exhibitions are required to promise and engage to enter into Deacon's orders at the age of 23 years; also preference is to be given to candidates who have been educated at Grantham or Oakham schools.

The College is also joint owner with Trinity College, Oxford, of property bequeathed by F. Combe, Esq., in 1641, which, according to the directions of the will, is let to a descendant of Mr. Combe at a third under its value, and the rents of which are by the will, made applicable to educate, in piety and learning, certain descendants of certain relations of Mr. Combe, designated in the will. The annual amount of rent which this property now pays to this College is 152*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, liable to one-third of the usual claims upon property in land.

3. The Statutes direct that there be admitted to reside in College, as pensioners, such only as have led an honest life, and are of unblemished reputation, and who, before they are admitted, promise faithfully, in the presence of the Master, that they will be conformable to what is required both of the Fellows and Scholars in cultivating good habits, celebrating Divine Worship, and practising scholastic exercises, and that they will obey the statutes and regulations of the College; and no pensioner is to be allowed to reside in the College longer than he continues to pursue diligently the studies assigned to his order or class, and to meet the approbation of the Master: also no one is to be admitted a pensioner who holds a benefice with cure of souls, or who cannot have a sleeping apartment in College. The pensioners are to be lodged four in a room, but the Master may, for sufficient reason, in any particular case, allow a room to be occupied by two only. Admission of Students.

The amount of rent to be paid for rooms is left entirely to the discretion of the Master. Room-rents.

The principal departure made in present practice from the foregoing statute is, that married students are allowed to lodge out in the town, and that to each student in College is assigned a study and a bedroom.

4. Divine Service is performed in the College Chapel morning and evening daily, at the hours of 8h A.M. (9h. 30m. A M., on Sundays), and 5h. 30 P.M. The students are expected to attend at least once a day, and twice on Sundays. Divine Service.

A sermon is preached at least once in every term by the Master, and on each of the great Festivals of the Church by some one of the Fellows: and upon all these occasions the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered to all who feel disposed to receive it, no compulsion being exercised in this respect towards the students. Omission of attendance is, however, very rare.

During the season of Lent a course of lectures is read at morning chapel by the Dean.

5. The course of Collegiate instruction given to the students is as follows:— Course of Collegiate instruction.

Students in their first year are required to attend—
- One lecture on Mathematics daily, the course for the year comprising—
  - Euclid's Elements of Geometry.
  - Arithmetic and Algebra.
  - Trigonometry.
- One lecture in Classics, on alternate days, comprising during the year—
  - One Greek subject.
  - One Latin subject.
  - One lecture a week on Composition.
- One lecture in Divinity on alternate days, the subjects during this first year being the Gospels in Greek and Evidences of Religion.

Students in their second year are required to attend—
- One lecture in Mathematics daily, the course for the year being—
  - Algebra.
  - The Geometry of the Conic Sections.
  - Mechanics.
  - Part of Newton's Principia.
  - Differential and Integral Calculus.
- Classics and Divinity similar to the first year.

Students in their third year have—
- One lecture in Mathematics daily, the course being—
  - Dynamics, with Newton's Principia.
  - Optics.
  - Hydrostatics.
  - Astronomy.
- Classics and Divinity as before; the parts of the Greek Testament being, for this year, the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles.

Students in the one term of their fourth year, which occurs before the Examination for the

Rev. R. Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney College.

B.A. degree, are not required to attend any lectures; but they have occasional Examinations in College.

Lectures in the Mathematics are given by the Taylor Mathematical Lecturer, the Tutor of the College, the Sadleirian Lecturer, and, if necessary, by the Assistant Tutor also.

The Classical Lectures are delivered by the Tutor or Assistant Tutor.

The Divinity Lectures are the province of the Prælector.

Examinations.

There are two general Examinations of all the Students in each year. One at the end of the Michaelmas Term, the other at the division of the Easter Term. These examinations are conducted by the various Lecturers by means of printed questions, the Students being assembled in the College Hall from 9 A.M. to 12H. 30M. P.M., and from 5H. 30M. P.M. to 8H. 30M. P.M. on each of the three or four days of the Examination. Also, during the same period, the Master and Fellows being assembled in an adjoining room, the Students are examined by them *vivâ voce* in all the three branches of their studies—Mathematics, Classics, and Divinity.

Prizes.

After the Examination, the Students of each year are arranged in classes, according to merit, and the list of the classes thus settled is suspended in the Hall. The Taylor Exhibitions and others which happen to be vacant are filled up immediately after the Annual Examination, which takes place at the division of the Easter Term, the emoluments of the same being estimated to commence from the preceding Lady-day, at which the vacancy generally occurs.

Prizes are also at the same time assigned to the Students of each year who have distinguished themselves in the Examination. The sums due from any Exhibitions, which, for want of candidates of sufficient merit, have been, *pro tempore*, kept open, are in this manner distributed in prizes to the best candidates for such Exhibitions. The College also gives prizes in money or books to those who have distinguished themselves in Classics, in Mathematics, and in Divinity, in the said Examination, and likewise to those who during the foregoing year have composed the best Latin and English themes, and to the best readers in chapel. A prize also of 10*l.* is given in January to the commencing Bachelor of Arts whose name appears highest on the Mathematical Tripos.

The relation which the foregoing system bears to the Public Examinations of the University consists simply in this: that it has in view the preparation of Students for those Examinations by which the University ascertains the fitness of candidates for the first degree in Arts, and according to which it bestows certain of its honours; and also, in some measure, for that Examination which the University has of late years given to Students in Divinity, and the passing of which by candidates for Holy Orders is now generally required by bishops.

But I ought further to state that our Collegiate System, as I have briefly described it, undergoes some modification in working, in order to meet the requirements of two classes of students, viz. those who are candidates for honours, and those who aim only at an ordinary degree in Arts.

With the departments of learning to which I have hitherto been alluding, the relation of our collegiate system to the Public Examinations of the University may be said to end. For this College being essentially a Theological Institution (and, I may add, a Protestant foundation) has no provision whatever for promoting the *special studies* of the other learned faculties. Such, therefore, of our Students as desire to proceed in Law or Medicine (for we are not prohibited from admitting Students who resort to the University with either of those objects) are dependent for instruction on the public teaching of the Professors.

Attendance on Lectures.

6. The Students are peremptorily required to attend the Lectures assigned to their year and class; and no difficulty is experienced in enforcing such attendance, an admonition from the Tutor being found sufficient to correct any tendency to negligence in this respect.

Dinner.

The Students are also expected to appear at dinner in Hall daily, and indeed they rarely absent themselves. They are not allowed to have dinner in their own rooms for more than two friends without the special consent of the Tutor. Also the cook is prohibited from allowing any Student to incur a bill exceeding 7*l.* 10*s.* in any one quarter for viands supplied to him at his rooms.

Gates closed.

The College gates are closed at nine o'clock, and no Student can go out of college after that hour without the permission of the Tutor or the Dean. The night-porter keeps a book in which he enters the names of such Students as are admitted into College after the gates are closed, and marks the hours of their respective admissions. This book is seen daily by the Master and the Dean. And in case any Student appears to have been out *unusually late,* or is *often* out at all after the hour for closing the gates, he is admonished, and, if necessary, punished by being confined within the walls of the College for a stated period.

Discipline as to Students' expenses.

With regard to "Regulations of discipline as to students' expenses," I have already mentioned the rules which limit their expenditure with the College cook. Those rules are found to be a very effective check upon extravagance of that kind. Another important regulation is, that every student receives from the College butler a weekly bill containing a statement of every item with which he has been charged during the week, and the amount of his expenditure from the beginning of the quarter up to the current week. This not only calls his attention continually to the rate of his expenditure, but is a security against mistakes or undue charges. Over all expenses incurred with the College or its establishment we have a perfect control; indeed, I consider myself responsible, as Master, for the fairness and reasonableness of all these expenses, and for the prevention, as regards them, of any blamable excess whatever; but, with regard to expenses incurred out of College, whether with the tradesmen of Cambridge or with those of London, through travelling agents, the case is altogether different, and I am of opinion that over them our control is very limited and imperfect. The Tutor and others, more especially

Parents.

parents and guardians of young men coming to the University, may effect something in

this matter by their counsel. The Tutor also may, and does, make it his business, to recommend such tradesmen as he thinks most favourably of. It is also his duty to call the attention of his pupils to any tendency to extravagance which comes before him through the tradesmen's bills, and to admonish them, or, if necessary, to communicate with their friends, on the subject. Further, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges have, from time to time, passed some salutary decrees respecting Cambridge tradesmen and dealers, whereby the Tutors of Colleges are somewhat assisted in this duty of controlling the expenses of their pupils; still, if a young man at the University is determined on a course of extravagance, I am afraid he finds no insuperable difficulty in the pursuit. Cambridge is a large town, and it is hardly necessary for me to point out that there must be many ways in which a young man, with the disposition I have alluded to, may easily gratify his inclination for extravagance at the expense of 20 or 30 years of embarrassment, in spite of advice, and in spite of all the restraints that seem practicable. It is true that, in a small College, like this, where all the students are by the statutes resident within the walls, no career of glaring extravagance, in the ordinary sense, can be long unobserved. Excessive expenditure of many kinds, and of any length of continuance, is thus rendered impossible; but this remark does not apply to every kind of expensive habit. It is, however, some satisfaction to those who are best acquainted with University life to know, and I trust it may be some satisfaction to others to be informed, that, notwithstanding the parade which has been made of a few cases of late years, the bad cases of extravagance at the Universities are extremely rare; so rare, that, upon the whole, I confess I should be sorry to see any greater degree of restraint attempted than that which is already exercised; for I am of opinion that one of the most important lessons which a man has to learn is self-reliance, and that the development of this quality demands, at least, the gradual and judicious relaxation of certain kinds of restraints, as he passes through the successive stages of his educational career.

Rev. R. Phelps. D.D., Master of Sidney College.

7. The necessary expenses of a Pensioner at this College I estimate at about 70*l.* per annum, exclusive only of bills for articles of wearing apparel and grocery, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be included in a general estimate of *necessary* expenses.

Necessary expenses of a Pensioner;

To this must be added 17*l.* 17*s.* for the following fees, which are, of course, not annual expenses, but paid once in the period from admission to the B.A. degree.

	£.	s.	d.
College Fees—			
Admission	0	11	6
B.A. degree	3	15	0
University Fees, including the tax to the Government—			
Matriculation	5	10	0
B.A. degree	8	0	6
	£17	17	0

The necessary expenses of a Sizar at this College are about 50*l.* per annum, and of a Fellow-Commoner about 90*l.*, exclusive of fees and of bills as above.

of a Sizar and Fellow-Commoner.

It is easy to see, therefore, that a Pensioner or a Sizar, of moderate abilities, with industry and good conduct, may reduce his expenditure to a mere trifle; and, indeed, such is the fact in a great many instances every year.

I may further remark, that in the foregoing estimates I have by no means taken the examples of least expense. Many students at this College bring their necessary expenses considerably within the 70*l.*

8. It would be exceedingly difficult to make any satisfactory reply to Question 8. A *bonâ fide* average taken from the Tutor's books would be altogether delusive, for the following reason, that while the account for one student contains the whole of his tradesmen's bills, the account for another contains none of such bills, and that for a third a part, more or less. One student will have no bills at all, but pay for everything ready money; and I believe the Tutors of Colleges generally would much rejoice if this were the practice in all cases; another will pay his own bills monthly or quarterly, and so on: if, however, the average be taken on the College expenses, *i. e.*, what I have called necessary expenses, together with such additions as a student has the option of incurring by the add tion of small luxuries to his dinner in hall (the dinner without such augmentation consisting simply of meat, vegetables, bread, and beer), and by occasional orders on the cook and butler, limited, as I have before described, I believe that in this College at the present time (I say at the present time, because there is some difference between the present habits of students in this respect, and those of students twenty or thirty years ago, as the *cooks and butlers* of Colleges are most ready to testify) an average so taken would not exceed by 5*l.* a-year the sum which I have named as my estimate of necessary expenses.

Actual average expenses.

In the foregoing I have made no allusion to the expense of private tuition. I may have some remark to make on it in replying to another set of the Commissioners' questions. I will only here observe that, considering the small number of students for which this College is calculated, the sufficiency of the staff of teachers, and the order of students for the most part resorting to the College, it is my deliberate opinion, that there are almost no cases in which private tuition is absolutely necessary, and very few in which it can be at all considered so on any ground whatever.

Private tuition.

9. The whole provision of this College, in all its foundations, may fairly be considered

Poor students.

Rev. R. Phelps. D.D., Master of Sidney College.

as provision for the maintenance and assistance of poor scholars. No one can hold a Fellowship who is not a poor man. The degree of poverty of the candidates, as far as it can be known, is always taken account of in elections to scholarships and exhibitions. A poor student who holds a Taylor and Johnson's exhibition with a scholarship and prizes—not at all an uncommon case, receives more per annum than his total expenditure amounts to.

Poor Students.

There is nothing in the statutes which renders the admission of Sizars obligatory. For many years their admission was refused. Of late, however, it has been the practice to admit four Sizars; and if there be more applicants than vacancies the claims are settled by an examination. Those who are thus admitted Sizars, besides the advantage of lower fees to the University in matriculation and the B.A. degree, have considerable benefit in regard to College expenses, fees, and tuition.

College expenses.

10. According to my experience the expenses of College residence are in most cases small. It is in the power of the student, by a strict economy, to live as cheaply in College as he could anywhere. He has the advantage of low rent, he may economise to any degree in the furniture of his rooms, and he is supplied with plain wholesome provisions at the market price. In no place, that I know of, could he have the services of an ordinary household establishment at a lower rate than he has them in College. Moreover, there is room, within certain limits, for the exercise of economy and self-denial in College life as in any other condition. To narrow those limits would in my opinion be very injudicious.

Credit.

With regard to credit given to students by tradesmen, by wine merchants, by horse-dealers, and livery stable keepers, I would have it limited by every possible means. The University authorities and Tutors of Colleges do what they can to discourage and prohibit such credit; but I cannot help thinking that more may generally be effected by parents and guardians. The decrees of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges now in force make any extensive system of credit impossible, except in cases of violation of those decrees by mutual agreement of students and dealers; and against this I know of no remedy, short of the absolute prohibition of the use of wine and horses which, I apprehend, no one would think either reasonable or desirable.

Restrictions on Benefactions.

11. On the subject of this question, I am not disposed to offer any opinion, further than the general one, that I think benefactions intrusted to Colleges and similar institutions are in every respect better if unrestricted than if limited to particular families or districts.

12, 13. And I beg leave to add that, in my opinion, no difficulty needing such correction *ab extra* as that suggested by the Commissioners in 12 and 13 occurs in respect of the benefactions of Sidney College.

The Master and Fellows of Sidney College.

Answers from the Master and Fellows of Sidney College.

In reply to the questions submitted to the Master and Fellows of Sidney College, respecting the revenues of the same, they beg leave to make to the Commissioners the following statement:—

Management of the College property.

The property of Sidney College, both that of the original Foundation, and that given by subsequent Founders and Benefactors, is all let at rack-rent, with the exception of a small amount of house property in the town of Cambridge; and of this latter the reserved rents have been made a large portion of the real annual value of the premises. Consequently no inequality of income can be said to be due to fines. The same may be remarked with respect to the produce of timber, there being little on the property, and none having been sold except in the case of farms, on which expensive improvements have been in progress, and with a view to meet in part the expences so incurred.

Gross annual amount of Income from all sources.

The College possesses no property in tithes.

	£.	s.	d.
	per annum.		
The present gross annual amount of all rents and other sources of College income is	3,498	7	8
Ditto of the property left by Sir F. Clark, and appropriated to Students from Beds	405	0	0
Ditto of the property left by Mr. Yeomans, and appropriated to Students from Beds	26	0	0
Ditto of the property left by Mr. Freestone, and appropriated to Students from Yorkshire	135	0	0
Ditto of the property left by Mr Combe, and applicable for the benefit of certain descendants of certain of his relations	157	9	0
Ditto of Archdeacon Johnson's Exhibition Estate	104	7	4
Ditto of the Lovett's Exhibition Estate	80	4	0
Ditto of the Mathematical Lectureship Estate	117	8	6
Ditto of the Mathematical Exhibition Estate	869	0	4

Application of the Income.

The annual expenditure consists of payments for—
Land tax and Property tax.
Insurance of Farm buildings.

The Master and Fellows of Sidney College.

Repairs and rebuilding of Farm buildings and painting of the same periodically.
Gradual rebuilding of labourers' cottages on the larger estates.
Drainage and other improvements in all the farms.
Agents, Surveyors, Lawyers &c.
Contributions in aid of Churches, Schools, and all such charities as are considered to have reasonable claims on property in land.
Repairs of all College buildings.
Insurance of the same.
Support of the College Library.
Stipends to College officers.
Salaries to College servant.
Statutable allowances to the Master Fellows and Scholars.
Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes.
Taxes, rates and various expenses of the establishment.

Purchase of Advowsons.

The College has an advowson fund consiting of a legacy of 1000*l.* (*i.e.* 900*l.* clear of duty) left for that object, and of certain sums voted to it by the College from its general funds in hand, arising chiefly from the composition paid of late years, by Masters of Arts in lieu of the annual expense of keeping their names on the boards. The whole annual income of this fund is at present applied in augmentation of a small living which was given the College a few years ago.

The College Library.

There is no special fund for the College Library, nor any statutable provision for its maintenance or management. Most of the books have been bequeathed to the College. Fellows on their election, and all who proceed to the degree of B.D., or D.D., pay a fee for the support of the Library. The College also pays a stipend to a Librarian, and votes sums of money from time to time, out of its general funds for the purchase of books. The Library (as well as the Chapel), has been for the last seven or eight years warmed by hot water. It is now thoroughly dry, well ventilated, and in good condition.

(Signed)

ROBERT PHELPS, D.D.

(*On the part of the Master and Fellows*).

Answers from the Rev. Thomas Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College.

Rev. Thos. Worsley. M.A., Master of Downing College.

My Lord, *Downing Lodge, June 6th,* 1851.

Statutes.

In compliance with the request contained in your Lordship's letter of the 14th ult. I have the honour to forward herewith a printed copy of the Charter and Statutes of Downing College, together with the short-hand writer's Report at length of the judgment* delivered by the Lord Chancellor as its visitor, and by his Assessors the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor, on Mr. Power's Petition of Appeal. The Charter and Statutes will place before the Commissioners, first the fundamental laws of the College, second the actual body of its Statutes, and the degree in which their validity is limited, during the present unfinished state of the buildings, and before the remaining thirteen Fellows have been nominated by the Crown: third, the distinct and permanent provision contained in the charter for making such changes in the laws by which their Society is governed, as may from time to time become expedient.

To this portion of the Charter I deem it my duty to solicit the special attention of the Commissioners. Its terms are the following:

Charter respecting visitatorial power.

"And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, authorize and empower the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Archbishop of York, and the Masters of St. John's College and Clare Hall aforesaid, and of the said intended College to be called Downing College, for the time being, or the major part of them (at the request of the Master, Professors and five senior Fellows of the said College, for the time being, to be signified in writing under their respective hands), from time to time, to revoke, repeal, change, augment, alter or make new, all, every, or any of the said statutes, laws, rules, ordinances, and constitutions, as to them or the major part of them shall seem meet and expedient; but so, nevertheless, that the same be not repugnant or contrary to this our Charter, or to the said will of the said Sir George Downing, or to the laws and statutes of this our realm; and all and singular which statutes, laws, rules, ordinances, and constitutions, so to be framed and made as aforesaid, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command to be strictly and inviolably observed, kept, and performed, from time to time; so long as they shall respectively remain in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein inflicted or contained." (Charter p. 17.)

It may indeed be doubted whether the two Archbishops and the three heads of houses,

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* Aug. 7, 1851. Having now gone through the several lists of queries, I have found it necessary to send the judgment referred to in extenso;—the extracts made from it being sufficient to illustrate my answers.

Rev. Thos. Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College.

Doubt as to its exercise under present circumstances.

in whom this important power is by the Charter vested, would be authorized to exercise it, before the completion of the buildings, and the consequent nomination of the remaining thirteen Fellows; inasmuch as they are formally empowered to do so, at the request of the Master, Professors, and *five* senior Fellows; whereas the whole society, as at present constituted, consists of the Master, Professors, and only *three* Fellows. But whether a unanimous requisition from the whole existing society would or would not suffice to put in motion the parties invested with these high powers (who are also Electors to the Mastership* and to the Professorships), it is at all events abundantly clear that, so soon as the buildings are complete, this provision for requisite changes will become no less available than it is ample. And, since the debt incurred by erecting the present buildings has now for some time been liquidated, and the Building Fund, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, is yearly accumulating, no very long time can elapse before the completion of the College will bring this provision of its Charter into undoubted efficiency. And as the College is endowed by its Founder and by its Charter with this very peculiar, large and permanent provision for effecting all requisite modifications of its laws, in addition to the ordinary powers of its visitor; so, during its present intermediate condition, before the completion of its buildings and the nomination of its remaining thirteen Fellows, it is subjected, not merely to the general authority of the Lord Chancellor, as its appointed visitor, but to the more immediate superintendence and control of the same high functionary, as he is head of the Court of Chancery.

This superintendence, based on the fact that the College property is still in Chancery, —the suit by which a decree was obtained authorizing its Foundation, never having been terminated—involved the direct management of the College estates, under a receiver appointed by the Court, up to a late period. And although the receiver was discharged, and the College admitted conditionally to the management of its property, so soon as there was a Resident Body and Bursar for the fulfilment of this office, the College and its property have remained, and will remain until the buildings and the number of Fellows are complete, under a direct superintendence and control of the Court, not only with reference to the Building Fund, but to other matters relating to the administration of the College and to the management and improvement of its estates.

These circumstances, with regard to the permanent as well as to the actual condition of Downing College, will be illustrated by the accompanying documents and statements, and will of themselves be allowed to constitute a very peculiar and exceptional status. This peculiarity is enhanced by the fact that the Charter of the College dates from no earlier a period than A.D. 1800, and that its Statutes, so far from being antiquated or obsolete, are five years later in date; and, so far from having had a fair trial, have not yet, in virtue of their own enactments, become valid as a body.

Having briefly noticed these peculiarities in the constitution and actual status of the College, I will now proceed to the list of Queries, sent to me by your Lordship on the 20th of December, and numbered from 1 to 13.

Statutes as to the election, &c., of the Head and Fellows.

I. The regulations of our actual Body of Statutes as to the several particulars mentioned in Query 1, respecting the Head, will be found in the printed copy of the Charter and Statutes sent herewith: 1, as to his *Election*, Stat. p. 44, with marg. ref. to Charter. 2, as to his *Tenure of Office*, p. 45. with marg. ref. to Charter. 3, as to his *Residence*, p. 46. 4, as to the *Powers given him*; and 5, as to the *Duties or Services* enjoined on him, p. 43. 6, as to his *Emoluments*, Charter, p. 25. Respecting the Professors, as to the same particulars, in pp. 47, 48, and 49, with marg. refs. to Charter, and in Charter, p. 25.

In the above particulars, the present practice is, to the best of my knowledge, conformable to the Charter and Statutes: though whether it is exactly so with regard to the number of Professors' lectures given during the last Academic year, I am not quite certain. Some modifications of the number were then introduced, in order to bring the Downing Professors into more effectual relation with the general professorial Staff in the University; but my impression is, that the number, as there agreed on, was larger than that required by the Statutes. The Professors themselves, who were most ready in forwarding to the utmost of their power the efforts now being made to increase the efficiency of the professorial body, will be able to give more exact information on this point.

It will be observed that the Statute, as to the residence of the Head and the Professors, is not yet in force. The present Professors, however, generally reside considerably more than the statutable period. With regard to the Mastership, I have, since my appointment in 1837, always resided more than the Academic year; and, during the last six years, (as holding the University office of Christian Advocate, which requires such Residence) I have also kept every Term in each year.

Respecting the *Fellows*, the regulations as to the same particulars, will be found in Statutes, pp. 50-57, with marg. refs. to Charter, and in Charter, p. 25.

Fellowships.

In consequence of the College having been opened for the admission of Students, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, before the completion of the Buildings, and the consequent nomination by the Crown of the remaining 13 Fellows, it has become impossible to conform the present practice, as to the Election, Period of Commencement, and Determination, &c., of Fellowships, to the Statutes, as fully as in the case of the Head and Professors. These Elections being, in the actual state of the College, limited to the filling-up of vacancies in the three Fellowships to which the Crown originally nominated,

* The Master being here of course excepted.

cannot for example take place at the times of year directed by the Statutes; as such a delay would not seldom involve their lapsing to the visitor, under the general direction with regard to such lapses contained in the Charter, p. 22. *Rev. Thos. Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College.*

It will be seen also (in p. 53), that by the authority of the Statutes themselves, "the regulations contained in these Statutes respecting the election of Fellows, and the Period of Commencement and Determination of their Fellowships, shall not be in force till after the erection of the necessary Buildings, and the nomination of the remaining 13 Fellows, according to the Charter; but that after that time the regulations contained in the Statutes, with respect to the Determination of Fellowships, shall apply to the Fellows then or before that time elected or nominated, as well as to the Fellows who shall be elected at all future times." Fellowships.

So far as it was thus absolved from conformity with the letter of these regulations, the Society has endeavoured to guide itself by their spirit, in filling up the vacancies which from time to time have occurred in the three existing Fellowships.

Since the opening of the College for the admission of Students, this has been done partly by free competition in Classics, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, and the Evidences of Christianity, Metaphysics, and Logic, partly by selection, from among candidates similarly qualified, of persons whose academic distinctions and testimonials to character, pointed them out as fittest to supply those Tutorial, &c., offices in the College, which its opening had called into existence.

The degree in which it was advisable to follow out to the uttermost the provisions of the Statutes as to the election of Fellows, even though they had not yet come into operation; or to modify those requirements with reference to the well-being of the College in its actual or *intermediate* condition, is a question on which some differences of opinion have from time to time existed among its governing Members.

I think, however, I am justified in affirming that the predominant feeling, both in the College and in the University, has coincided with my own strong and unvaried conviction that two out of the three Fellowships already constituted should, in the present state of the College, be filled up with strict reference to its academic requirements, and to their fitness, by character and attainments, for the various College Offices of Tutors, Classical and Mathematical Lecturers, Chaplains, Deans, &c. And though this principle has not invariably been acted on, it has so, for the most part: And the College enjoys at present the valuable academic services of two out of its three Fellows, who both reside, and very ably discharge these various offices.

With regard to this matter of the Election of Fellows during the present or intermediate condition of the College, I would beg to refer your Lordship and the Commissioners to the judgment of the Lord Chancellor as its visitor (assisted by the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor) on Mr. Power's Petition of Appeal, against my Election to the Mastership. His Lordship's words bearing on this question are as follows: "The 5th Statute relates to the Election of Fellows, and it prescribes the qualifications for Clerical and Lay Fellowships, and the duration of the Fellowships. It provides for the mode of declaring the vacancy whether of a Clerical, or Lay Fellow; it refers to the previous rules for the Election of Scholars, which were not to take place until after the buildings were completed, and it declares that the regulations respecting the Election of Fellows, and the period of commencement, and determination, of the Fellowships, shall not be in force, till after the erection of the buildings, and the nomination of the remaining 13 Fellows; but that after that time, the regulations respecting the determination of the Fellowships, shall apply to the Fellows then, or before that time elected, or nominated, as well as to those who shall be elected at any future time. This appears to be the only passage, which alludes to the election or nomination of Fellows, between the date of this Charter, and the completion of the buildings; and both the Charter, and Statutes are silent, as to the mode in which intermediate vacancies are to be filled. But the Statutes in terms, and the Charter by necessary implication, confine all the rules and regulations as to the qualification of Fellows, and the mode of electing them, to such vacancies as may occur after the completion of the College, and the appointment of the whole 16 Fellows by the Crown. The Master, Professors, and three Fellows were in the mean time to constitute a Corporation. The power of keeping their number up, and thereby preserving the existence of the Corporation must be implied; but where is the necessity of importing into the Elections for this purpose, all or any of the qualifications and rules which are in terms confined to Elections to take place after the completion of the College? The provisions of the Charter, and the Statutes, as to the state and power of the Corporation before the completion of the College are extremely defective; but I strongly incline to think that the true construction is, that in the absence of any provision for that purpose the Corporation possessed the implied power of renewing their members as they were originally constituted, and that without the restrictions and regulations prescribed in Elections to take place after the Corporation should have been completed."—Lord Chancellor's Judgment, pp. 33—35.

Respecting the Scholars.—The buildings not being complete, nor the remaining thirteen Fellows nominated by the Crown, no Scholars have as yet been elected, in accordance with Stat. p. 40. Scholarships.

2. The College has no Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, such as are mentioned in this question.

3. These regulations are contained in Stat. p. 73. The College, in its present unfinished state, is the only one in Cambridge which possesses no Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes,

Rev. Thos. Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College.

Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes.

or other Endowments or Emoluments for Undergraduates; and its three actual Fellowships have hitherto been regarded as open to Candidates, properly qualified, from any College in Oxford as well as in Cambridge: Downing, therefore, stands alone as unendowed, for any purposes of attraction to Undergraduates, among the several Colleges which constitute the University, all of which are more or less richly endowed. Under these circumstances the number of Undergraduates has been very small, specially that of Pensioners; so that, before my appointment to the Mastership, it was thought advisable by the Society to raise the very small number of Pensioners then on the boards to the rank of Fellow Commoners: nor have I seen reason to alter this arrangement, though very considerable reductions have since that time been made in the Fellow-Commoners' expenses, at the suggestion, or with the concurrence, of the College Tutors. Under these circumstances the present practice is that the Master and Tutors should satisfy themselves of the fitness of applicants for admission by such Testimonials and Examination as in each case they may think sufficient.

Divine Service.

4. The Statute regarding Divine Service is not, in the present condition of the College, in force, nor is the College Chapel yet built. A sufficient room was, however, at the opening of the College for Students, set apart and fitted up for this purpose. The present practice is that the full Morning Service is performed on the week-days every morning at eight o'clock, with the exception of Wednesdays and Fridays, when only the Litany is read; on Sundays in the morning at eight, in the evening at six o'clock. Attendance is required on the part of the Undergraduates on Sunday morning and evening and four mornings in the week.

College tuition.

5. The questions from 5 to 10, involving more or less of Tutorial details, I have submitted them to both the College Tutors;—their answers, in which I agree, are as follows:—

5. The College, not having any Prize, Exhibition, Scholarship, or Fellowship, to offer as a reward for studies pursued with a view to Classical or Mathematical Honours, has generally confined itself to Lectures preparatory to the pass Examinations of the University, giving, with the Theological subjects, such further information as may be available for the new (voluntary) Theological Examination. Individual Students, however, have, from time to time, received instruction of a more advanced character, both in Mathematics and Classics. A scheme was drawn up by the Tutors a few years ago, and generally approved by the governing Members of the Society,—1st, For encouraging Students to apply themselves during the two or three first years of their residence in laying a solid foundation of moderate extent in Classics, Mathematics, and Moral Philosophy; and 2nd, For encouraging studies more immediately connected with Law and Medecine in the 3rd and 4th years from matriculation. To carry out this scheme, it was felt that some Prizes or Exhibitions were requisite, but the College was advised by Counsel that it was not competent for the Court of Chancery to grant money from the Fund in Court for such a purpose, and for that reason this design was abandoned.

5. (2.) There are only two resident Fellows, both so employed.

Examinations.

5. (3.) From the small number of Students, and the absence of all rewards for proficiency, frequent private Examinations in the Tutors' rooms have been found more available than College Examinations of a more formal character, at stated times.

6. The class is small, the benefit to individual Students, consequently, greater; the attendance generally very regular; personal remonstrance is found sufficient in case of neglect.

Dinner.

6. (2.) In regard to Hall, the table is very well served, at a moderate charge. With certain limitations Undergraduates can invite their friends to dinner. At *the present time* economical considerations suffice to secure regular attendance.

Gates closed.

6. (3.) The College gates are closed at 10 P.M., and a small fine is paid by those who come in between ten and twelve, at which hour Students are expected to be within the College walls. There are seldom any Students, except married men, resident in licensed lodgings.

Lodgings.

College expenses.

7. The Undergraduates are all Fellow-Commoners; their necessary expenses for tuition, room-rents, meals, wine, dessert, coals, attendants, &c., are about 110*l.* a year. The amount of an Undergraduate's bills in a year is generally (altogether) from 130*l.* to 140*l.* There are a few exceptional cases of Students who are in the habit of giving private dinner-parties; in these cases a year's bills will amount to 180*l.* or 200*l.*

Within the last ten or fifteen years a decrease of from one-third to one-half has taken place in the general expenditure of Students of this College.

In the above estimate the expense of private tuition is not included, being seldom required by our Students.

Fees.

University and College Fees fall somewhat heavily on Fellow-Commoners at the time of their admission, when 11*l.* is paid by them to the University, on Matriculation, and 10*l.* to the College, for the purchase of plate, of which the Fellow-Commoners have the use.

Library.

The College has lately determined to apply part of this fund to the formation of a Library.

9. No such endowments.

10. With respect to Downing College, we have little to say under this head.

11, 12, and 13. Do not apply to Downing College.

Correspondence between the Master of Downing College and the Secretary to the Commission respecting the Questions addressed by the Commissioners to the Master, Professor, Fellows and Scholars of the College.

The Master, Professors, and Scholars of Downing College.

Downing College, Dec. 5th, 1851.

Rev. Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 5th of November, ult. addressed to the Master, Professors, and Fellows of Downing College, I beg to state that having furnished each of the resident Professors and Fellows with a copy of that communication, and having subsequently called a College meeting to consider it, I have been requested by the Society to draw the attention of the Commissioners to the peculiar condition of the College with reference to the questions contained in that communication.

In answer to former questions from the Commissioners I have explained generally the control which the Lord Chancellor as Visitor on behalf of the Crown (Charter p. 31, Stat. p. 44, &c.) exercises over the College. What I chiefly refer to at present is the further control which as head of the Court of Chancery he exercises over the College property and its administration.

Control which the Lord Chancellor exercises over the College property and its administration.

His right to exercise this control is based partly on the fact that the suit in Chancery by which a decree was obtained against the heirs at law of Sir George Downing authorizing the foundation of the College has never yet been terminated; and partly on the following provision contained in p. 25 of the Charter: "And we do hereby further will, declare, and direct, that out of the revenues of the said College there shall be, in the first place, set apart so much as shall be necessary to be applied in erecting proper buildings for the said College, together with any other funds applicable for that purpose, *under the direction of our said Court of Chancery;* and when such buildings shall be completed *to the satisfaction of our said Court,* or *a proper fund shall be set apart under the order of our said Court, for that purpose,* the Master, Professors, and Fellows of the said College shall receive, by and out of the remainder of such revenues, if sufficient for that purpose, after defraying all other necessary expenses and disbursements, the stipends following: that is to say, the yearly stipend to the Master of the said College shall be 600*l.*; and the yearly stipend to each of the Professors of the said College, 200*l.*; and the yearly stipend to each of the Fellows of the said College, 100*l.*; but if there be any deficiency in the revenues of the said College, in that case the said several stipends shall abate in proportion; and if there shall at any time be any surplus of such revenues, after payment of the above stipends and other disbursements, the same shall accumulate for the benefit of the said College; or shall be from time to time paid, applied, and disposed of in such manner as the Master, Professors, and Fellows of the said College for the time being or the major part of them, shall order, direct, or appoint. And it is our will and pleasure that no payment shall be made in respect of any such stipends as aforesaid, until the expense of the buildings proper for the said College shall be fully provided for, by setting apart sufficient funds for that purpose, *in such manner as our said Court of Chancery shall direct.*"

These to the best of my belief are the principal grounds on which the Court of Chancery has, from the date of the decree authorizing the foundation of the College up to the present time, exercised a direct and paramount superintendence and control over the College property. And although, as I have already stated in answer to former questions of the Commissioners, the Receiver under the Court of Chancery was discharged soon after the nomination by the Crown of a Master, two Professors and three Fellows; and the Society, so constituted in part, was admitted to a limited control over the College property; this control was and is still strictly subordinated to that of the Lord Chancellor, not only as Visitor of the College, but also and more especially as Head of the Court of Chancery, and as possessing in that capacity the power, under the Charter, of decreeing from time to time, what amount of the College revenues shall be set apart for the building fund.

Under these circumstances it has been thought advisable by the Master, Professors, and Fellows of Downing College, in the first place, to lay distinctly before the Commissioners, and to request their special attention to, the grounds and the nature of that large and peculiar authority which is thus vested in the Lord Chancellor, and which has been actually exercised by him, from the founding of the College up to the present time; inasmuch as it appears to the Society to be doubtful whether the Commissioners, when clearly aware of these peculiarities in the actual status of Downing College, will still feel it their duty to address to the Master, Professors, and Fellows of that College the questions contained in their communication of November 5th, 1851.

With all deference to the decision of the Commissioners on this point, I beg to subscribe myself, on behalf of the Society of Downing College, and with every feeling of respect on their part and on my own for the Commissioners,

Reverend Sir,

Your obedient servant,

To the Reverend the Secretary of the Cambridge University Commission.

(Signed) T. WORSLEY, M. C.

P. S. I beg further to state that the following entry was this day made in the College Minute Book.

Extract from the College Minute Book.

"At a College meeting held December 5th, 1851 (present the Master, Professor Fisher, Professor Amos, Mr. Frere, and Mr. Sykes, Fellows) for the purpose of taking into consideration the questions bearing date November 5th, 1851, addressed by the Cambridge

The Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars of Downing College.

University Commissioners to the Master, Professors, and Fellows of Downing College, it was* resolved that the following reply, submitted by the Master for the consideration of the Society, be sent to the Commissioners." (Copy of the above reply.)

Letter from the Secretary of the Commission to the Master, Professors, &c., of Downing College.

Cambridge University Commission,
Downing street, 18th Dec. 1851.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Commissioners beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant. They would be most unwilling to propose any questions to your Society which might appear in any manner to interfere with the superintending authority of the Court of Chancery over the funds of your College, but they respectfully submit to the consideration of yourself and the members of your Society the following questions; in the hope that they may be regarded by you as admitting of answers without any such interference and without any inconvenience or prejudice to the College.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. BATESON, *Secretary.*

To the Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars of Downing College.

A. What is the gross yearly income of the College, on an average of the last seven years; distinguishing in your return the different sources from which it is derived.

B. The corresponding net income.

C. The deductions constituting the difference between the gross and net income.

D. The annual expenditure of the College in the same number of years; distinguishing it under its several heads.

E. The purpose to which the surplus income is applied.

F. If accumulated as a building fund, what is the present amount of accumulation?

G. Do the Master, Professors, and Fellows, enjoy any emoluments beyond the respective stipends assigned to them in the Charter; and if so, of what nature and value?

Downing Lodge, Cambridge,
March 10, 1852.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

IN reply to your communication of the 18th of December, 1851, I beg to state that on the 2nd January, being our annual Audit day, I submitted that communication to a meeting of all the six Members of the existing corporate Society of this College, and that the following Entries were then made with reference to it in the College Minute Book:—

" *Resolved*—

Resolutions with regard to the Questions proposed.

" That answers be returned to the above questions, in accordance with the request of the Commissioners, conveyed in the above letter—that the Bursar be requested to draw up, and lay before the Society a rough draft of such answers.

" That it is not expedient at this late stage of our communication at least, to repeat the protest already made by the Master, in his letter to the Commissioners dated May 28th, 1851, in which he formally and expressly reserves to himself the right of declining to answer any or all of the questions proposed, in so far as such a reservation might be necessary to maintain unimpaired whatever powers and privileges he is invested with as Master of the College, whether by its own Charter and Statutes, or by those of the University, or by the law of the land."

" The Master and Mr. Sykes were of opinion that it was expedient to repeat this protest."

And I beg further to state that at a College meeting held March 8, 1852. The following Entries were made in the College Minute Book.

" A rough draft of the replies to the modified queries sent by the University Commissioners to the Master, Professors, and Fellows of the College, on the 18th of December last, and numbered A, B, C, &c., in the Minutes of the last College Meeting, having been read by the Master to the Members present, and having been corrected and finally approved,"

" *Resolved*,—That the Bursar be instructed to furnish a copy of the replies so corrected and approved to the Master, for transmission to the Commissioners, and to retain another copy among the Bursarial Documents."

Having this morning received the copy in question, I have the honour herewith to transmit it accordingly.

And I am, Reverend and dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) T. WORSLEY.

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* " Mr. Frere did not concur."

Answers from the Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars of Downing College, to the Questions of the Commissioners, dated 18th December, 1851, and numbered A, B, C, &c.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT RESPECTING THE ESTATES OF DOWNING COLLEGE.

The Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars of Downing College.

Management of the Estates.

To explain the true position of the estate it appears requisite to premise that, when the College received its charter in the year 1800, and succeeded to the possession of Sir George Downing's landed estate, that property had been for more than 30 years under the control of the parties who were in adverse possession, and were upholding their claim against the College by a suit in Chancery. Under their hands the timber was cut down, improvements were suspended, the repairs done were of the most scanty nature, and when new buildings were imperatively called for, they were erected so as to be removable at pleasure.

The principal estate consists of strong clay land, every acre of which requires drainage, but in 1800 scarcely a field, if any, had been drained. There was no hard road within one or two miles of the verge of the estate. The land was chiefly in poor pasture, divided into small farms, occupied by tenants little superior to the common labourers in capital or intelligence. A considerable portion of the grass land has since been broken up, and the meagre buildings, which just sufficed for a poor dairy farm, proved quite inadequate for substantial arable holdings. The farm houses were all built with lath and plaster walls; the labourers' cottages were mere mud hovels, sometimes erected by themselves upon the waste.

This statement will show that the College has had greater difficulties to contend with, and been called upon for larger outlays than those which fall upon the owners of well-conditioned estates; whilst for many years the amount paid annually into the Court of Chancery, on account of the Building Liquidation Fund, left a residue which (after paying the fixed stipends of the members) barely sufficed to execute the necessary repairs.

(It should be stated here, that since the year 1800 not less than 60,000*l.* has been expended, under the sanction of the Court of Chancery, on the erection of the College buildings; the whole of this sum, with interest, was charged on the College estates, and was not entirely paid off till the year 1843.)

For the last 25 years substantial improvements have gradually been introduced; the main foundation having been laid by the opening of a turnpike road through the estate, a work to which the College contributed largely; new farm-houses, cottages, and farm-buildings have been erected; substantial tenants introduced; the land drained, though chiefly at present with wood and other perishable materials; to these improvements, and to these alone, the present well-being of the estate is due. Every farm on the College estates is now let at a fair rent, subject, since last year, to a moderate abatement, averaging on the whole not quite 10 per cent. on the entire rental. Only one change of tenancy has taken place recently, and that not of an unsatisfactory nature; whilst in the immediate neighbourhood some thousands of acres of similar poor stiff clay land have been thrown on the hands of the landlords within this last year.

On application to the Court of Chancery in the year 1849, the sum of 720*l.* was ordered to be set apart annually to form an Estate Improvement Fund, of which a separate account is rendered to the Court.

In 1851, in consequence of the abatement in the rents, leave was given by the Court to reduce, for the space of three years, the sum annually paid into the Building Fund from 1,800*l.* to 1,200*l.*

It is evident that, from change of circumstances, an estimate based on the average of the last seven years, will not accurately represent the future prospects of the College in several particulars.

The gross rental has been abated to the amount of 600*l.* and upwards on the rent of the year 1850; the average therefore is taken on six years of unabated and one year of abated rent; there is no immediate prospect of the rents returning to their former standard: the average, therefore, will in this respect give an over estimate of the rental.

On the other hand, now that the cost of new buildings will be defrayed out of a separate Estate Improvement Fund, the charge on the common fund for new buildings, repairs, &c., will be less than that shown by the average.

The following scheme will, therefore, probably show the future financial position of the College more simply and more accurately than it can be gathered from the details of the expenditure of the past seven years.

The Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars of Downing College.

Future financial condition of the College.

Expenditure.	£.		Income.	£.	
1. *Outgoings on Estate.*					
Tithe, rent-charges, rents, &c.	890		Gross Income on average of seven years	7,240	
Rates, taxes, and insurance	330		Deduct for abatements	600	
Repairs	700				6,640
Labour, wood, and miscellaneous	200				
Land Steward	160				
Estate Improvement Fund	720				
		3,000			
2. *Expenses of Domus.*					
Stipends of members, servants, &c.	1,860				
Rates, taxes, &c.	200				
Repairs	220				
Miscellaneous	160				
		2,440			
Building Fund reduced for three years to		1,200			
Total estimated Expenditure		£6,640	Estimated Gross Income		£6,640

When the foundation shall be completed by the addition of 13 Fellows and 6 Scholars to the present members (viz., a Master, 2 Professors, and 3 Fellows), it seems evident that the College Estates will be barely adequate to maintain the entire foundation as at present contemplated. This view naturally suggests the policy of putting the estate into thoroughly good condition before that time arrives, by erecting buildings of a substantial character, and by effecting permanent drainage where practicable.

It appears to us that no more exact or satisfactory answer can be returned to the questions addressed to the College in detail, than by continuing up to Michaelmas, 1850 (the period to which the accounts were last audited), a schedule prepared a few years ago by a professional accountant for the Court of Chancery, its form being only so far modified as to show *separately* the outgoings on the Estate and the expenditure on the Domus.

ESTATE ACCOUNT.

	Receipts. Rents.	Receipts. Casual Profits.	Gross Income of Estate.	Payments. Rents, Tithes, and other outgoings charged on the Estate.	Payments. Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Payments. Manors, Woods, and Game Expenses.	Payments. New Buildings, Repairs, and Improvements.	Payments. Drainage.	Payments. Valuations on Relettings.	Payments. Miscellaneous Payments, including Agent's Poundage.	Total Expenditure on Estate.	Net Income derived from Estate.	Entire Gross Income of College.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
½ year from Michaelmas 1843 to Lady Day 1844	3,086 3 9	10 14 9	3,096 18 6	510 3 1	147 14 1	61 2 0	355 1 9	16 7 6	..	134 10 0	1,224 18 5	1,872 0 1	3,184 6 7
1 year to Lady Day 1845	7,321 12 11	66 16 2	7,388 9 1	1,179 10 11	277 2 6	187 12 8	1,082 17 4	22 6 11	24 16 0	313 5 5	3,087 11 9	4,300 17 4	7,585 19 11
1 ,, ,, 1846	7,326 3 2	46 2 10	7,372 6 0	855 5 10	316 7 8	151 0 0	1,616 16 1	26 2 11	10 0 0	269 11 0	3,245 3 6	4,127 2 6	7,599 15 5
½ year to Mich. 1846	3,738 10 0	34 12 9	3,773 2 9	473 6 11	220 10 10	91 9 10	739 2 11	..	..	188 9 11	1,713 0 5	2,060 2 4	3,813 13 2
1 ,, ,, 1847	7,064 9 3	10 11 3	7,075 0 6	866 0 9	323 16 10	107 19 8	1,508 13 7	11 15 9	..	245 10 4	3,063 16 11	4,011 3 7	7,289 15 4
1 ,, ,, 1848	7,033 13 8	21 15 9	7,055 9 5	930 3 5	348 5 4	62 7 6	531 4 11	56 11 11	..	233 3 8	2,161 16 9	4,893 12 8	7,189 9 9
1 ,, ,, 1849	7,165 19 6	..	7,165 19 6	853 4 4	374 6 2	47 19 6	573 10 2	4 5 11	18 4 6	239 6 0	2,110 16 7	5,055 2 11	7,563 19 10
1 , ,, 1850	6,164 2 9	96 18 8	6,261 1 5	892 17 0	365 12 7	130 6 3	823 19 11	6 15 4	..	230 14 4	2,450 5 5	3,810 16 0	6,452 2 0
Total of the above 7 years	48,900 15 0	287 12 2	49,188 7 2	6,560 12 3	2,373 16 0	839 17 5	7,231 6 8	144 6 3	53 0 6	1,854 10 8	19,057 9 9	30,130 17 5	50,679 2 0
Average (about). . .	6,985 16 0	41 2 0	7,026 18 0	937 4 0	339 2 0	119 19 0	1,033 1 0	20 12 0	7 11 0	264 18 0	2,722 10 0	4,304 8 0	7,239 17 0

DOMUS ACCOUNT.

	Receipts. House and Garden Rents.	Receipts. Rooms, Fees, &c.	Gross Income of Domus.	Payments. Rates, Taxes, &c.	Payments. Repairs.	Payments. Miscellaneous Payments.	Payments. Salaries of Members, Servants, and Commons.	Payments. Paid to Building Fund.	Total Expenditure on Domus and Building Fund.	Estate Improvement Fund.	Advanced by Court of Chancery.	Mortgages Paid off, and Interest on Mortgages.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.
½ year from Michaelmas 1843 to Lady Day 1844	29 18 1	57 10 0	87 8 1	111 15 0	502 9 7	52 6 0	846 11 4	900 0 0	2,413 1 11	..	..	29 2 6
1 year to Lady Day 1845	30 3 0	167 7 10	197 10 10	212 7 7	284 1 3	100 5 8	1,772 13 5	1,800 0 0	4,169 7 11	..	..	58 5 0
1 ,, ,, 1846	96 15 5	130 14 0	227 9 5	193 19 0	213 7 1	269 11 0	1,756 6 8	1,800 0 0	4,233 3 9	..	..	30 0 0
½ year to Mich. 1846	..	40 10 5	40 10 5	33 3 7	79 3 6	63 14 11	683 2 6	900 0 0	1,759 4 6	..	..	29 3 9
1 ,, ,, 1847	37 11 0	177 3 10	214 14 10	197 19 8	404 19 0	106 8 2	1,335 0 0	1,800 0 0	3,844 6 10	..	..	58 5 0
1 ,, ,, 1848	59 13 10	74 6 6	134 0 4	171 11 8	334 3 8	257 1 7	1,752 18 2	1,800 0 0	4,315 15 1	..	..	73 0 0
1 ,, ,, 1849	57 3 10	340 16 6	398 0 4	210 3 5	121 16 2	179 13 7	2,193 0 8	900 0 0	3,604 13 10	1,935 0 0	2,171 8 0	1,369 10 6
1 ,, ,, 1850	59 15 1	131 5 6	191 0 7	223 17 10	184 11 6	196 13 1	1,859 13 2	1,800 0 0	4,264 15 7	99 0 0	..	205 0 0
Total of the above 7 years	371 0 3	1,119 14 7	1,490 14 10	1,354 17 9	2,124 11 9	1,225 14 0	12,199 5 11	11,700 0 0	28,604 9 5	2,034 0 0	2,171 8 0	1,852 6 9
Average (about). . .	53 0 0	159 19 0	212 19 0	193 11 0	303 10 0	175 2 0	1,742 15 0	1,671 8 0	4,086 7 0	..	..	..

Analysis of the Accounts from Michaelmas 1843, to Michaelmas, 1850.

The Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars of Downing College.

Present income compared with that of the years 1834, 1835, and 1836.

If the present income of the estate be compared with that of the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, a period when the prices of corn were nearly as low as those which have lately prevailed, it will appear that—

In 1834 the nominal rent was	£6,534,	the abatements	£728
In 1835 „ „	6,475	„	898
In 1836 „ „	6,411	„	948

So that the actual income payable in 1850 (with the existing abatements) shows an excess over 1834 of . . . £646
„ „ 1835 of . . . 875
„ „ 1836 of . . . 989

It may be observed that the gross income of the College was—

In 1800	£4,467
In 1811 it had risen to	6,751
In 1850 (after abatements) it amounted to .	6,452

Question A.—What is the gross yearly income of the College on an average of the last seven years, distinguishing in your return the different sources from which it is derived?

	£.	s.	d.
Rack rents	6,714	12	0
Fee farm rents	271	4	0
Casual profits from sale of timber, manorial fines, &c. .	41	2	0
House and garden rents in Cambridge	53	0	0
College rooms, fees, &c.	159	19	0

Total Gross Income.

Total gross income . . . £7,239 17 0

Question B.—What is the corresponding net income?
The corresponding net income is,—

	£.	s.	d.
From Estate	4,304	8	0
From Domus	213	0	0

Total Net Income.

Total net income . . £4,517 8 0

Deductions constituting the difference between the gross and net Income.

Question C.—What are the deductions constituting the difference between the gross and net income?

		£.	s.	d.
Tithe rent charges, rent of land hired, and other small charges on the land	nearly	937	4	0
Income, drainages, and other taxes, fire insurance	„	339	2	0
New buildings, repairs and improvements .	„	1,033	1	0
Manors, woods, and game expenses . .	„	119	19	0
Drainage	„	20	12	0
Valuations on relettings	„	7	11	0
Miscellaneous payments, including charities, to the amount of about 40*l.*, and land steward's poundage at 2½ per cent	„	264	18	0
		£2,722	7	0

Annual Expenditure of the College.

Question D.—What is the annual expenditure of the College on the same average of years, distinguishing it under its several heads?

		£.	s.	d.
Poor rates, assessed and income tax for Domus .	nearly	193	11	0
Repairs of domus	„	303	10	0
Miscellaneous payments	„	175	2	0
Salaries of members, and servants, and commons	„	1,742	15	0
		£2,414	18	0

Application of surplus Income.

Question E.—What are the purposes to which the surplus income is applied?
Previously to the year 1849 the surplus income was applied solely to the building fund;

—in that year an estate improvement fund was set apart: for the next three years the surplus income will be thus appropriated, viz.:— *The Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars of Downing College.*

Application of surplus Income.

	£.	s.	d.
To building fund . . .	1,200	0	0
To estate improvement fund .	720	0	0
	£1,920	0	0

Question F.—If accumulated as a building fund, what is the present amount of accumulation? Building Fund.

On the 9th of January, 1852, the amount of the building fund was—

£.	s.	d.	
14,686	2	5	Three per Cent. Consols.
213	17	4	(being the January dividend on the above stock) cash.
Since that date 600	0	0	has been paid to that fund.

The sum required to complete the buildings according to the plan approved by the Court of Chancery, would probably amount to nearly 40,000*l.*

Question G.—Do the Master, Professors and Fellows enjoy any emoluments or advantages beyond the respective stipends assigned to them in the Charter, and if so of what nature and value? Emoluments and advantages enjoyed by the Master, Professors, and Fellows, beyond the stipends assigned to them.

Each member of the College enjoys the several sums named in the Statutes, p. 76, as commons during residence, viz.:—

	s.	d.	
The Master	5	0	a day.
Each of the Professors . .	3	6	„
Each of the Fellows . .	2	6	„

The expense of the Fellows' table in the College Hall, which is in excess of this allowance, is defrayed by the Fellows themselves, except on audit days.

The Master and each of the Professors enjoy, in right of their respective offices, a lodge, garden and paddock; and each of the resident Fellows enjoys a set of rooms rent free, and has the use of a paddock.

There are also the several offices of Bursar, Dean, and Steward, and two Chaplaincies, which are held as under:—

The Master, Chaplain		50	0	0	per annum
Mr. Frere, one of the resident Fellows	Bursar	50	0	0	„
	Dean	25	0	0	„
Mr. Sykes, the other resident Fellow	Chaplain	50	0	0	„
	Steward	33	6	8	„

The two resident Fellows last named, receive as Tutors the sum payable for tuition by each undergraduate according to the regulations of the University.

With respect to the inquiry in Question 8, of the Circular bearing date November 5, 1851, as to the amount annually given as prizes or rewards for the encouragement of learning in the College, we beg to state that at present there is neither Scholarship, Exhibition, prize, or reward of any kind, for the encouragement of learning in the College. Rewards for the encouragement of learning.

Question 12 *in the Circular of November* 5, 1851.— Are there any Fellowships, Scholarships or Exhibitions attached to your College, in the conditions or application of which you would think it advantageous to obtain alterations or modifications by competent authority, &c.?

In regard to Scholarships or Exhibitions, a statement has been already made, under the answer to No. 5 of the questions dated December 20, 1850, (see the Master's letter of June 6, 1851,) showing the anxiety felt by the majority of the members of the College for the institution of certain Exhibitions for the special encouragement of Students in Law and Medicine, and stating the difficulties which stand in the way of the proposal.

We are still of opinion that in order to render the College, during the interval to elapse before the completion of the foundation, that efficient place of education which we desire, some such rewards and encouragements for learning are highly expedient, if not indispensable.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

MISCELLANEOUS EVIDENCE.

Memorial from Three Fellows of Gonville and Caius College

Memorial from Three Fellows of Gonville and Caius.

To the Cambridge University Commission.

My Lord and Gentlemen, *February* 1852.

As Senior Fellows of Gonville and Caius College we have had laid before us a list of questions proposed by you to the College, among which are the following:

1. Are there any Fellowships, Scholarships, or Exhibitions attached to your College in the condition or application of which you would think it advantageous to obtain alterations or modifications by competent authority with the view of giving greater effect to the intention of the Founder, and rendering them more practically beneficial; if so, specify the cases and the nature of the present inconvenience and the proposed remedy.

2. State particularly whether in the case of any Exhibitions limited to particular schools or localities it would, in your opinion, be expedient from the deficiency of fit claimants to extend the range of eligibility.

3. Are there any cases in which it appears to you that more effectual provision ought to be made for the maintenance of Scholars and Exhibitioners by means of a re-adjustment in the distribution of the revenues of property intended for this purpose.

The College, as a body, not having returned any answer to the questions you have proposed, we, as Senior Fellows of the College, having had long experience of the serious evils that result from the restrictions on the tenure of the Mastership, and of many of the Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions, and having long earnestly desired to see them remedied, feel it our duty respectfully to call your attention to the following facts.

1. The Mastership, according to the interpretation that has been frequently given to the Statutes by the Fellows, is confined to men born in Norfolk. We deem it very prejudicial that the highest post in the College, and one which is invested with great authority and influence should be thus restricted, and we think it very desirable that the Fellows should have the power of placing at their head from amongst all who are or have been Fellows, the person whom they consider, by his ability and character, most deserving of that honour, and most likely to maintain the reputation of the College.

2. Of the twelve Senior Fellowships, three are confined to men born in the county of Norfolk, and two others to men born in the Norwich diocese, and these five Fellowships are still further restricted, three to divinity, and two to physic.

The evils resulting from these restrictions are very great. In consequence of the Divinity Fellowships being restricted one to Norfolk, and two others to the Diocese of Norwich, young men from these localities are often advanced intothe seniority over the heads of men who have obtained higher University honours, and are many years senior to them in the College, and by reason of this earlier admission into the list of Seniors they have been hitherto considered to have a prior claim to College and University offices, and to College livings.

As these favoured Fellows obtain College livings, other Norfolk men succeed them in the list of Seniors, so that Fellows from other counties have sometimes a series of men of less standing than themselves passed over their heads.

It will thus be seen that the Norfolk Divinity Fellows not only get the Fellowships restricted to them, but also an undue share of College and University offices and of the College livings.

These evils have been introduced subsequently to the time of Dr. Caius, and do not appear to have been in any way contemplated by him.

With respect to the two Senior Fellowships restricted to Norfolk, and also to physic, there are evils of a different kind.

Few men now graduate in physic at Cambridge; the number of Norfolk men who so graduate is consequently very small, and it is very seldom that one of these obtains a University distinction that would entitle him to an open Fellowship in the College.

The restriction therefore must sometimes compel the College to elect into the body of Senior Fellows (which body, with the Master, has the sole management of the College) young men who otherwise would not be entitled to a Fellowship at all, while at the same time, men of other counties who have taken most distinguished honours have commonly to wait ten or twelve years after their election as Fellows before they have any voice or authority whatever in College matters. It will easily be seen that the direct tendency of this restriction is to lower the general character of the Fellowships, and to entrust the management of the College to men, who neither by their standing nor degree have obtained the confidence of the College.

We are desirous, therefore, that all these injurious restrictions should be abolished.

3. The three Fellowships founded by Mr. Wortley are all restricted; one to men born in Norfolk, one to men born in a small district in Devonshire, one to persons of the name of the Founder. These restrictions, though partially modified by the terms on which the benefaction was accepted, compel the College occasionally to elect men into these Fellowships whose degree does not come up to the College standard, and this even when there are men of the highest University distinction waiting for a Fellowship.

Memorial from Three Fellows of Gonville and Caius.

We are very desirous that these narrow restrictions should be abolished, and the Fellowships thrown open to men of all counties.

4. Another Fellowship, the Wendy Fellowship, has been recently considered to be restricted to Norfolk men and Divines. It is now vacant, and there is no person in the College eligible to it. It must therefore remain vacant, although at the present time we have a Senior Wrangler and other men with high degrees waiting for Fellowships.

5. There are numerous restrictions of the same kind to the tenure of some of the Scholarships and Exhibitions of the College, the consequence of which is, that it becomes imperative either to keep these endowments vacant or to confer them on Undergraduates, who have not by their attainments, industry, or general conduct, earned such advantages, and this to the exclusion of others whose superior qualities and limited means render them most deserving.

6. Another circumstance to which we beg to call your attention is the inequality of the Fellowships in emolument and privileges. The Junior Fellowships are, with one exception, very poor, and do not entitle their possessors to any voice in College matters, not even in the management of the property from which their own stipends are derived.

This we consider a serious evil, and one which calls for removal. The Junior Fellowships are seventeen in number, and the seniority is not attained, excepting by Norfolk men, in less than ten or twelve years. We are, from our own experience, strongly impressed with the conviction that the utility of these endowments would be very greatly increased if the stipends were somewhat larger, and the Fellows consequently were more assisted in their several callings at an early period of their career.

We believe that it would be a great benefit to the College if, gradually and without prejudice to the interests of existing Fellows, the different benefactions were incorporated, and the Fellowships made more nearly equal.

Our desire, then, briefly is to see all the restrictions abolished, and the different benefactions incorporated, so that in the appointment to the offices of Master, Fellow, and Scholar, regard should be had to merit only.

We think it right to state that these objects are not to be looked upon as modern innovations. They are fully provided for in the original Statutes given to the College by Bishop Bateman in 1353, which, for their liberal and wise regulations, are still deserving of much admiration. In these Statutes the following directions are given for the choice of Master and Fellows.

"Volumus insuper quod in omni electione, præfectione et ordinatione custodis et sociorum in posterum faciendâ, omnis affectio singularis, conspiratio et partialitas excludatur, ut sic simpliciter melior et pro Collegio utilior, quantum eis Deus in conscientia ministraverit, eligatur."

The College was originally founded for a Master and four Fellows, who might be of any county or any profession, and provision was made for incorporating with the original Fellowships any others that might afterwards be founded from the augmented funds of the College, or from the liberality of future benefactors. The following is the clause by which this is provided :—

"Item statuimus et ordinamus quod quandocunq dictum. Collegium habuerit ex nostra aut aliorum fidelium largitione aut ex ejusdem Collegii emptione sufficientem seu habundantem ad hoc excrescentiam reddituum annuorum perpetuorum teneatur sociorum pro tempore numerum juxta dictam reddituum annuorum perpetuorum excrescentiam ampliare; super quo custodis et sociorum qui pro tempore fuerint sub juramento prestito coram Deo conscientiam oneramus."

The restrictions and divisions of which we complain, and which we believe to be so injurious to the College, have been most of them introduced under Statutes supposed to have been given by Dr. Caius in 1572. The charter granted to this benefactor, however, expressly restrained him from making any Statutes contrary to those of Bishop Bateman.

What we desire, therefore, is little more than to restore the wise and liberal provisions of our original Statutes, so that in the election of Master, Fellows, and Scholars, no favour or partiality shall be shown to any class of persons, but that the choice shall be determined by merit only, or as it is expressed in the original Statutes, that "omnis affectio et partialitas excludatur, ut sic simpliciter melior et pro Collegio utilior eligatur."

We have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) GEORGE BUDD, M.D.
JOHN TOZER, M. A.
J. T. WALKER, M. A.

The following communication was received from C. C. Babington, Esq., of St. John's College :—

Botanic Garden and Museum.

C. C. Babington, Esq.

The Botanic garden is now in a very efficient state, as far as such plants as will stand the climate are concerned. It contains a rich and well-named collection of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, which is so arranged on the "Natural System" of De Candolle, as to be easily studied by those who desire to obtain a knowledge of botany. Much use is made of it for that purpose by Undergraduates, and several of the Senior Members of the University have also obtained a practical acquaintance with Botany by its means.

Information concerning the extent of ground occupied, and the application of its several parts, has doubtless been already given to the Commission, but it may be allowable to remark that there is a large adjoining space which forms part of the ground purchased for the garden and may be used in any future extension of it.

The formation of this garden has been a matter of considerable difficulty, owing to Dr. Walker's endowment not producing even a sufficient annual sum to meet the necessary current expenses of labour and attendance.

The Commissioners will probably have learned from a statement of the University accounts, that the sums which could be spared from the general funds were small, and that therefore but slow progress could be made with the works for the garden. With the exception of buildings, the garden has now been nearly completed by means of money obtained in small sums from the University Chest, and it is thought that all (with the same exception) that remains to be done may be effected by means of one or at most two similar grants. The houses necessary for the proper cultivation of the collection of tender plants which the garden now possesses, but without admitting of much addition being made to it, have, I believe, been estimated to cost at least 5,000*l.*, and such a suite of plant-houses as the garden ought to include might possibly be built for 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* in addition to that sum. A house also is necessary as a residence for the Curator, and several smaller buildings must ultimately be provided to complete the garden. It is manifest from the state of the income of the University, that there are no ordinary means by which such sums as those mentioned above can be raised, and it has long been proposed to endeavour to form a building fund by the voluntary subscriptions of those who take an interest in the garden as a means of promoting the general efficiency of the University.

In addition to the buildings requisite for the garden itself it is greatly to be wished that a lecture-room for the Botanical Professor, and one or more rooms to be used as a Museum, should be erected in connection with the Curator's house. The botanical collection is now preserved in a very inconvenient and in other respects improper room adjoining the site of the old garden. It is obliged to be packed away into the smallest possible space, and is thus nearly useless. Even if the present room could be made more appropriate it seems nearly impossible to render the Herbarium useful as long as there is no qualified person to take charge of it. During the absence of the Professor it may be considered as permanently closed to botanists, and when he is at Cambridge his time is so much occupied with the duties of his office that he cannot be expected to act also as Curator of the Museum. He deserves great credit for what he has done towards the arrangement, preservation, and indeed formation of the Herbarium, for his predecessor had allowed the old collection to fall totally to ruin. The Herbarium, although not very extensive, is of considerable value, and ought to be removed to a good airy room in or near to the garden. It is believed that there is reason to hope that a very considerable addition will be made to the Herbarium by the liberality of a gentleman whom I do not consider myself at liberty to name, and then the want of a good room and efficient attendant will become even more pressing than it is now.

The Professor has made a great many dissections of plants for the use of students, which would be most valuable to them if they could be made easily and safely accessible. He has also collected a small museum of objects of botanical interest, which is to a great extent useless from the same cause. These collections and preparations should be removed to the garden and placed in a room adjoining the proposed Lecture-room and the Herbarium.

There are a few old books belonging to the Botanical Museum which are now of no use there and might well be transferred to the University Library; the modern books which are required by the Curator of the Garden being provided in their place.

The disposal of the site of the old garden is directed by an Act of Parliament (passed in 1831), to be regulated by the Senate, in which body as the Legislature of the University, the Trust estate and its management is vested. It might appear that the produce of the sale of this land is available for the purpose of completing the garden, but it seems undesirable that that site, placed as it is in the middle of the town, should be alienated; and, as it is not the free property of the University but forms part of the Garden-trust estate, it might perhaps be wisely transferred from the trust and placed at the disposal of the Senate, that body undertaking to supply such a sum annually as may be required to meet the current expenses of the garden. That sum is now about 250*l.* a-year, and is paid by an annual vote of the Senate.

The land would then be available as a site for the Lecture-rooms, Museums, Laboratory, &c., which are even now so much wanted, and which the extension of the studies contemplated by the New Scientific Tripos will probably soon make absolutely requisite.

I do not see any mode except the subscription mentioned above; by which the money required for the erection of the houses in the garden can be obtained. That this fund should be raised as soon as possible is desirable for several reasons. 1st. Because the old plant-houses are in a ruinous condition, and thus cause a heavy annual expense in keeping them from falling. 2nd. These houses are so constructed as to be very bad habitations for plants. 3rd. By causing two establishments to be kept up they prevent the most use being made of the time and labour of the men employed, and consume much of the valuable time of the Curator in passing from one to the other—a distance of about half a mile. *C. C. Babington, Esq.*

As the University has expended a large sum in the formation of the garden, must provide one still larger, and will afterwards have to assist in its permanent support, it seems desirable that the present Board of "Managers and Governors" should be enlarged by the addition of two or three persons to be elected by the Senate and to hold their seats for a limited period. The present Board consists wholly of "*ex officio*," members who do not, therefore, necessarily take any especial interest in the garden.

It also seems desirable that an annual statement of the mode in which the funds appropriated to the use of the garden, either belonging to the trust-estate, or granted by the Senate, have been expended, should be laid before the University at the time when the Vice-Chancellor's balance-sheet is distributed to the resident members of the Senate.

Such a regulation might indeed be well extended to all property held in trust for academic purposes, either by the University itself or by special Trustees.

Museum of Zoology.

It is probably known to but few persons that there are extensive zoological collections in the possession of the University, consisting chiefly of the whole Ornithological Museum of Mr. Swainson, the celebrated naturalist, which was purchased of him by subscription some years since. There is also a large and valuable collection of birds made by Capt. F. P. Blackwood, R.N. in the Eastern Archipelago; and a small but peculiarly excellent collection, formed by Mr. H. C. Rothery, of St. John's College, in French Guiana; these were presented to the University severally by those gentlemen. The want of a place in which to exhibit these specimens has totally prevented their being made of use; and they are now chiefly packed up in boxes, and quite inaccessible to Students.

The Cambridge Philosophical Society possesses a Zoological Museum, containing a very perfect suit of the birds of Britain; a fine set of the fishes of China, collected and given by the Rev. G. Vachell; a collection of fishes made at Madeira, by the Rev. R. T. Lowe, and presented by him; Mr. Darwin's entire collection of several hundred species of fish, collected during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle; a tolerably good collection of British insects; Mr. J. F. Stephens's entire collection of British shells; a collection of birds' eggs; a collection to illustrate the local fauna of Cambridgeshire; and many other specimens obtained from various sources. If these collections were combined with those belonging to the University, and the whole placed in a proper building, and under efficient superintendence they, would form a nucleus, and more than a nucleus, for a Zoological Museum.

As I conceive it to be allowed that a Zoological Museum is desirable, it is not necessary to enter upon that question.

Antiquities and Coins.

In the University Library, the Fitzwilliam Museum, and the Libraries of several of the colleges, there are various interesting remains of antiquity, and valuable collections of coins and medals. They are, for the most part, carefully locked up, and the keys placed in the care of the higher authorities of the several bodies. Some of the cabinets have not been opened for many years, and their contents are only known generally, as no catalogues exist. Where some of them have been hurriedly examined, they have been found to include specimens of very considerable interest and value. It is desirable that these collections should be catalogued, and the lists thus obtained combined into one, and published; by this means they might be made useful even, if it should not be found desirable or possible to remove them to one place and combine them into one collection.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society has for some years devoted a considerable portion of its small funds to the purchase of such antiquities as have been found in the county of Cambridge, and its neighbourhood, and has thus formed a valuable, although small, museum. Should a general Museum of Antiquities be formed in the University it is highly probable that this collection would be at once placed in it either as a deposit or donation, as might be found to be most desirable, and in accordance with the wishes of the University and Society.

Lay Fellows.

In St. John's College there are 53 Foundation Fellowships; only four of these Fellows are allowed to omit taking the B.D. degree, and are therefore required to take Holy Orders. Those four are also restricted to the pursuit, by two of them of Medicine, and two of Law: in each case having *really* to follow these professions. These arrangements exclude persons who may desire to pursue the study of science and to remain laymen. I beg leave to suggest that there should be at *least four other Fellows* allowed, at the option of the Master and Seniors, to continue laymen and retain their Fellowships, provided it be shown to the satisfaction of the Master and Seniors that they are really making some branch of science their serious study with a view to its advancement.

In Trinity College I believe that only two out of 60 Fellows can continue laymen and

C. C. Babington, Esq.

retain their Fellowships. It will be found that in some of the small Colleges the proportion is still less, even if any such permission can be obtained.

Appropriated Fellowships.

In some Colleges the Fellowships are not allowed to be given to more than one or two of the same county, or are divided between the north and south of England. Some cannot elect any person a Fellow who is a native of Scotland or Ireland (or any other country except England and Wales) unless one of his parents was born in England. This seems to be a very undesirable and useless restriction at the present day, having resulted from a fear of the natives of a county or district accumulating all the Fellowships upon their fellow countrymen. The restriction to England arises from the kingdom having been almost confined to that country at the date of the foundation of the College.

I venture to suggest that all such restrictions to county, district, or kingdom, should be done away; and that any British subject be made eligible to any of the Fellowships: all persons who will take the oath of allegiance being considered as such.

University Library.

The University Library is supported chiefly by the annual subscription of each person whose name is on the boards, of 6*s.*, amounting in the whole to probably about 2,000*l.* From some blunder the income tax has been paid upon this sum annually, ever since that tax was imposed: as this sum does not arise from property, but is the private subscription of those who are members of the University, it seems clear that it is not liable to the tax any more than the subscriptions to any charitable or scientific institution are liable. The tax has therefore been paid in error, and an appeal ought to be made to the Commissioners of Income Tax to have it remitted, and the sum improperly paid refunded.

I trust that the University Commission will take such notice of this as may lead to the recovery of so large a sum and so much annual income to the Library which is in great want of it.

It may be remarked on the subject of the Library that it is highly desirable that the question concerning the legality of the Library-tax should be set at rest, and that the amount of it should be increased, say to 1*l.* per annum from each person.

It is also desirable that the government of the Library should be placed in the hands of a responsible body—the present ex-officio Syndicate being very inefficient. I would suggest a small Syndicate, such as is described below under the head of Permanent Syndicates, as likely to be the best plan to adopt.

Syndicates.

I do not know if it is by law or only by custom that the Vice Chancellor is always the Convener and Chairman of all Syndicates, but may venture to suggest that the existence of such a law or custom is attended with much inconvenience. The Vice Chancellor is always overwhelmed with business, and has therefore very little time to devote to the subject submitted to any individual Syndicate, from which it results that the time of the meetings is frequently occupied with preparing the business rather than its discussion: thus much time is lost. I beg leave to suggest that in the Grace appointing any Syndicate it should be stated that some person named (not usually the Vice Chancellor) is to be its Convener and Chairman. If desirable such person might always be one of the Heads of Colleges, or an Officer of the University.

Permanent Syndicates.

It seems desirable that Syndicates, such as those appointed to superintend the Pitt Press and the Library, should be required to report their proceedings, at least annually, to the Senate. They should be changeable bodies, constituted so that the Syndic who has been the longest elected should be removed from the body annually and another member of the Senate selected to supply his place.

It also seems desirable that the selection of the person to be recommended to the Senate for election should be one of the duties of the Syndicate, and be intimated to the Senate in a Report attested by the signatures of a majority of the Syndics.

University Bursar.

All men of business who chance to become acquainted with the fact that the funds of the University are administered, and the accounts of them kept, by an officer who has so many other duties to perform as the Vice Chancellor, and who only holds office for one year, express their astonishment that such a plan could have been continued until the present time. I do not know during what length of time this plan has been followed, but the annual appointment of "three keepers of the chest" shows that it was not the intention of the Statutes.

In my opinion the sooner it is put an end to the better it will be for the University. I would then propose that a paid officer (to be called perhaps *University Bursar*) be appointed to have charge of the property and funds in the same manner as the Bursar of a College is entrusted by it, and that a small permanent Syndicate (consisting of not more than five members, and renewable according to the mode recommended under the head of Permanent Syndicates) be appointed to consult with him upon all matters of importance, and to report to the Senate whenever the vote of that body is required upon any business concerning the funds or property. This Syndicate, in conjunction with the Bursar, to prepare a balance sheet of the annual receipts and payments of the University, which, having been examined with its vouchers by the

University Auditors, and signed with their names as correct, should be presented to the Senate at the next following Congregation, and printed and circulated amongst the resident members of the Senate. *C. C. Babington, Esq.*

It is my opinion, and that I have reason to believe of many others, that such a plan as this would cause a very considerable annual saving to the University by the constant attention of a permanent officer, the examination of contracts, bills, &c. Doubtless his salary would, in a few years, be well repaid by the improved condition of the funds.

The Bursar should perhaps be appointed for a limited period, say five years, but be eligible for re-election until he attains the age of 60 years. The form of re-election should be obligatory.

Taxation.

The Senate should have the power of legally enforcing the payment of any tax that it may please to impose upon the members of the University, or any class of them. The want of this power deprives us of the means of carrying out many desirable improvements.

Tax on Degrees, &c.

It is to be hoped that the Royal Commission will take into consideration the tax now paid on Matriculation and Degrees.

It seems hard that we should be taxed and other academic bodies paid by the State.

Professors.

My long residence in the University, and pursuit of studies which are not taught in the Colleges, has made me see plainly the necessity that exists that the Professors should be required to make the University their usual place of residence. A Professor can do far more for the advancement of his science amongst our Students by being on the spot at all times than can ever be effected by his coming here for a few weeks in the year to deliver a course of lectures. My experience has shown me that Undergraduates who desire to study a science are with difficulty led to consult a private M.A., but will without scruple apply to a resident Professor.

It will doubtless be justly said that the pay of many of the Professors is far too small for their support, and perhaps added that therefore they cannot be expected to reside in Cambridge.

Doubtless the payments are often very small, but nevertheless I am of opinion that men may usually be found who will worthily hold the Professorships and reside in Cambridge. I think that more good is done by a resident Professor, who has the wish to promote a knowledge of his science, than by one who only comes to lecture, even although the former may be far less eminent, and not be possessed of nearly so intimate a knowledge of his subject as the latter.

The recent appointments to some Professorships has directed attention to the fact that it is far from desirable for a Professor (with some few exceptions) to be ex-officio required to examine for classical distinctions. I have found that the point considered as of most interest by many members of the Senate was not the qualification of the candidate to teach the subject of which he desired to be Professor, but his knowledge of classical literature by which he might be an efficient examiner for Scholarships, &c.

I would venture to suggest that the time is past when the existence of such ex-officio Examiners was useful, and that it is now desirable that they should be relieved from this duty and Examiners expressly appointed by the Senate in each case.

CHARLES C. BABINGTON.

St. John's College, 14 *July*, 1852.

Memorial of the College of Preceptors.

The respectful Memorial of the Council of the College of Preceptors, to the Royal Commission for the University of Cambridge.

The Council of the College of Preceptors beg most respectfully to memorialize the present Commission of Inquiry, on the behalf of the University of Cambridge, on what they, the Council of the said College, both on their own behalf and on the behalf of the body whose interests it is their province to superintend and direct, conceive to be most needful to be established in the University of Cambridge especially, viz., the authorization of a matriculation examination to be satisfactorily passed by every Student of the University, before he be allowed to reside in *Statu pupillari*, or to keep terms. Your Memorialists, from their individual experience, and from what they deem inseparable from the best interests of learning and religion, conceive that it is highly important to the well-being of society that the studies of all academical persons should be previously directed by the influence of the University, through the appointing, from time to time, of certain subjects of examination necessary for admission into the University, to be well studied and comprehended before residence be allowed. Your Memorialists are necessarily aware, that at present many young men resort to the Universities almost without any previous mental training, so that they are neither able to benefit by the Lectures of their respective Tutors in the different Colleges, nor can they attend with adequate advantage to themselves the public Lectures of the various public Professors of the University: this is a circumstance which must be deplored: whilst no doubt the Royal Commissioners themselves are fully aware of the evil stated, and anxious to advise some means whereby it may be either removed, or at least *Memorial of the College of Preceptors.*

Memorial of the College of Preceptors.

considerably abated; now your Memorialists would respectfully suggest, that nothing can be more calculated to ensure a proper use of time and opportunity previous to admittance into the University, as well as to render University residence beneficial to the individual and creditable to the Academic Body, than a previous examination in subjects appointed, with due regard to the capabilities of youth, and the interests of the University itself.

In the present state of things, the loss of time and money, in far too many instances—to say nothing of reputation—is fearful; this is a subject on which your Memorialists are unwilling to dwell, because they are fully aware that the University authorities are most solicitous thaa Students should mispend neither their own time nor their parents' bounty; but such being the case, your Memorialists are anxious that only properly-qualified persons should be permitted an opportunity of enjoying the many advantages of *Alma Mater*; were this done by the intervention of a matriculation examination, the churches, the professions, the country at large would be almost instantly benefited; for persons not duly qualified for their professions, whether of the Church, or School, or Bar, are ever the most pretending and obtrusive, and thus they prey upon the unwary, to the great detriment of society, and try to perpetuate evils which ought certainly to be remedied. Besides, the Universities ought to be the grand source from which should issue innumerable currents of learning and solid attainments into every grade of society. Books on Classical and Mathematical learning are now within the reach of every one, and every person of even moderate leisure ought to aim at mental culture; this point cannot be denied. Now your Memorialists cannot help thinking, that if the University of Cambridge would but insist upon a certain amount of Classical learning, to be tested by experienced examiners previous to residence, the effect would be great in all superior schools; there would be certainty of aim; there would be an object always in view; and thus the frequent indifference of youth would be stimulated of necessity. Your Memorialists would also beg to suggest, that a certain amount of elementary Mathematics should likewise be insisted on, and that, too, in connexion with History, and other collateral subjects needful for the understanding of any writer, whether sacred or profane. Were the University of Cambridge to adopt this course, her influence over all the schools of the empire would be amazingly increased; further, there would arise greater uniformity of study in every place of sound learning and religious education. Truth is ever the same, and why should it not be sought after by pursuing the same methods, and aspiring by similar ascents? Similarity of pursuit is, in fact, necessary where the object is the same; and an entrance examination would greatly tend to achieve so desirable a result.

It is well known that the generality of youth are unwilling to get up, so as to comprehend either arithmetic or algebra, or Euclid; but a matriculation examination would have a great tendency to overcome this youthful reluctance, by the operation of the law of necessity, and thus the labours of the faithful and enlightened instructor would be agreeably expedited, both at school and in the University.

By way of meeting an objection, your Memorialists would further beg to observe, that the separate Colleges need not suspect their individual interests would be materially interfered with, seeing young men could be admitted of their several Colleges just as they are at present; whilst they were not permitted to reside, until they had passed an examination of fitness for entering upon a new career of learning and diligence. In fine, your Memorialists hope they may be pardoned for thus expressing their sentiments on a point on which they cannot but feel themselves most interested, since learning, religion, national well-being, and the due observance of the Laws are necessarily bound up in the education of the youth of the Empire, whether that education be made to bear upon the youth of the highest, or middle, or even lowest grade in society.

May the admission of very high University authority be no longer sustained to the unmerited disparagement of the University, viz.—That a large portion of her Students are so void of previous mental training, that they are not capable of thought, and thereby of profiting by the Lectures of the tutors and professors. *Salvete.*

S. FREEMAN, *President of Council.*
R. WILSON, D.D., *Dean of the College.*
JOHN PARKER, *Secretary.*

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

APPENDIX.

Deed of Foundation for Sir Thomas Adams' Professorship of Arabic.

Addit. MSS., 5810, *(Cole, Vol. IX.)*, *pp.* 196—198.

Fundatio muneris Lectoris Arabici per Thomam Adams, Baronettum, in Universitate Cantabrigiensi, cum Statutis.

Appendix.

Deed of Foundation for Sir T. Adams' Professorship of Arabic.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc Scriptum pervenerit, Thomas Adams, miles et Baronettus, Civitatisq; Londinensis Aldermannus, Salutem in Dño sempiternam. Sciatis quod Ego prædictus Thomas Adams ex propenso in Academiam Cantabr et in Rem literariam affectu, unacum Gulielmo Adams, Armigero, Filio meo et Hærede apparente, unum annualem Redditum Quadraginta Librarum, bonæ et legalis monetæ Angliæ in annuum Professoris seu Lectoris Linguæ Arabicæ in dicta Academia Stipendium vel Salarium exeunt de Domo Dominicali de Chawreth alias Chawrey Horreis, Stabulis, Ædificijs, et Structuris, Atriis, Gardinis et Pomarijs eidem spectant et unâ petia terræ eidem adjungent, Continent per estimacoñ quatuordecim acras, et uno Campo vocat Chawrey, Halle Feild continent per Estimacón 20 acras, uno magno Campo vocat Millfield cont p estimacõem 40 acras, uno Prato cum Arbusto lupulato eidem adjung̃ continent insimul 7 acras per estimacõem, uno alio Prato vocat Le Ley Meadow cont per estimacõem 4 acras, uno campo vocato Crawley Feild cont p estimacõem 28 acras, uno Clauso Pasturæ vocato Oxwick cont p estim̃ 10 acras, uno pratõ voc̃ Oxwick Mead cont p estim̃ 4 acras, et uno alio Prato voc̃ Moore Ox Meadow cont p estim̃ 7 acras, et una pecia Terræ boscalis voc̃ Le Ley Spring cont p estimacõem 1 acram et dimidium acræ, omnia quæ quidem præmissa jacentia et existentia in Parochia de Broxted in Comitatu Essexiæ, dimissa sunt ad Firmam per prædictũ Thomam Adams Militem et Baronettum, per nomen Thomæ Adams Armigeri, cuidam Roberto Salmon per Indenturã gerentẽ Datã 7.^mo. Die Nov: aõ Dñi 1654, pro Termino viginti et unius annorũ a festo Scĩ Michaelis tunc proxẽ sequent sub annuali Redditu 80ł. et 4. capis saginatis ad Festa Annunciationis Btæ. Mariæ Virgĩs et Scĩ Michaelis Archangeli p equales porcões durante Termino p̃dco per indentur̃ gereñ unũ atq; idem Dat cũ psentibus factam inter nos prefatos Tho: Adams et Gul: Adams, ex una parte, et Ricũm Ryves militem, Tho: Essington Arm̃. Edwardum Claggett, Johẽm Short, Johẽm Cook, Edrũm Cook, Ant Selby, Franciscũ Clerk, militem, Edr̃um Dudson, Gut. Parker, Tho: Kemp, Ricũm Hiller, Hen: Williamson, Johem Randall, Gut Strode, Johem Chevall, Gut. Throckmorton, Ricũm Dawson et Robt̃um Adam, Cives et Pannarios Londini, et ex assistentibus et subinsigniis Sodalitii Pannariorũ Londinensiũ Alumnos ex altera parte, Dedi, et adhibito Procancellarii, Præfectorumq; in eadem academia Consilio ordinacões infrascriptas condendas putavi et p presentes ratas esse volo atq; declaro.

Statuo itaq; imprimis ordinoq;, quod ppetuis futuris Temporibs p̃dcus annualis Redditus, integre cedet in subsidium et Præmiũ Professoris seu Lectoris Linguæ Arabicæ, modo infra dicendo, et sub conditionibus mox expresse tradendis, electi atq; constituti.

Quod ad officium attinet dicti Professoris Arabici ut hujus Linguæ qua publice qua privatim Cognoscendæ Ratio habeatur, volo, Statuoq; ut dcũs Professor teneatur singulis intra unius cujusq; Termini Academici Spatium Septimanis semel aut Linguæ Arabicæ Rudimenta tradere, aut Authorem aliquem in ea Lingua preclarum exponere per unius circiter Horæ spatium, Loco et Tempore a Procancellario assignandis sub Pœna decem Solidorũ pro singula Lectione omissa, ex stipendio ipsi debit̃ p Procancellarium subtrahendor̃, et Bibliothecæ academicæ pro coemendis Orientalis Linguæ Libris applicandorũ, nisi ex gravi Corporis Infirmitate Officio suo satisfacere non poterit. Teneatur porro per singulas extra Terminum Hebdomadas, si in Academia præsens fuerit, duabus Horis unius Diei, a Procancellario p̃stituendis omnibus illum consulturis vacare, liberum adeuntibus, aperto cubiculo, accessum præbere, adipiscendæ, excolendæq; Linguæ Arabicæ Cognitioni operam dantium studia dirigere, et conatus adjuvare, quorũ aliquid si ultro neglexerit, corrigatur a Procancellario, et si de neglecto officio sæpius admonitus neutiquã se emendaverit Pœnam incurrat intolerabilis negligentiæ inferius decretam.

Quod autem Personam et Qualitatem professoris hujus Arabici spectat, volo et injungo, ut qui huic Provinciæ admovetur sit vir bonæ Famæ et conversationis honestæ, ad minimum magister artium probe eruditus, et Linguarum Orientalium, præcipue Arabicæ, Peritia instructus, et qui nullo alio Professionis aut Lecturæ Loco gaudeat, (nisi forte ante admissionem deponere voluerit). Inter autẽ Personas ita eligibiles cæteris paribus præferri volo præfectos Collegiorũ, dein Coffiorũ Socios exin magros artium academiæ gremiales. Ejus autem nominandi et eligendi Jus et Potestas esto penes meipsum quamdiu vixero; postea vero ppetuis futuris Tempibs ejus eligendi Potestas sit penes Procancellariũ et præfectos oiũm Collegiorũ, vel illam Partem Præfector̃ qui Electioni interfuerint, et peragatur tunc Electio in hunc modum. Postquam Arabici Professoris Locum, quacunq; ex Causa, vacare contigerit, Procancellario incumbet, quam cito fieri poterit, Schedula Scholar̃ Publicar̃ Ostiis p octo Dies continuos affixa, tum de dca vacatione tum de Tempore ad futuram Electionem destinato significare; (Tempus autem Electionis ultra Trigesimũ a prima significatione Diem extrahi nolo:) quo Tempore dci Electores publicis in Scholis in unum congregati Juramento semetipsos obstringant, seposito omni privato respectu, affectuq; sinistro, se nominaturos, vel saltem suo comprobaturos suffragio, quem Conscientia Teste ex Petitoribus, vel ex iis qui ab Electorũ quolibet nominantur, maxime prænotatas Qualitates ac Limitacões, (sic) idoneum censuerint ad id munus obeundum. Is vero, in quem plura Suffragia conspiraverint, pro Electo habeatur. Quod si duobus forte, vel pluribus, paria obvenerint suffragia, Procancellario Jus erit unum ex illis, qui alio, vel aliis (si

quando contigerit) plura, et inter se paria obtinuerint suffragia, pro suo arbitratu eligendi. Electus autem proximo opportuno Tempore admittatur a Procancellario, præstito ante admissionem suam Juramento se munus Professoris Arabici a Thoma Adams, Milite et Baronetto, in hac Academia institutum, juxta ordinac̃ões et statuta Officium suum concernentia, pro suo virili fideliter executurum.

Deed of Foundation for Sir T. Adams' Professorship of Arabic.

Deniq; quo p̃dcũs Professor intra debitos Honestatis atq; modestiæ Terminos contineatur, neq; de ulla criminũ ultra admissorũ Impunitate præsumat statuo atq; decerno, ut si dc̃us Professor convictus fuerit, vel propria confessione, vel per idoneos Testes, vel p Evidentiam Facti, de Crimine aliquo graviore, (puta de Læsa Majestate, Hæresi, Schismate, Homicidio voluntario, Furto notabili, Adulterio, Fornicatione, Perjurio :) vel si intolerabiliter negligens fuerit, neq; Pœnis superius expressis poterit emendari ; vel sua Lectura minime contentus alium Professionis aut Lecturæ locum obtinuerit, p Procancellarium et Collegiorũ Præfectos, vel majorem partem eorũ, a sua amoveatur Professione, sine spe regrediendi, aut Cõmodum aliquod ulterius percipiendi. Quod si senio, morbo diuturno aut incurabili Impotentia seu Debilitate Corporis vel animi fractus, suæ Professionis Officio, modo et Forma prædc̃is præstando non suffecerit, abrogetur ei Professio p Procancellarium et dc̃os Præfectos, vel majorem eorũ partem, hoc tantum adhibito moderamine, ut illi, sic a Professionis munere, non sua Culpa dimisso, (si Tempore Professionis suæ laudabiliter se gesserit, neq; alias ipsi de proprio ad valorem quadraginta Librarum annuatim provisum fuerit) tertia pars Stipendii remaneat usq; ad mortem suam : reliquis Partibus successor sit tantisper contentus, integrum post ejus mortem percepturus.

In cujus Rei Testimonium Ego Thomas Adams miles et Baronettus, Civitatisq; Londoniensis Aldermannus, Sigillum meum Præsentibus apposui. Dat̃ vicesimo Die Junii Anno Regni Caroli 2di Dei Gratia' Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis Fidei Defensoris &c. Decimo Octavo, annoq; Dnī 1666.

Thomas Adams. (L.S.)

[In Dor̃s] Sigillat et deliberat̃ in Præsentia
Joh̃ Hill
Joh̃ Harris
Joh̃. Tilston.
Wm. Davies.

[Indor̃s] Donatio. Tho. Adams, Bar : 40li. p añ Professori sive Lectori Linguæ Arabicæ.

[Ex Originali cum Sigillo pendente inter Archiv̄ Acad.]

Copied this from a MS lent me by Mr. Tyson, in which was also the Statutes of Dr. Plume's Foundation, &c : but there seemed to me to be some faults both in the writing and abbreviations and some words missing in this, as well as the others, to make out the construction. It was possibly done in an hurry : however, there were many things in this Collection which I was glad to transcribe.

Wm. Cole.

June 8, 1770.

Letters Patent for the creation of the Modern History Professorship.

Prima Pars Patent̃ de anno RR Georgii Undecimo.

Letters Patent for the Creation of the Modern History Professorship.

D̃ Coñ
A Prosſsorship of Modern History in Cambridge.

Rex Omnibus ad quos &c Salt̃m Quum Academie nr̃e eo consilio institute fuerint ut viros eruditos et prestantes tm̃ in Reipublice qm̃ in Eccl̃ie subsidium ppetua successione suppeditarent Quumq; in hoc regno utpote exteris nationibq; per legationum fedeq; et commercioq; vincula undequaq; illigato varia extent munia que non modo accuratam illam veteris litterature veterq;q; linguarum peritiam que tanta cum laude Academijs nr̃is floret sed etiam recentioris historie scientiam linguaq;q; hodiernaq; tm̃ in scribendo qm̃ in loquendo usum et facilitatem apprime desiderant quibq; tamen addiscendis et excolendis nulla adhuc in ùtravis Academia ꝓposita sunt premia aut adjumenta Ex quo defectu factum est ut bona juventutis ingenue pars magno suo cum incommodo aut alienigenis statim educanda tradatur, aut studioq; Acad̃icoq; stadio nondum confecto in partes exteras dimittatur utq; homines peregrini destinata (sic) Academias favoris nr̃i testimonia necessitate quadam nonnunquam intercipiant Sciatis igitur q̃d nos tot tantisq; incommodis mederi studentes Academiamq; nr̃am Cantabrigie (ad regum proavoq; exemplum) non tueri solum sed etiam ornare et augere cupientes de nr̃a s̃piali gratia scientia certa et mero motu Creavimus ereximus ordinavimus fecimus constituimus et stabilivimus perq; has presentes creamus erigimus ordinamus facimus constituimus et stabilimus in Academia nr̃a Cantabrigiensi pred̃ca officium sive munus Professoris in moderna Historia Qui quidem Professor vir erit ijs dotibq; eoq; gradu in pred̃ca nr̃a Academia ornatus eoq; modo ac forma nominandus designandus atqz admittendus ad d̃cm Professoris officium quemadmodum a nobis per has p̃sentes inferius declaratur Idemq; Professor ea munia obibit ijsq; fungetur officijs taliq; gaudebit stipendio quemadmodum per has presentes infra describitur viz̃. (1) Nos per has presentes volumus statuimus et mandamus q̃d Professor predictus vir erit honestate moq; ac prudentia laudabilis q̃d gradum h̃ebit vel magr̃i in artibq; vel Baccalaurei in legibq; vel aliquem altioris etiam ordinis in nr̃a p̃dca Academia Qd̃ nuncupabitur Professor Regius in Moderna Historia q̃dq; de tempore in

Letters Patent for the Creation of the Modern History Professorships.

tempus a nobis nominabitur ad idem Professoris Officium per instrumentum manu nr̃a regia signatum Quod quidem Instrumentum Professor a nobis nominatus Vice Cancellario nr̃e p̄dce Academie p̄ tempore existenti exhibebit Prestitoq3 juramento per has p̄sentes in eundem finem inferius declarando (quod juramentum p̄dce nr̃e Academie Vice Cancellarius pro tempore existen̄ p̄ authoritate per has p̄sentes sibi commissa administrare mandatur) statim sine omni mora per p̄dcm Vice Cancellarium ad idem Professoris munus admittetur Quod quidem tenebit ac possidebit per spatium unius anni integri a die admissionis sue computandi si modo tam diu vixerit. (2) Volumus preterea perq3 has presentes statuimus et mandamus q̃d Juramentum ab unoquoq3 h̄umōi Professore nr̃o ante admissionem suam ad p̄dcum munus prestandum his verbis concipietur Scilt Ego A. B. nominatus Professor Regius Historie Moderne juro me fideliter p̄ meo posse observaturum omnes ordinac̃ones et statuta munus et officium meum concernen̄ Sicut Deus me adjuvet per Jesum Christum hoc sacro sancto Evangelio añunciatum. (3) Volumus preterea per has presentes statuimusq3 et concedimus q̃d Professor noster p̄ tempore existens hebit et recipiet stipendij loco annuam summam quadringentaz libraz bone et legis monete magne Britannie vel sibi vel suis assignatis ad Receptum Sc̃ij nr̃i quod Westmonasterii est solvendaz equalibz semestribz solūc̃onibz Quaz prima fiet ad finem sex mensiū Calendarioz a die admissionis sue ad idem Professoris officium computandoz. (4) Volumus preterea perq3 has presentes statuimus jubemus et mandamus q̃d p̄dcus noster Professor duos ad minimum Preceptores sive Mag̃ros eliget et stipendia idonea ijsdem suppeditabit in p̄dca nr̃a Academia Qui quidem p̄ceptores sive Mag̃ri linguas hodiernas ita callebunt ut tum loquendi tum scribendi rac̃ones accurate possint docere p̄dciq3 nr̃i Professoris mandatis obtemperabunt tenebunturq3 viginti scholares pred̄ce nr̃e Academie in linguis hodiernis gratis erudire viginti autem hi scholares a nobis de tempore in tempus nominabuntur per instrumentum manu nr̃a regia munitum a nobis etiam per simile Instrumentum de tempore in tempus pro nr̃o benep̄lito amovendi horum etiam scholariū unusquisq3 duos ad minimum annos in p̄dca nr̃a Academia anteq̄m nominandus erit h̄ebit completos (Qui quidem anni diez numero a tempore matriculac̃onis uniuscujusq3 in nr̃a p̄dca Academia computabuntur) unicuiq3 etiam horum scholariū nr̃oz licebit addiscendis linguis modernis et moderne Historie ut supraḋcm est eousq3 operam dare donec tres annos in Academia nr̃a p̄dca a tempore niōac̃onis sue compleverit eadem ut prius annos computandi rac̃one observata nisi citius a nobis per instrumentum manu nr̃a regia signatum amoveatur. (5) Volumus preterea perq3 has p̄sentes statuimus et mandamus q̃d p̄dcus noster Professor semel ad minimum in unoquoq3 termino inde ab admissione sua de Moderna Historia in scholis publicis p̄dce nr̃e Academie ad viginti hos nr̃os scholares aliosq3 qui interfuerint publicam h̄ebit prelectionem Quibz viginti propterea expresse Precipimus et modo quodam spīali mandamus ut hisce Professoris nr̃i lectionibz semper interesse meminerint volumus etiam benep̄litumq3 nr̃um est ut alij etiam scholares in dc̃a nr̃a Academia intersint d̄cis Professoris nr̃i in Moderna Historia prelectionibz publicis eo modo et sc̃dm easdem regulas quibz aliis prelectionibz publicis in Academia nr̃a p̄dca adesse tenentur. (6) Volumus preterea perq3 has Presentes statuimus et mandamus quod pred̄cus noster Prossor publicas has suas lectiones incipiat de optimis historie moderne scriptoribz historicam faciendo narrac̃onem monendoq3 viginti nr̃os scholares aliosq3 qui interfuerint qua methodo quibzq3 authoribz legendis felicissime hisce studijs progredi possint. (7) Volumus preterea perq3 has presentes statuimus et mandamus q̃d ijdem p̄dci viginti scholares professorem nr̃m p̄dcm tum euntem ad scholas Publicas tum inde redeuntem deducent et comitabuntur quotiescunq3 p̄dcus noster Professor publicas suas de Historia Moderna ut modo mandavimus h̄ebit prelectiones. (8) Volumus preterea perq3 has p̄sentes declaramus et mandamus q̃d si p̄dcus noster Professor per spatium uniuscujusvis termini integri ab admissione sua neglexerit aut omiserit in Scholis Publicis p̄dce nr̃e Academie de Moderna Historia publice prelegere tum et eo in casu pred̄cus noster Professor ob singulas suas negligentias aut omissiones ijsdem penis pecuniarijs subjectus erit quibz ceteri Professores in p̄dc̃a nr̃a Academia ob sīles negligentias suas aut omissiones subjiciuntur p̄dc̃eq3 pene in nr̃um p̄dcum Moderne Historie Professorem de tempore in tempus eadem authoritate infligentur atq3 eo modo exigentur eosdemq3 in usus erogabuntur ac sīles pene que in ceteros p̄dce nr̃e Academie Professores ijsdem de causis infliguntur sc̃dm leges et statuta que in presens vim obtinent in pred̄ca nr̃a Academia Quibz legibz et statutis volumus statuimus et mandamus p̄dcum nr̃um Professorem pro tempore existen̄ in oīb̄us alijs rebz etiam subjici et teneri. (9) Volumus preterea perq3 has presentes statuimus et mandamus q̃d p̄dc̃us noster Professor et p̄dci linguaz hodiernaz mag̃ri in p̄dc̃a Academia imprimis et precipue cavebunt ne tempora aut hore que ab ijs ad erudiendos p̄dc̃os viginti Scholares in Moderna Historia linguisq3 hodiernis destinabuntur eadem sint que per leges Academia ad alia studia sunt designata Preterea q̃d quivis p̄dcoz viginti scholariū a nobis eo modo quo supraḋcum est nominatoz e linguis hodiernis duas ad minimum addiscet et callebit Item q̃d idem Professor noster p̄dc̃iq3 mag̃ri ad unum e Principalibz nr̃is status secretarijs narrationem quandam progressus uniuscujusq3 d̄coz scholariū manibz suis subscriptam singulis annis transmittent ut nos certiores facti vel eos si qui fuerint qui studia hecce neglexerint amovere possimus vel diligentiam industriamq3 eoz incitare qui sese aptos utilesq3 publicis rebus obeundis reddiderint domi forisve prout occasio tulerit munus aliquod idoneum ijs assignando. (10) Volumus preterea perq3 hasce presentes declaramus q̃d he erunt in presens leges nr̃e statuta et ordinac̃ones tm̄ p̄dc̃um nr̃um Moderne Historie Professorem spectantes qm̄ Preceptores sive Mag̃ros linguaz hodiernaz scholaresq3 ad easdem addiscendas nominatos Nobis tamen reservantes potestatem plenam authoritatemq3 easdem de tempore in tempus p̄ut nobis idoneum congruumq3 visum fuerit mutandi explicandiq3 per instrumentum manu nr̃a regia sigilloq3 regio quod vocatur le Privy Signet munitum atq3 adjiciendi

insuper ejusmodi alias leges statuta atqꝫ ordinac̃ones quas vel tempoꝫ ratio postulaverit vel quas progrediente hac nr̃a regia Instituc̃one utiles magis ac necessarias fore constiterit In cujus rei &c. Teste rege apud Westm̃ vicesimo octavo die Septembris.

Letters Patent for the Creation of the Modern History Professorship.

Per Bŕe de Privat Sigill.

Quarta Pars Paten, &c. anno Regni Regis Georgij Secundi Primo.

D Con Ꝑfessor Modern History Cantabr. } Rex omnibus ad quos &c. saltm. Quandoquidem Georgius Primus nup Rex Pater Noster Beatissime Memorie p ŧras suas Patentes sub Magno Sigillo suo Magne Britannie confectas die vicesimo octavo Mensis Septembris Anno R̃ñi sui undecimo datas in Academia sua Cantabrigie officium sive munus Ꝑfessoris in Modernâ Historiâ creaverit erexerit ordinaverit fecerit constituerit et stabiliverit itidemqꝫ per ꝑdc̃as ŧras Patentes quasdam leges ordinationes Statuta atqꝫ mandata tam ad Officium supraďcum sive munus Professoris in Modernâ Historiâ Preceptores sive Magistros linguarum hodiernarum scholaresqꝫ in ďcis linguis erudiendos quam ad Nominac̃onem ďci Professoris de tempore in tempus p instrument manu suâ Regiâ signat et ad nominac̃onem et amoc̃onem eorundem Scholarium p beneꝑito suo per similia instrumenta manu suâ Regiâ munita spectantia fecerit condiderit et sanciverit uti ex ijsdem ŧris Patentibꝫ inspectis plenius uberiusqꝫ liquere potest nos tam honestum tam laudabile tamqꝫ utile ďci Patris Nostri Regij institutum plurimum comprobantes volentesqꝫ ꝑďcam N̄ram Academiam Cantabrigie hoc quoqꝫ favoris nostri Regij testimonio ornare quo magis magisqꝫ ingenua juventus bonis Artibꝫ ib̃m floreat et varia linguarum etiam hodiernarum cognitione aptius commodiusqꝫ perpoliatur Officium sive munus Ꝑfessoris in Modernâ Historiâ et leges Statuta Ordinac̃ones atqꝫ mandata eodem pertinentes prout in ŧris Patentibꝫ nup Patris nr̃i Regij superius laudatis speciatim recensentur in Academia nr̃a Cantabrigiensi de novo erigere et continuare decrevimus Sciatis igitur qď nos de gratia nr̃a sp̃iali certa scientia et mero motu Officium sive munus Professoris in Modernâ Historiâ de novo ereximus constt̃uimus stabilivimus et confirmavimus ac p hasce ꝑsentes de novo erigimus constituimus stabilimus et confirmamus in ꝑdcâ Academia N̄râ Cantabrigie unacum hujusmodi legibꝫ Statutis Ordinac̃oibꝫ atqꝫ mandatis tam ad ďcum officiũ sive munus Ꝑfessoris N̄ri Regij Ꝑceptores sive Magistros linguarum hodiernarum Scholaresqꝫ de tempore in tempus in linguis hodiernis et Modernâ Historiâ erudiendos quam ad Nominac̃onem ďci Ꝑfessoris nostri Regij pro tempore existentis p Instrumentum Manu Nostrâ Regiâ signandum ac ad nominac̃onem et amoc̃onem eoꝫdem Scholariũ p tempore existentium pro nostro beneꝑito p similia instrumenta manu Nrâ Regiâ munienda spectantibꝫ put in ŧris Patentibus supraďcis amplius continentur volumusqꝫ ulterius ut omnia et singla in ꝑfatis ŧris Patentibꝫ expressa eandem vim vigoremqꝫ obtineant ac si a nobis ac in nomine nostro Regio ab initio ordinata atqꝫ instituta fuerint nobis tamen reservantes potestatem plenamqꝫ authoritatem easdem leges Statuta Ordinationes atqꝫ mandata de tempore in tempus prout Nobis idoneum congruumqꝫ visum fuerit mutandi explicandiqꝫ p instrument manu nostrâ Regiâ Sigilloqꝫ Regio quod vocatur le Privy Signet munita atqꝫ adjiciendi insuper ejusmodi alias leges Statuta atqꝫ Ordinationes quas vel Temporum ratio postulaverit vel quas progrediente hâc nostrâ Regiâ institutione utiles magis ac necessarias fore constiterit. In cujus rei &c. Teste Reg apud Westm̃ undecimo die Aprilis.

Per Bŕe de Privato Sigillo.

[Cole's MSS., 5843, pp. 265—269.]

Previous to this Foundation, His Majesty sent the following Letter to the Universit which they answered by the Address inserted immediately after.

The King's Letter about founding a Professorship of Modern History

George R.

Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. We being greatly desirous to favour and encourage our two Universities, those antient and laudable nurseries of Piety and Learning, and to enable them more effectually to answer the end of their institution, by sending forth constant supplies of learned and able men, to serve the Public both in Church and State; and having observed that no encouragement or provision has hitherto been made, in either of the said Universities, for the study of Modern History or Modern Languages, the knowledge of which is highly necessary towards compleatly qualifying the youth committed to their care, for several stations both in Church and State, to which they may be called; and having seriously weighed the prejudice that has accrued to the said Universities from this defect, persons of foreign nations being often employed in the education and tuition of youth, both at home and in their travels, and great numbers of the young nobility and gentry being either sent abroad directly from schole, or taken away from the Universities before the course of their studies can be there compleated, and opportunities frequently lost to the Crown of employing and encouraging members of the two Universities, by conferring on them such employments, both at home and abroad, as necessarily require a competent skill in writing and speaking the modern languages:

Letter from the King to the Vice-Chancellor about founding a Professorship of Modern History.

In order, therefore, to remedy those and the like inconveniences, We have determined to appoint two persons of sober conversation and prudent conduct, of the Degree of Master of Arts, or LL.B., or of some higher Degree in one of the said Universities, skilled in Modern History

Letter from the King to the Vice-Chancellor about founding a Professorship of Modern History.

and in the knowledge of modern languages, to be nominated by Us, to be our Professors of Modern History, one for the University of Cambridge, and the other for that of Oxford, who shall be obliged to read Lectures in the Public Schools, at such times as shall be hereafter appointed.

And We have further determined, that each of the said Professors shall have a stipend of 400*l.* per annum, and out of the said stipend shall be obliged to maintain, with sufficient salaries, in the University where he shall be established, two persons at least well qualified to teach and instruct in writing and teaching the said languages; which said Teachers shall be under the direction of the Professors respectively, and shall be obliged to instruct gratis, in the modern languages, 20 Scholars of each University, to be nominated by Us, and each Scholar so nominated shall be obliged to learn two at least of the said languages; both the Professors and Teachers taking especial care that the times and hours for the instructing and teaching the said Scholars be so ordered as not to interfere with those appointed for their academical studies; which Professors and Teachers shall also be obliged, once every year, to transmit an attested account of the progress made by each Scholar committed to their care, to our Principal Secretaries of State, to be laid before Us, that we may encourage the diligence and application of such among them as shall have qualified themselves for our service, by giving them suitable employments, either at home or abroad, as occasion shall offer.

And Our Royal will and pleasure is, that you forthwith, upon the receipt hereof, call a Congregation, in order to communicate these our Royal intentions to the University. And so We bid you farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the Sixteenth day of May, 1724, in the Tenth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command, TOWNSEND.

To our trusty and well-beloved the Vice-Chancellor of our University of Cambridge, to be communicated to the Senate there.

[See the original, inter Archiv. Acad. xiii. 49.]

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, in answer to the foregoing Article.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in answer to the foregoing Article.

WE, Your Majesty's most dutifull and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of Cambridge, having been honoured with Your Majesty's Royal Letter, which has been read to us in full Senate, intimating your gracious and princely intentions of establishing both in this, and your other University, a new Professorship of Modern History and Modern Languages, with an appointment so ample as well-nigh to equall the stipends of all our other Professors put together, beg leave to approach your sacred person with the sincerest assurances of duty, loyalty, and gratitude, which such unparalleled munificence requires.

Your Majesty, like a common Father, that is watchfull for the wellfare of his Children, has wisely observed where our greatest defect lay, and where your relief could be most seasonably applied. We have for many years with grief observed, and may now with assurance venture to speak out our grievance, since Your Majesty has been pleased to enter so far into our cause as to join in the same complaint, that foreign Tutors have had so large a share in the education of our youth of quality, both at home and in their travels; and we are thoroughly sensible that the reason why they have been so employed in preference to men of far superior learning of our own country, has been the want of proper helps towards the attaining those accomplishments in our Universities, for which Your Majesty is now making so honourable provision. But we are now firmly persuaded, that when Your Majesty's noble design shall have taken effect, when there shall be a sufficient number of Academical persons, well versed in the knowledge of foreign Courts, and well instructed in their respective languages; when a familiarity with the living tongues shall be superadded to that of the dead ones; when the solid learning of antiquity shall be adorned and set off with a skilfull habit of conversing in the languages that now flourish, and both be accompanied with English probity, our nobility and gentry will then be under no temptation of sending for persons from foreign countries, to be entrusted with the education of their children; that the appearance of an English gentleman in the Courts of Europe, with a Governor of his own nation, will not be so rare and uncommon as it has hitherto been; and that your two Universities, thus refined and made more compleatly serviceable to the education of youth, by Your Majesty's most judicious and well-directed as well as liberal benefaction, will be able to furnish you with a constant supply of persons every way qualified for the management of such weighty affairs and negotiations as Your Majesty's occasions may require.

We most heartily beseech the Almighty to prosper this and all your great and glorious undertakings; that you may long live and reign, 'till you have received the fullest conviction that your Royal purpose has not been frustrated; but that this new Institution has proved (as your Princely wisdom intended it should) a real and national blessing.

Permit us farther, most gracious Sovereign, to testify our gratefull sense of two other distinguishing marks of your Princely favour so lately conferred on your two Universities; the charging your revenue with new salaries appropriated to 12 parsons, chosen out of each, as preachers in your Chapel of Whitehall, and your generous resolution of entitling to a share of such benefices as are within your Royal patronage, on the members of the two Universities. We scarce had time to congratulate one another on occasion of the two last-mentioned favours, when they were followed by that new and accumulated instance of your goodness, the erection of a new Professorship.

In return for such repeated obligations, we shall not fail to put up our incessant prayers to

God for the preservation of Your Majesty and your Royal family, and shall always endeavour to contribute in the best manner we are able to the tranquillity, peace, and good order of your Government.

Given at the University of Cambridge, in full Senate, the Nineteenth day of May, 1724.

Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in answer to the foregoing Article.

Mr. Harris's Appointment to the said Professorship.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France. and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas we have received a good report of the abilities, loyalty, prudent conduct, and sober conversation of our trusty and well-beloved Samuel Harris, Master of Arts, and We, being full satisfied thereof, have therefore nominated, constituted, and appointed, and do by these Presents nominate, constitute, and appoint him the said Samuel Harris to be our Professor of Modern History in our said University; to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said office for and during one whole year, to be computed from the day of his admission to the same by the Vice-Chancellor of our said University, with all rights, privileges, salaries, fees, profits, and advantages to the said office belonging or in anywise appertaining; and the said Samuel Harris is hereby required to do, execute, and perform all such acts, duties, matters, and things as are contained in the rules, statutes, and ordinances which We have thought fit to give relating thereto, by Letters-Patent under our Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the 28 September last past; And also to observe and follow such further rules and directions as We shall think proper to give under Our Signet and Royal Sign Manual, for his conduct in the due discharge of the said office of Our Professor of Modern History in Our University of Cambridge aforesaid, and for the further improvement of Our said Royal Constitution.

Mr. Harris's Appointment to the Professorship.

Given at Our Court at Kensington, the Twentieth day of October, 1724, in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command, TOWNSEND.

[Taken from the original under Seal, and the King's own hand, viz., his name, by Mr. Baker. See his MS., vol. 30, p. 389.]

Samuel Harris, M.A., admissus Professor, October 26, 1724, per Doctorem Snape, Procan.—*Idem, Ibid.*

A Letter from Lord Townsend to the Vice-Chancellor, with the Patent for the Professorship of Modern History.

To the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor
of the University of Cambridge.

SIR, *Anno* 1724, 22 *October.*

THE King having, according to his Royal intentions, lately specified to your University, ordered a Patent to be passed for founding a Professorship for Modern History there, it is with the utmost pleasure that I now send you the instrument under the Great Seal.

Letter from Lord Townsend to the Vice-Chancellor, with the Patent for the Professorship of Modern History.

I make no question but that this instance of His Majesty's royal favour to your University will be highly acceptable to all the members of it, and meet with those returns of duty, loyalty, and affection, which it deserves from that seat of piety and learning. The King has always had it at heart, not only to protect and countenance his Universities, but also to give them some distinguishing marks of his great tenderness and concern for promoting their welfare. And I am persuaded you will be all very sensible that His Majesty, by founding a Professorship in each University for Modern History, and giving encouragement to the learning of modern languages, has not only put means into your hands of becoming more serviceable to the Public in several stations of importance, but also by his peculiar care in taking the young Students bred up under his Professors into his more immediate Royal inspection, has made it the concern of the Crown to encourage in an especial manner those, who by their application and diligence shall render themselves worthy of being advanced.

His Majesty, who has opened a new field to his two Universities, hopes that they will make a right use of his goodness to them, and that it will raise such a laudable spirit of emulation as will very much redound both to the advantage of the particular members, and to the credit and honour of the Universities in general.

I am, Sir,
Your most humble servant,

Whitehall, 22 *Oct.* 1724. TOWNSEND.

[From the Grace-Book of the University.]

The Answer of the University to Lord Townsend's Letter.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Townsend,
one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MY LORD,

YOUR Lordship having been pleased to accompany His Majesty's late Foundation of a Professorship in Modern History with a Letter from yourself, of the greatest civility and good-

The Answer of the University to Lord Townsend's Letter.

The Answer of the University to Lord Townsend's Letter.

ness to us, we beg leave so far to trespass upon your Lordship's time as to acknowledge the gratefull sense the University has of it.

Amongst the many advantages that must necessarily be the fruit of His Majesty's royal favour and bounty to us, we cannot but with the highest satisfaction observe, that a very great and considerable part of our English youth will, for the future, receive the whole of their education at home, and be bred up in the knowledge of our Constitution and love of their country, who before, for want of this provision, were obliged to repair to foreign Universities, which, neither for strictness of discipline nor good learning, we hope ever could or will be compared to these Royal and religious Foundations.

As we are very sensible His Majesty is pleased to distinguish his happy reign over us by acts of particular goodness to ourselves, and by a way unthought of by his Royal predecessors, we beg leave to repeat to your Lordship our profession of an inviolable duty and affection to his sacred Person and Government, which we rather do at this time, as believing that our profession of loyalty and duty to His Majesty is a way of returning our thanks to your Lordship in particular, that will be, of all others, the most pleasing and agreeable to yourself.

My Lord, we cannot but with the greatest pleasure consider that, among the many noble views your Lordship has daily before you, promoting and perpetuating the welfare of your country, your Lordship is pleased to allow so considerable a portion of your time and thoughts to the advancement of learning, and the prosperity of the two Universities.

Such plans as these cannot but endare your Lordship's name to all true lovers of their country and we beg leave to assure your Lordship of the utmost concurrence, on our parts, to second all these your Lordsbip's great intentions, and that we will leave nothing undone which is in our power, that the pleasure with which your Lordship sent us His Majesty's last Royal favour may receive a constant increase from the happy effects and growing successes of it.

We are, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obliged and most obedient humble servants,
The Vice-Chancellor and the Senate of the
Cambridge, Nov. 23, 1724. University of Cambridge.

[Grace-Book of the University.]

Appointment of 15 *Scholars for studying Modern History.*

George R.

Appointment of 15 Scholars for studying Modern History.

George, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, &c., to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: We having received a good testimony of the proficiency in learning and good morals of John Redman, Charles Trimnel, and William Batty, of King's College; Walter Titley, John Snow, William Sandys, Pierson Lloyd, Samuel Edwards, and Peter Mallortie, of Trinity College; William Everard, Nathaniel Bacon, and Morley Unwin, of Queen's College; John Morgan, of St. John's College; Alexander Inglis, of Trinity Hall; and William Nash, of Peter House, in our University of Cambridge; do, by these Presents, nominate and appoint them to be 15 of our 20 Scholars for the studying of Modern History, and the learning of modern languages, in our said University. And We do hereby require them, the said John Redman, &c., to be obedient to our Professor of Modern History, and to the Teachers of modern languages in our University aforesaid, and likewise to do and perform all and singular the duties, matters, and things, which are directed to be done and performed by the Statutes and Ordinances relating thereunto, contained in our Royal Letters-Patent bearing date the 28 day of September last past: And this shall be, as well to our Professor of Modern History in our said University for the time being, as to all others whom it may concern, a sufficient warrant for receiving and admitting them, the said J. Redman, &c., to be 15 of our 20 Scholars aforesaid, and for instructing them in Modern History and modern languages, pursuant to the intent of our Royal Letters-Patent abovementioned.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Twenty-seventh day of February, 1724-5, in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command, Townsend.

A like Instrument for John Dale, of King's College, Simon Patrick, of Catherine Hall, Staunton Degge, Isaac Hawkins, and John Clarke, of Trinity College, 31 May, 1725.

Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

In the Will of Dame Mary Sadleir, (Wife of Sr Edwine Sadleir, Baronet,) deceased, dated 25th September, 1701, is as follows:—

Extract from the Will of Lady Sadleir about founding Algebra Lectureships.

And my further will is that my debts by me oweing at the time of my decease and my funerall charges, and the legacies hereby or hereinbefore by me devised or bequeathed, shall be first paid and satisfied by my said Executors before any of the Algibræ Lectures, Colledge of Phisitians, or Royal Society at Gresham Colledge Lectures be settled on them or any of them, notwithstanding the time or times hereinbefore for that purpose mencõned, limitted, or appointed for settling the same. And whereas my good friend, Mr. William Rous, one of my Executors hereinbefore named, hath as my Trustee acted and transacted severall great concerns for me and in my Estate, I doe hereby declare that all accompts are settled and evened between us to this day. And therefore I doe hereby, for me, my Executors and Administrators,

remise, release, and for ever quitt and acquitt him, his executors or administrators, of and from all manner of action or actions, cause or causes of actions, claimes, demands, and accompts whatsoever which I now have or hereafter may or can have against him or them, from the beginning of the world to the date of this my last Will. And I doe hereby heartily and really thanke him for his great trouble, care, and paines he hath had from and by me herein. And lastly, for that whereas in this my Will aforemencõned I have directed and appointed severall Lectures of Algibræ to be erected in the University of Cambridge; and I have given to and for their maintenance my Mannor, Lands, and Woods at Kimpson, in the County of Southton; as alsoe my moyety of Netham Tythes and Copyhold Estate at Pilehill, both also in the said County of Southton; and my Tavern known by the name of the Globe in Little Eastcheape, London. And for that whereas I have given and bequeathed severall annuityes for lives to be paid out of the said mannors of Kimpson and also the said Globe Taverne for the life of my said husband Sr Edwine Sadleir, which may for some time hinder the aforesaid Lectures to that number, that hereafter when the lives are extinct and dead, the said Estate may be able to maintain, and considering that before all the said lives may be expired, my said Executors may be all dead, and likewise to prevent long trouble to my Executors and also further charge to my Estate by the necessity, in case of death of the survivors nominateing new Trustees, Therefore I desire my Executors (any thing in this my Will to the contrary notwithstanding) or any two of them, if one shall be dead, at the expiracõn of the eighteene months aforemencõned in this my Will after my decease, for the beginning of the setting up of some of the said Algibræ Lectures, to erect or cause to be erected soe many Lectures on such Colledges as they shall see fitting for the present, which being done I then desire them to settle the severall Estates before given on such persons or Heads of Colledges and their successors as they shall on diligent enquiry thinke best for the future performance and perfecting my said intention. And they to whom the said Estates shall be conveyed unto are desired to increase the number of the said Lectures as the lives shall happen to dye and be extinct. And my earnest request and desire is that those persons to whom these Estates shall be conveyed doe punctually and without trouble pay the annuityes to the severall persons to whom I have devised the same free from all charges and taxes or other abatements or incumbrances whatsoever.

Extract from the Will of Lady Sadleir about founding Algebra Lectureships.

The first Schedule annexed to the said Will is as follows:—

The Instrument mencõned in the Will of me, Dame Mary Sadleir, the Relict of Dr. William Cronne and Daughter of John Lorimer, Esq., deceased, Alderman of the City of London, for the settling of the Algibræ Lectures on several Colledges in the University of Cambridge.

The true intent and meaning of these Lectures are for the full and clear explicacõn and teaching that part of Mathematical knowledge commonly called Algibraie or the method or rule of contemplating quantities generall with particular application and use of it in Arithmetick and Geometry, either according to the method of D Cartes or any other of those who have best improved it since.

What these Algibræ Lectures are.

The persons to read the said Lectures shall be at least of the Degree of Batchelor of Artes, of honest life and conversation, very well seeing and knowing in these parts of the Mathematics above mencõned.

Of the persons to read the said Lectures.

In each present respective Colledge (excepting always that of which the public Professor of the Mathematics is), and when a new public Professor shall be chosen of a College where one of these Lectures is, it shall be transferred to that of which the former Professor was, the Master and Fellowes shall meet together within eight dayes after notice that the settlement for these Lectures is made and finished; and afterwards within the same time after notice of the Lecture's place being void, either by death or otherwayes, and every one of the persons there met shall have freedome to nominate one of the same Colledge whom he in his conscience shall thinke fitt and qualyfyed as abovesaid, without favour or affection as he will answer it to God Almighty, and not betray the good end and intent of these Lectures. And if the persons soe nominated shall be above two, then by the ballot or otherwise they shall be reduced to two; and if there be not two of the same Colledge fitt to be nominated, then any of the nominators may name one or more of any other Colledge, provided after their election they remove and become of that Colledge in which they are to read.

Who shall nominate the said Reader, and how.

The persons nominated and agreed on to stand for Readers shall, in the presence of two of the Heads of the University, be carefully, strictly, and openly examined concerning their skill and sufficiency in the science they are to read and explaine, by the public Professor of the Mathematicks in the said University. And he whom the said Professor shall think and declare from his conscience most fit and able to performe the duty of the said Lecture effectually, shall be the person chosen to read it accordingly, and enjoy the salary and profitts to the same belonging. And it shall be required of him at the same time he is appointed to read the Lecture to make a solemn promise as in the presence of God, that he will carefully discharge and perform whatever is required in the method and orders for setling the said Lecture; and this promise shall be made in the presence of the Master and Fellowes of the Colledge who are to appoint him Reader of the said Lecture, whom the public Professor after the examinacõn aforesaid shall report most able and fitt for it.

Examinacõn of them who stand for Readers, and his promise that is to read it.

The duty of the said Lecturer shall be to explaine and teach the said science of Algibræ, and shew the use of it in Geometry and Arithmetick, and to render the same as clear and intelligible to every one of his audience as he can. To which end the said Lecture shall be read publickly in the Colledge Hall, in the Latine tongue during the time of one whole hour, from ten of the clock to eleaven in the forenoon, and the same day in the afternoon shall during the

The duty of the Reader and manner of reading the Lecture.

Extract from the Will of Lady Sadleir about founding Algebra Lectureships.

same time from three of the clock be more familiarly discoursed of and explained over againe, and doubts concerning any part of it be resolved in the Lecturer's own chamber, to be open on purpose at that time to all of the same Colledge that will come; and of both these hours of reading and explayning over again the said Lectures notice shall be given by ringing the Colledge bell. And those Lectures shall be to be read in the forenoone and further to be explained in the afternoon once aweeke; the which weekes and particular dayes of reading shall be those which the Masters and Fellowes of each particular College shall agree upon and appoint as most convenient, provided twelve severall Lectures be read in the forenoon and further explained in the afternoon, as before exprest on soe many severall weekes within the space of one yeare.

The penalty of not reading.

And for every time the said Lecture shall not be actually read in the morning and explained in the afternoon as aforesaid, either by the Reader himselfe, or in case of such sickness as in the judgment of able Phisitians doth make him incapable to perform it, which is the only excuse that ever shall be allowed, and that noe longer than one month, without substituting one other, or by some other able man, to be approved by the public Professor, and who shall for every Lecture receive the same money that would have been due to the Reader himself, there shall be deducted out of his salary each audit day so many proporc̃onable sum̃es due for each Lecture as there were Lectures omitted, of which respective omissions notice shall be then given by the Master or some of the Fellowes of the same College of which he is. The which money shall be given to some one or more Students of that Colledge, according to the discretion of the Master, especially such as love these studies. And if five omissions have been made (except as before) the Reader shall forfeit and lose his place.

The Lecturer to present three Lectures to the Colledge Library.

The Lecturer, or his substitute, shall each audit day deliver in three (or more if he please) of the six Lectures read the foregoing halfe yeare, fairely written, to be kept in the Colledge Library for the use of all such as may resort thither, or to be printed if he consent to it, and till they are so delivered he shall not receive that halfe yeare's stipend.

Noe Reader to continue more than ten yeares.

Noe person chosen to read the said Lecture shall enjoy this place longer than ten whole yeares; nor shall the public Professor of Mathematics ever be one.

To forfeit his place if debauch'd.

If any Reader shall be found guilty of any heynous crime or be of scandalous life, he shall be turned out of his place and another chosen in his room, unless there shall appear very great and sufficient reason to believe an amendment.

Interpritac̃on of any thing doubtfull.

If any doubt shall hereafter arise concerning the true meaning of any thing herein exprest, it shall be interpreted by the Trustees in that sence that may be the most advantageous for the fullest and most effectuall promoting the said Lectures.

The salary of each Lecturer.

Each Lecturer shall receive for his salary yearly twenty pounds, but to Emanuel Colledge Lecturer shall be allowed thirty pounds per annum, and to be first erected to be paid on the audit day, according to the limitac̃ons above menc̃oned, out of the rents and profitts of the Estates I have in my Will for that purpose given, and to erect soe many as the said Estates will hold out to doe, none exceeding twenty pounds as above, only Emanuel Colledge, some incident charges hereafter following being first deducted.

The Trustees of these Lectures.

There shall be every year two audit dayes, one within two months at the farthest after Lady Day, and the other within the same time after Michaelmas Day. On which dayes the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the respective Colledges being mett together shall take an accompt of the due execuc̃on and performance of the matters and things aforesaid, if they are desired to be or hereby are to be Trustees for these Lectures. Likewise one of the public Readers by turns shall once in every year, at the most seasonable time for travelling, be obliged to take a view of all the Estate given for these Lectures, in the company of the Bursar, and make a report of the condic̃on all things are in to the Trustees, and this under the penalty of loosing one halfe yeare's salary if they refuse it in their turns unless for very good cause to be approved by the Trustees. The Boursers shall allsoe succeed one another yearly by turns under the same penalty. The said Trustees shall choose and appoint one of the aforesaid Readers as Bourser or Rent Gatherer accomptable to themselves (if the Estate for these uses given be settled and vested in the University), alloweing him out of the said rents five pounds per annum, to be paid half yearly when he brings in his accompts on the audite day or as they thinke fitt, not exceeding five pounds per annum. They shall likewise on each audit day allow and pay to the public Professor of the Mathematics ten shillings as a present for his care and pains for every person he examined, the halfe yeare aforegoing. They shall also out of the said rents on each audit day take for a decent refreshment of a dinner for themselves as they shall in discretion think fit, not exceeding five pounds.

And the Vice-Chancellor, just before the payment of the Lecturers' salaries, in the presence of the Heads of the University, and the public Professor, shall make a short discourse exhorting all then present to discharge their trust and duty with care and good conscience. It being hoped these studys of Algibræ which Peter Ramus long since complained were unhappily wanting in our European schooles and Universityes, now cultivated by the excellent witts of the University, will be much for the glory of Almighty God and the good of the Nation. Amen.

An addition which I further add to this my Instrument for the Algibra Lectures:

Since the making of the abovesaid Instrument on my further consideration of the severall parts thereof, and on further informac̃on and advice, I doe order that that part which relates to the choice of a Lecturer be altered as followeth, viz^{t}:

That in the choice of a Lecturer it shall not be done by all the Fellowes, but only by the Master, Vice-Master, Senior Deane, and Senior Lecturer of each Colledge, and they to nominate two, and the two so nominated by a majority of them to be examined by the Mathematical Professor, in presence of two Heads of Colledges to be named by the Trustees, and

the person whom the said Professor shall thinke and nominate to be most deserving to read these Lectures shall have it. And that the Vice-Chancellor for the time being shall for ever be a Trustee if my Executors shall thinke it fitting to settle the said Estates on or in the Members of the University.

Extract from the Will of Lady Sadler about founding Algebra Lectureships.

And if it shall be thought convenient instead of two audit days every year, I doe order but one; but this I leave as indifferent, and desire it may in future time be either one or two, as shall be best for the good management of the Estates belonging or to belong to the said Lectures.

And as to the travelling Lecturer, I order his charges to be paid out of the common stock what shall be thought convenient by the Trustees for his and his attendant's charges.

And if any thing in these Instruments shall hereafter be found doubtfull or not practicable, I do order my Executors, with the advice of those persons they shall think good to consult with, to explaine what is dubious or alterable, or what is necessary further for the good and better establishment of the said Lectures for ever. And what my Executors shall therein do or alter, I hereby order to be confirmed and to be binding to the persons concerned for ever.

Founded by Dame Mary Sadleir, Relict of Dr. William Cronne and Daughter of John Lorymer, Esq.

Mary Sadleir.

Witness, Robert Pead & moi. D. Seaman. Rich. Seaman.

Probatum fuit humoĩ testamentum cum duobus Codicillis et tribus Schedulis annexis coram venerabili viro Georgio Paul Legum Doctore Surrogato ventis egregij viri Domini Richardi Raines militis Legum etiam Doctoris Curiæ Prerogativæ Cantuar Magri Custodis sive Comissarij ltime constituti sexto die mensis Novembris anno domini millimo septingenmo sexto Juramento Willimi Rous unius Executorum in eodem Testamento nominat cui comissa fuit Admstraco omnium et singulorum bonorum jurium et creditorum dictæ defunctæ de bene et fideliter administrando eadem ad Sancta Dei Evangelia Jurat Abrahamo Hill altero Executore in dicto testam^to^ nominat et Thoma Blackmore Seniore Executore in uno Codicillorum prædict nominat oneri execuconis dictorum Testamenti Codicillorum et Schedularum renunciantibus prout ex actis Curiæ Liquet.

Chas. Dyneley, John Iggulden, W. D. Gostling, } *Deputy Registers.*

Orders concerning the Algebra Lectures founded by the Lady Sadler.

Orders concerning Lady Sadler's Algebra Lectures.

I. That the government, ordering, and direction of the said Lectures, and the several matters thereto belonging, subject nevertheless to the rules and orders herein contained, shall now, and at all times hereafter be and continue in the Vice-Chancellor of the said University of Cambridge for the time being, and his successors Vice-Chancellors of the said University, and in the present Masters or Heads of the several Colleges of the said University hereinafter mentioned; that is to say, the Master of Emanuel College, the Provost of King's College, the Master of St. John's College, the Master of Sidney College, the Master of Trinity College, the Master of Jesus College, the Master of Pembroke Hall, the Master of Queen's College, and the Master of St. Peter's College, and in their Successors, being Masters or Heads of the said several Colleges respectively, and that they shall meet for that purpose at such times and places as the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being, or the said Master of Emmanuel College, or any two others of the said Governors shall from time to time direct or appoint.

II. That upon every occasion of meeting, due notice of the time and place thereof shall be given or left in writing at the said several Colleges for the respective Governors or Directors, at least by the space of twenty-four hours before every such meeting. All matters debated and transacted shall be carried and affirmed by the votes of the major part of them then present, so as they be not fewer than *three*, and shall be entered in some book or books to be kept for that purpose in Emmanuel College. And that in case the said *William Rous* shall, during his life, think fit to be present at any of the said meetings, then he to have a like vote and place there as Governor.

III. That the true end, intent, and meaning of these Lectures, is for the full and clear explicating and teaching the principles of the *Mathematicks*, and chiefly that part thereof called *Algebra*. And that from and after the 29th day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord 1710, the said Lectures shall commence and be settled in Emmanuel College and King's College in the said University; and that such person or persons being of the said Colleges as the said *William Rous* shall by any writing under his hand appoint, shall be the first or modern Lecturer or Lecturers or Instructors of the said science in the said respective Colleges. And that, as the lives shall fall and the estate be increased, the like Lectures shall begin and be settled in St. John's College, Sidney College, Trinity College, Jesus College, Pembroke Hall, Queen's College, and St. Peter's College, one after the other, in order as they are herein placed; the first named to be always preferred in course before the subsequent Colleges, and so remain for ever; subject nevertheless to the rules and directions herein mentioned.

IV. That if the said lands and premises shall at any time hereafter arise to a greater value, by increase of rent or profits of the woods or underwoods than will pay the Lecturers of the said several Colleges before-named, their respective yearly salaries, free of all charges except *Parliamentary* taxes, (of which each of the Lecturers is to bear his proportionable part), that then the said Governors and Directors for the time being, at the time of such increase, shall

Orders concerning Lady Sadler's Algebra Lectures.

and may settle and establish other Lectures of the like nature, subject to the rules and orders hereby agreed on, in such other Colleges of the said University as they shall judge most proper.

V. That the persons to be chosen Lecturers or Instructors shall be at least of the Degree of Batchelors of Arts, of honest life and conversation, and skilful in the several parts of the *Mathematicks*, to continue from their election for the space of *ten* years, or till their death, resignation, or removal from their respective College or Colleges, or other discharges as are hereafter mentioned, if the same shall sooner happen.

VI. That from time to time as the said Lectures shall begin, and be settled in any of the other Colleges before-named, and not at present provided for, then such person and persons being of the said College and Colleges as the said *William Rous*, shall at any time during his life, by any writing under his hand, nominate and appoint for that purpose, shall be the first Lecturer and Lecturers in every such College or Colleges, to continue as aforesaid; and in default of such nomination and appointment, then the said Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, shall and may at a meeting to be had for that purpose, nominate such first Lecturer and Lecturers, to continue as aforesaid, each College to be taken in course in the order before set down, and not otherwise.

VII. That at all times, on the expiration of the said term of *ten* years, or notice of the death, resignation, removal, or discharge of any such Lecturer or Lecturers, now, or at any time coming, to be chosen, elected, or named for the purposes aforesaid, the said *William Rous*, during his life, and after his decease, the Provost, Master, or Head of such College and Colleges wherein such vacancies shall be, or in his absence, his Deputy, shall always, within *fourteen* days then next and immediately following, elect and choose one or more person or persons of the said College the best qualified for the said Lecture; or if there be none of the said College fit to be nominated, then one or more of any other College, provided that, in case of election, the person so chosen remove and become of that College wherein the said Lecture is to be read; which person and persons so named shall, within *twenty-one* days after the said nomination, be carefully, strictly and openly examined touching his and their skill and sufficiency in the said science, by the *Public Professors* of the *Mathematicks* or *Astronomy* of the said University, or *one* of them, or by such other person or persons qualified in the said science, (as the Governors and Directors for the time being, or any *three* of them, shall call to their assistance), in the presence of *three* or more of the said Governors; and such of them as shall, upon such Examination, appear to the said Governors for the time being, then present, or the major part of them, to be most fit and able, shall be declared Lecturer, and enjoy the salary and profits thereunto belonging.

VIII. That such Professors, or other person or persons so to be chosen to examine, as aforesaid, for every Examination shall have and receive of the person so chosen the sum of *ten shillings* for his trouble and attendance therein.

IX. That such person so chosen shall before any Lecture read, in the presence of the said Governors for the time being (or any *three* of them) make and subscribe a solemn promise, in writing, to be prepared for that purpose, that he will diligently and carefully perform his duty in the said Lecture, and observe the several orders and directions in these presents established for that purpose.

X. That the duty of the said Lecturer shall be to explain and teach the principles of the *Mathematicks*, and chiefly that part thereof called *Algebra*, in as clear and intelligible a method as possible; and to that end every such Lecturer shall, at least *once* in each of the *three Terms* commonly holden in the said University, on such days as shall be appointed to him, hold a Public Reading in the hall of his respective College, in the *Latin tongue* (or otherwise as the said Governors, or any *three* of them shall direct), by the space of one whole hour from *nine to ten* of the clock in the forenoon, and also the same day in the afternoon in his own chamber, to be open for that purpose during the space of one hour, from *one to two* of the clock, more familiarly discourse of and explain the same again to all of the said College who shall then attend there, and resolve the doubts arising, or which shall then be proposed to him in relation thereto; of both which hours notice shall be given by ringing of the College bell.

XI. That the Provost, Master, or Head of each College, or his Deputy in his absence, shall the first day in every Term fix and appoint the several days as well for holding the said Lecture as teaching the said science for that Term; which appointment shall be put into writing, and one fair copy thereof set up in the public hall of each College, and one other copy delivered to the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being; and the Lecturers for the respective Colleges are to take notice of the day so appointed, and to perform their duties thereon, on the penalties hereinafter mentioned.

XII. That every Lecturer shall twice in each week, on the days appointed to him for that purpose, during the whole continuance of each of the said *three* University Terms, according to the computation therein used, (save such week wherein the said Lecture shall be read as aforesaid), by the space of one hour or more, from *nine to ten* of the clock, at his chambers, teach and instruct in the said science all such Students of the same College as shall repair to him for that purpose, and therein shall behave himself affably and courteously, and not deter or discourage any from coming to him on any account or pretence whatsoever.

XIII. That, upon failure of reading the said Lectures or of attending the teaching and instructing the said Students as aforesaid, by the space of *two* whole Terms, in any of the Colleges wherein the said Lectures are, or shall be erected or settled, such College or Colleges permitting, suffering, or conniving at such failure, without discharging such Lecturer offending therein, and electing a new one in manner aforesaid, shall from thenceforth and immediately forfeit and lose the benefit, privilege, and advantage of the said Lecture, and of the continuance thereof any longer in such College or Colleges, and the allowance, salary, and profit belonging

thereto shall from thenceforth utterly cease and determine; and in such case the said Governors for the time being shall and may, within one month next ensuing the end of the said *two Terms* (at a meeting to be had for that purpose) settle the said Lecture in some other College of the said University, as they shall think fit, subject to the rules, orders, and directions herein: and if all the Colleges before-named shall not be provided for, then the first of such Colleges, in the order aforesaid, shall have the said Lecture so ceased and determined. Orders Concerning Lady Sadler's Algebra Lectures.

XIV. That for every time the said Lecture shall not be actually read in the morning, and explained in the afternoon, or that due attendance shall not be given for teaching the said science as aforesaid, except in case of real sickness and disability, certified under the hand of some practising Doctor in Physick, or of some extraordinary occasion, to be allowed of by the Master, Provost, or Head of each respective College under his hand, (which are the only excuses that shall be ever allowed), there shall be deducted out of the salary of each Lecturer offending therein on every audit day for each Lecture omitted, the sum of *forty shillings*, and for every day wherein he shall not give due attendance for instructing the said Students, the sum of *ten shillings*, the said sums so forfeited to go and be disposed of to *one* or *more* of the poor Scholars loving the said study, at the discretion of the said Governors then present (or the major part of them), and if omission shall have been made herein by the space of one whole *Term*, (except in case of sickness or extraordinary occasion allowed of as aforesaid), each Lecturer so offending shall from thenceforth immediately forfeit and lose his place, and be for ever incapable to be named or chosen again to the same Lecture, either in that or any other College in the said University on any account or pretence whatsoever.

XV. That in case of real sickness or extraordinary occasion testified as aforesaid (and not otherwise) every such Lecturer may substitute in his place some other able person, to be approved by the public Professors of the *Mathematicks* or *Astronomy* of the said University, or one of them; or in default of them, by any other person or persons skilful in the *Mathematicks*, to be testified under his or their hand or hands to the Provost, Master, or Head of such respective College or Colleges, or his Deputy; which person shall receive for every Lecture and Teaching the same money as would have been due to the Lecturer himself; and in default of such substitution, in case the said sickness or disability shall continue, so as that the Lecture and times of teaching shall be omitted by the space of one month, then such Lecturer shall from thenceforth lose his place and all the benefit thereof or thereby.

XVI. That by and out of the said Estate and the profits thereof there shall be paid and allowed to the said Lecturer in *Emmanuel College thirty pounds per annum*, and to the several Lecturers in the said other Colleges wherein the same is or shall be settled, *twenty pounds per annum* a-piece, to be paid on the audit-day in each year, subject nevertheless to their respective proportions of the *Parliamentary taxes* and other necessary charges to which the Estate is or may be liable, and other limitations as aforesaid. And so as every such Lecturer shall, before the audit-day, deliver and give in two copies fairly written of two such Lectures as aforementioned, read by him in the foregoing year, to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, or to the Master of Emmanuel College, to be shown to the Governors present at such Audit; one of which copies shall be deposited by the Vice-Chancellor in the University Library, and the other in the Library of the respective College wherein he shall be Lecturer, and do then also produce a certificate under the hand of the Master or his Deputy, signifying the number of the said Lectures by him read, and of the attendance by him given for teaching the said science in the foregoing year, to the end it may be known what omissions have been made therein or otherwise, and in default of either of the matters aforesaid, the said year's salary to be forfeited, and to go and be paid to and amongst the other Lecturers not offending therein, share and share alike.

XVII. That in case any of the said Lecturers during the time of their continuance in the said place shall happen to be chosen one of the public Professors of the *Mathematicks* or *Astronomy* for the said University, and shall accept thereof, then the place of such Lecturer, from and immediately after such acceptance, shall be, and is hereby declared to be void, and another Lecturer shall be chosen thereto in the manner hereinbefore appointed.

XVIII. That if any of the said Lecturers shall prove of ill life and conversation, or guilty of any notorious crime, immorality, or of maintaining or defending any doctrines or opinions contrary to the religion of the Church of England as by law established, then in any of the said cases, the Master or Head of such College in which he shall be Lecturer as aforesaid, or his Deputy, or in their default, the said Governors, or any *three* of them to be assembled for that purpose, shall and may discharge such person of and from his place and office of Lecturer, and another shall be chosen in his room in the manner aforesaid.

XIX. That for the better management of the manor, lands, and premises devised as aforesaid, the said Governors and their successors shall and may from time to time appoint such person and persons as they, or the major part of them, shall think proper to be receiver of the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises, and to take care of the said woods, and to transact their affairs in the said County of *Southampton*, or elsewhere, and also one of the said Governors or Lecturers, or other fit person to be *Treasurer* or *Bursar* of the said profits. But so as such *Treasurer* or *Bursar* and *Receiver* respectively do and shall give good security unto the said Governors or any *three* of them, by bond or otherwise, in penalty of *two hundred pounds* at the least, for his duly accounting for and paying from time to time the said rents, issues, and profits to the Governors herein mentioned, for the uses and purposes hereby directed, and no other.

XX. That the said Governors shall yearly, within the space of two months next after the 29th of September in each year, or at such other time or times in the year as any *three* of them shall agree on and appoint, and thereof give notice to the parties concerned, meet together at *Emmanuel* College on a day to be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of the said University

Orders Concerning Lady Sadler's Algebra Lectures.

or the Master of *Emmanuel* College for the time being, to take the account and audit of the said *Receiver* and *Treasurer*, and to pay the said Lecturers their respective salaries and allowance, and all other charges hereby directed to be paid, and to hear and determine all matters relating to the said Lectures and Estate, according to the rules and directions hereby given, and to see the same effectually paid and performed according to the true intent hereof.

XXI. That at every audit these rules, orders, and directions shall be distinctly read in presence of the said Governors, and that there shall be allowed out of the said Estate a sum not exceeding *four pounds* for a dinner and all other charges of the said day.

XXII. That the deeds, evidences, and writings relating to the said Estate, shall from time to time be kept and deposited in the library of *Emmanuel* College, in an iron chest with three locks thereto, the keys whereof shall be and remain one of them in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being, one other in the hands of the Master of *Emmanuel* College, and the third in the hands of the Provost of King's College, and their Successors.

XXIII. That the several Governors to whom the said Estate shall be conveyed for the uses aforesaid be the present Master or Head of *Emmanuel* College, the Provost of King's College, the Master of St. John's College, the Master of Sidney College, the Master of Trinity College, the Master of Jesus College, the Master of Pembroke Hall, the Master of Queen's College, and the Master of St. Peter's College; and that when and so often as they shall be reduced by death to *five* or *three*, that then the survivors shall convey the same to the succeeding Heads of the said several Colleges, so that the said number of *Trustees* may always be kept of the number of *nine* at the least.

XXIV. That in case any of the family, kindred, or relations of the said Dr. *William Croone** shall happen to be of any of the said Colleges afore-named, or of any College in the said University wherein any of the said Lectures before-mentioned shall then be erected or settled, in pursuance of these presents, and shall upon examination be found fitly qualified for the reading and performing the said Lecture, then such person or persons to be preferred before any other to such vacant Lecture, and shall be elected and chosen thereto by the said *Trustees*, and shall hold and enjoy the same and all the profits, benefits, and advantages thereto belonging, subject to the orders, rules, and directions hereinbefore contained, as the other Lecturers are to do by virtue hereof.

That these several orders be fairly written or printed, and being put into a frame, be hung up in the several libraries of the respective Colleges wherein the said Lectures are to be read.

(*In Dorso.*)—Lady Sadler was the relict of Dr. Croone, who was Fellow of Emmanuel College, and desired her to settle these Algebra Lectures at her death; which she did by Mr. Wm. Rouse, Apothecary, in London, her executor. But we have nothing of Sir Edwin Sadler, whom she married, nor do we know where to apply to for information.

These 'Orders' are in the Cole Collection of MSS. in the British Museum, No. 6209, f. 18, entitled "*Letters of Learned Men to Professor Ward.*"

Copy of the last Will of Will^M. Worts, Esq^R.

[*Addit. MSS. Mus. Brit.*, 5810, *pp.* 189—192.]

Will of W. Worts, Esq.

In the Name of God, Amen. I William Worts, of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, Esqr., being of a perfect, sound, and disposing Mind and Memory, doe make this my last Will and Testament, in manner and Form following:

In the first place I commit my Soul to Almighty God, humbly hopeing for Salvation through the infinite Mercy of God, and Merits and Mediation of Jesus Christ my Redeemer; and my Body to be decently buried by my Executrix hereafter named. I give and bequeath to Carolina Banson, the Wife of John Banson of Meesden in the county of Hartford, an annuity of 30*l.* a-year during her life, in case she survives her said Husband, and not otherwise, to be paid her by my Executrix, by the proportion of 7*l.* 10*s.* every Quarter day following, viz.: on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Feast of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, and St. Thomas the Apostle; the first payment thereof to commence on such of the said Quarter-days next succeeding the death of her said Husband: and all the said Payments to be made constantly at the place and the residence of the said Carolina Banson: and I charge all my arable Lands, late in the tenure or occupation of the Widow Chapman of Landbeche in the said County of Cambridge, with the said Annuity, that in case of failure in the payment thereof, it shall and may be lawfull for the said Carolina Banson to enter upon, possess and enjoy the said lands as if originally devised to her for her life. Item, I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Saville, the Wife of Saville of Langley in the County of Essex, an Annuity of 20*l.* a-year during her life, in case she survives her said Husband, to be paid by my Executrix, at the usual place of her abode, by 5*l.* on each of the Quarter days, before mentioned, the first payment thereof to be on such of the said Quarter days as shall next succeed the death of her said Husband: and I charge with the said Annuity all those my Pasture Grounds, with the Messuage, Tenement and Sheep-Walk, with the Appurtenances, late in the tenure or occupation of the said Widow Chapman, and that it may and shall be lawfull for the said Eliz. Saville, in case of failure in the payment of the said Annuity,

* First husband of the Lady Sadler, by whose advice she founded these Lectures. (On a label pasted in the margin).

to enter upon, possess and enjoy the said Messuage, Pasture, Tenement, and Sheep-Walk, with their Appurtenances during her life, as if they were so originally devised to her. Item, I give and bequeath to my Cousin Smith, the wife of John Smith of Wivelingham in the County of Cambridge, the like Annuity of 20*l.* a-year during her life, to be paid her by my Executrix, in such manner and form as the aforesaid Annuity to Eliz. Saville; and I charge with the said Annuity to my said Cousin Smith, all those my Arable Lands now in the tenure or occupation of John Penny of Landbeche aforesaid, so that in case of failure in the payment of the said Annuity, it shall and may be lawfull for my said Cousin Smith, to enter upon, possess, and enjoy the said Lands dureing her life, as if originally so devised to her. Item, I give and bequeath to my old Maid, Margaret Brett, 20*l.*, to be paid six months after my death. Item, I give and bequeath to Anne Garrett, Bedmaker of King's College in Cambridge, an Annuity of 5*l.* a-year dureing her life, to be paid Quarterly by my Executrix, by equal portions on the 4 Quarter days herein before mentioned, the first payment thereof to become due and payable on such of the said days as shall next happen after the said Anne Garrett shall be of the age of threescore years; and I will and appoint that my Executrix give her a Bond of 200*l.* within a month after my decease, for the security of the payment of the said Annuity. Item, I give and bequeath unto the said Margaret Brett, over and above the 20*l.* already given her, an Annuity of 20*l.* for her life, in case she survives her Husband Henry Brett, of Cambridge aforesaid, Barber, to be paid by my Executrix, in manner and form like that bequeathed to Elizabeth Saville; and I charge with the said Annuity my Messuage, Pasture-Ground and Sheep-Walk, with the Appurtenances, now in the occupation of John Penny aforesaid of Landbeche, so that in case of failure of the payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said Margaret Brett, to enter upon and enjoy the Premises hereby charged with the payment thereof, as if they had been originally devised to her for her life. Item, I give and bequeath all those my Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, with their Appurtenances, now in the tenure or occupation of Michael Walker of Landbeche aforesaid, both Freehold and Copyhold, to my Aunt Daye, for and dureing the term of her natural life, chargeable nevertheless with the payment of 30*l.* a-year to my Aunt Elizabeth Reeves, to be paid her by my Aunt Daye, during the life of the said Anne Daye, the first payment thereof to be be made on Michaelmas day after my Decease; and in case of failure of payment of the said 30*l.* a-year in manner aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Elizabeth Reeves to enter into the said Messuage, Lands, and Premises, now in the tenure or occupation of the said Mich. Walker, and them to hold, to take, and enjoy the Profits thereof to her own use, as if they had been originally devised to her for her life; and in case the said Elizabeth Reeves shall survive the said Anne Daye, then I give and bequeath the said Messuage, Lands, and Premises, now in the tenure or occupation of the said Mich. Walker, to the said Elizabeth Reeves, for and during the term of her natural life. Item, I give and bequeath to my Uncle, Mr. Robert Daye, of Thurlow in the County of Suffolk, Apothecary, an Annuity of 20*l.* a-year during his life, to be paid by my Executrix quarterly, by equal portions, in such manner and form, as the Annuity hereinbefore bequeathed to Eliz. Saville, is appointed to be paid, except that the first payment hereof is to commence on such of the said Quarter days as shall first happen after my death: and I do also appoint my Executrix within three months after my death, to give the said Robert Daye a Bond in the penall sum of 400*l.* for the due payment of the said Annuity to him bequeathed. Item, I give and bequeath to the two youngest sons of my Uncle, Robert Daye aforesaid, the sum of 50*l.* a-piece, to bind them out Apprentices: and I will and appoint, and give 100*l.* a-piece afterwards to set them up withal, if they behave themselves as well as they ought to do, in their Apprenticeships; and I will and appoint that my Executrix have the sole disposal of them therein. Item, I give and bequeath to my said Aunt Reeves, over and above what is herein already given to her, the sum of 20*l.* to buy her mourning, and to be paid her within a month after my decease: and she shall have the choice of any Piece of my Plate, or any of my Rings, to keep in remembrance of me. Item, I give to my Cousin Christian Hutton the sum of 20*l.* Item, I give to my Godson, Wm. Banson of Langley, 10*l.* Item, I give to Dr. Penrice of Trinity Hall in Cambridge, the sum of 100*l.* for his great civility to me, and care in my affairs. Item, I give unto my servant Mary Foreham, the sum of 20*l.* Item, to Jane Smee, and Richard Challis, my other two servants, the sum of 5*l.* a piece. Item, I will and appoint, that my Executrix prove this my last Will and Testament in the Vice-Chancellor's Court of the University of Cambridge, within a month after my decease, and that she there and then deliver in upon oath, a true and perfect particular and valuation of all the Lands, Moneys, Bonds, Mortgages, and Debts owing to me from private persons, and from the Exchequer. And as for my real Estate in Landbeche herein before not disposed of, with my two houses in King's College Lane, I also give and devise the same to my said Aunt Daye, for and during the term of her natural life, subject nevertheless to, and charged with the Annuities or Rent-charges hereinbefore devised. And I also will and appoint that my said Aunt Anne Daye shall every year, during her life, by equal quarterly payments, pay the sum of 30*l.*, without any deduction of Taxes by Parliament or otherwise, to the use of the poor children, which now are or shall hereafter be taught in the several schooles in Cambridge aforesaid, commonly called The Charity Schools, lately set up chiefly by the care of the pious and learned Mr. Whiston, the first payment to be made on such of the Quarter days abovementioned, as shall next happen after my death: the said payment, and all the subsequent payments to be made to the person, who, for the time being, collects the subscriptions to the said Schools, and the said 30*l.* a-year, to be applied in the same manner as the money collected from the said subscriptions is, and shall be applied. And from and after the decease of the said Anne Daye, and as to what is before given to my Aunt Reeves, in case she survives my said Aunt Daye, in such case as to that, after the decease also of my said Aunt Reeves, then

Will of W. Worts, Esq.

I give, devise, and bequeath all my Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in Landbeche aforesaid, and also my two houses in King's College Lane, to Dr. Roderick, Provost of King's College; Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity College; Dr. James, Master of Queen's College; Dr. Covell, Master of Christ's College; and Sir John Ellis, Master of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge; and their Heirs and Assigns for ever; nevertheless upon such special trust and confidence in them reposed, as shall be herein declared after concerning the same. Item, I give and bequeath unto the said four Doctors and Sir John Ellis, the sum of 3,000*l.*, to be paid them by my Executrix, within six months after my death, in ready-money, or by assignment to them of any of my Mortgages, Tallies, or Orders or in any other manner as to them shall seem good and effectual payment; upon such special trust and confidence nevertheless reposed in them as shall be hereinafter declared concerning the same: That is to say, as for and concerning the said 3,000*l.* upon this special trust and confidence, That the said four Doctors and Sir John Ellis, or the survivors of them, or the Executors or Administrators of the survivor of them, out of the Interest Money and Improvement made thereof, shall, in the first place, pay or cause to be paid unto my said Aunt Anne Daye every year during her natural life the sum of 150*l.* at two payments in the year, that is to say, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions, the first payment thereof to be made on such of the said Feasts as shall next happen after I have been dead a full year: and from and after the decease of my said Aunt Daye, then, as well concerning my real Estate in Landbeche and King's College Lane, and also my personal Estate, which I have devised to the four Doctors and Sir John Ellis, and the Trusts thereof, I do hereby declare and appoint, That they, or the survivors of them, or the Executors or Administrators of the survivor of them, so long as the said Charity Schools shall endure and be kept up in any reputation, shall, in the first place, constantly pay the said sum of 30*l.* a year to their use, in such manner as my said Aunt Anne Daye is herein before appointed to pay the same; and also all the Annuities herein before by me given that shall remain due and payable after the death of my said Aunt Anne Daye, except those that I have obliged my said Aunt to give bond for. In the next place I appoint and desire that the annual income both of my said Lands and Money and the Improvement thereof, be managed to the best advantage till the sum of 1,900*l.* be raised therefrom, with which I desire that with all convenient speed after the same is so raised, Galleries be built in Great St. Mary's Church in Cambridge, for the use of the Batchelors of Arts and Undergraduates in the University, that they may the more decently and conveniently hear the Sermon. And when these Galleries are finished, I appoint and desire, as soon as another 1,500*l.* can be raised out of the annual income of my said Lands and Money, and the Improvements thereof, that it may be applied to the making a Calcey or Causeway from Emmanuel College to Hogmagog, *alias* Gogmagog Hills; and I desire, if there be occasion, that an Act of Parliament may be procured for the making and securing that Road; and that when it is finished, I desire that 40*l.* a year be laid aside for the maintenance and repairs of that and the said Galleries in St. Mary's Church, and expended from time to time as there shall be occasion, in such proportions to each as the Trustees or major part of them shall think fit; and as soon as the said Galleries are finished, I further appoint and desire, That there be allowed annual Pensions of 100*l.* a year each to two young Batchelors of Arts, who shall be sent into foreign countries soon after they have taken that Degree, and shall continue there for the space of three years, but be obliged to take different roads, as they shall be appointed by the said Trustees, or the major part of them. They shall each of them likewise be obliged to write once in a month a letter in Latin to the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, who shall communicate them to the Regent-House, and leave them fairly written to be lodged in the Public Library among the MSS. there. In those letters they shall give an account to the University of the religion, learning, laws, politicks, customs, manners, and rarities, natural and artificial, which they shall find worth observing in the countries through which they pass. They shall be chosen out of two different Colleges: they shall begin with King's and Trinity, each of which shall present two young Gentlemen to the Congregation, which shall choose one out of each of the two Colleges. The rest of the Colleges shall take it by turns to present in the same manner in the order as they do for the choice of Proctors, as often as there shall be occasion to supply the place of them, or either of them, by reason of death or return into their own country: And my Will is, that these Pensions shall be continued but for the space of three years. The Master in every College shall present, and at the presentation of them shall be obliged to take the following Oath, which shall be read to him by the Senior Proctor in the Regent House, before the University, at a Congregation:—

Dabis fidem almæ Matri Academiæ, quod tu probè noveris religionem, mores, et doctrinam juvenum, quos modò præsentasti, et eos sanè dignos existimas, quos foras emittat Alma Mater; Sic te Deus adjuvet.

The residue and overplus of what I have given to the said four Doctors and Sir John Ellis, after these things are performed, and all reasonable expenses have been allowed for the management of all matters relating to this my Will, I desire may be applied to the use of the University Library. And my further Will and desire is that when any two or more of the Trustees shall be dead, then the surviving Trustee shall assign and convey all the said Lands and Moneys remaining in them, by virtue of this my Will, to some person or persons, and their heirs, to the use of them the surviving Trustees, and of some other fit persons such as they shall choose or name to be Trustees with them, to make up the number of five, and of their heirs for ever, upon trust for the further performance of this my last Will and Testament. And then my Will is, that the old and new Trustees, and the survivors of them, shall, to all intents and purposes have the same power and authority, and be in the place of my said

Trustees, Dr. Roderick, Dr. Bentley, Dr. James, Dr. Covell, and Sir John Ellis, as if they were all living: and that from time to time, as often as there shall be occasion, the surviving Trustees, two or more of their number being dead, shall take the like course as aforesaid, to make up the said number with other fit persons, who shall successively for ever have the same power and authority to perform this my Will. Lastly, I give all the Money in the purses for the poor, to make up what is lost from St. Mary's Parish, in my Grandfather Daye's gift. All the rest and residue of my Goods, Chattels, and personal Estate whatsoever herein before not disposed of, my debts, legacies, and funeral charges being first paid, I give and bequeath to my said Aunt Anne Daye, to her own proper use; and I make her the full and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament; hereby revoking all former Wills and Testaments by me at any time heretofore made, publishing and declaring this to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof, I have to this my Will, consisting of five sheets of paper, set my hand to every sheet, and my hand and seal to the last sheet thereof, the one and twentieth day of June, in the eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord God 1709. Will of W. Worts, Esq.

WILLIAM WORTS.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the within-named WILLIAM WORTS to be his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who all subscribed our names as Witnesses thereto in his presence.

EDMOND MILLER.
JOHN HAMPSON Senr.
RIC. SAVAGE, *Servant to Mr. Miller.*

Facta fideli Collatione, concordat hæc Copia cum Originali.

Ita testamur { WM. HARGRAVE, ADAM NEWLIN } *Students in Jesus College.*
SAMUEL NEWBY, *Notarius Publicus.*

Extracted from a copy, attested as above, in the Registry of the University of Cambridge, December 23, 1767, by me, H. HUBBARD, *Registrary.*

Proved in the Vice-Chancellor's Court of the University of Cambridge, 10 Aug., 1709.

Memorandum.—The original Will was delivered again to the Executrix, according to the Vice-Chancellor's Decree, to be proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

MR. TANCRED'S BENEFACTION TO CHRIST'S AND CAIUS COLLEGES, &c.

[Cole's MSS., Brit. Museum, 5820, ff. 1506-1546.]

Mr. Tancred's Deed of Settlement.

WHEREAS by a Settlement or Indenture of Lease and Release, bearing date respectively the 1 and 2 days of June, 1721, made between Christopher Tancred, of Whixley, in the county of York, Esq., of the one part, and the Rev. Josiah Cockshut, Thomas Cartwright, and Benjamin Dowse, Clerks, Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, of the other part, the said Christopher Tancred, for and in consideration of the affection which he bore to his Manor-house of Whixley (the place of his own birth, and seat of himself and family for a long series of time), and being desirous that his estate there, so compact in its situation, and so commodious by the improvements made at the expense and industry of himself and ancestors, should never be dismembered by a distribution amongst heirs females, but that the same should be enjoyed by the heirs male of his own body, as long as any such should be, by which the said estate would be kept entire, both in his name and blood; and upon failure of such issue male, should be vested in the Trustees therein after named, for the use, &c., in consideration of Ten Shillings unto the said Josiah Cockshut, &c., did grant, &c., and to their Heirs, all the Manor and Manor House, &c., together with the rectory of Whixley aforesaid, and the right of patronage or perpetual Advowson of the said Parish Church, &c., with all other lands, tenements, hereditaments, &c. (in full form), to hold, &c., to the uses and for the purposes therein mentioned (that is to say), to the use of the said Christopher Tancred, for his life, and immediately after his death to the use of the first and every other son of his body, lawfully begotten, successively, and the heirs male of their respective bodies: And in default of such issue, for the use of the Master of Christ's College in Cambridge; the Master of Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge; the President of the College of Physicians, London; the Treasurer of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, London; the Master of the Charter House or Sutton's Hospital, London; the Governor of the Royal Hospital of Chelsea in the County of Middlesex; and the Governor of the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, in the County of Kent, and their Successors to the said places for ever, upon trust and confidence, that they should, out of the yearly rents and profits of the said Manor and hereditaments, pay, or cause to be paid, yearly for ever, by equal payments, half-yearly, viz., at the Feast of Pentecost and St. Martin the B., in winter, 50*l.* apiece to 12 young persons of 16 years of age, or more, when admitted to the said charity (natives of Great Britain, of the religion of the Church of England, and of such low abilities as not to be capable of obtaining the education directed by the said Settlement without the assistance of such a charity as is thereby given), 4 of which said 12 persons should be educated in the study of Divinity in Tancred's Benefaction to Christ's and Caius Colleges.

Tancred's Benefaction to Christ's and Caius Colleges.

Christ's College in Cambridge, and 4 other of them in the study of Physic, at Gonville and Caius College in Cambridge, and 4 other of them in the study of the Common Law at Lincoln's Inn, London. Which said sums of 50*l.* yearly apiece should be paid to the said 12 persons till they should have taken their respective Degrees of B.A., M.B., and Barrister of Common Law; and also 3 years after they should (*i. e.* shall) have taken such Degrees as aforesaid, and no longer; and that the said 12 persons should ever be styled Tancred's Students. And the first election of the said 12 persons, and as often as any vacancy or vacancies should happen in the said number, should be made by the Trustees aforesaid, and their Successors, or the major part of them, within 28 days after the said Charity should take effect, or that the whole number, or any part of the said Students should afterwards become vacant; and which said Trustees and their Successors should assemble in the Common Dining Hall in Lincoln's Inn for that purpose, and cause each respective election of any of the said 12 Students to be registered in a book, to be kept amongst the Records of the said Society. And upon this further trust and confidence also, that the said Master of Christ's College, the said Master of Gonville, &c., and their Successors, as aforesaid, should, out of the yearly profits, &c., of the said Manor and Hereditaments, cause to be paid yearly for ever, by equal payments, half-yearly, at the said 2 Feasts above-mentioned, 20*l.* apiece to 12 decayed and necessitated Gentlemen, Clergymen, Commission Land Officers, or Sea Officers, of 50 years of age or more, when admitted to the said Charity (natives of Great Britain, and of the religion of the Church of England); which said 12 persons should for ever reside in Whixley Manor House, in the method therein mentioned, viz.: The said Trustees and their Successors, as aforesaid, should, from time to time, hire a cook to reside in the said Manor House of Whixley, and should allow to such cook a yearly sum not exceeding 8*l.*, for the board of each of the said 12 persons, and should pay and allow a yearly sum not exceeding 3*l.* apiece to three maid servants, who should attend upon the said 12 persons in the said Manor House; and which said sums for board and servants should be deducted equally out of their respective sums of 20*l.* a year; and that such of the said 12 persons as should refuse to reside in the said Manor House of Whixley, should be incapable of receiving the said Charity, and another person or persons should be chosen in the room of such as should refuse. And that the said Manor House, immediately after the said Charity should take effect, should be ever styled Tancred's Hospital, and the said 12 persons, Tancred's Pensioners. Elections to be made of these in the same place and manner as before prescribed for the Students. And upon this further trust and confidence, that the said Trustees and their successors, as aforesaid, should, out of the yearly rents and profits of the said Manor, &c., pay or cause to be paid, by equal payments, half-yearly, at the said 2 Feasts, 10*l.* yearly for ever, to the Master, and 5*l.* yearly for ever to each of the 13 Fellows of Christ's College in Cambridge, upon the Foundation of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and King Edward the C., as a perpetual augmentation to the respective Mastership and Fellowships of the said College. And upon this further trust and confidence also, that the said Trustees, &c., should yearly appoint one of the 4 Students in Divinity at Xt's College in Cambridge, one of the other 4 Students in Physic at Caius College in Cambridge, and one other of the 4 Students in the Common Law in Lincoln's Inn, London, upon the anniversary of the death of the said C. Tancred, to make speeches in Latin in the Public Halls of the said 2 Colleges, and Hall of Lincoln's Inn aforesaid, in perpetual remembrance of the said Charity. And upon this further trust and confidence also, that the said Trustees shall, out of the yearly rents, &c., pay, &c., yearly for ever, by equal and half-yearly payments, at the 2 Feasts aforesaid, 10*l.* to the Curate of the Parish of Whixley aforesaid, for which said yearly salary of 10*l.* the said Curate shall every morning and evening at 6 o'clock read prayers to the said 12 pensioners in the chapel of Whixley Manor House aforesaid, and should also yearly preach a sermon in the said chapel on the anniversary of the death of the said Chr. Tancred, in perpetual remembrance of the said Charity. And upon this further trust and confidence, that the said Trustees, &c., or the major part of them, should, from time to time, appoint a fit person to collect the whole of the yearly rents, &c., and discharge all the yearly payments therein mentioned, free from all deductions whatsoever. The said person to give security, and to have 10*l.* a-year. And if any surplus of the said rents, by reason of improvements or otherwise, should remain after all the said payments were fully discharged, the same should be equally divided amongst the said Students and Pensioners. And upon this further trust and confidence, that the said Trustees, &c., should, out of the yearly rents, &c., for ever maintain and keep in good repair the Manor House of Whixley aforesaid, and all the outbuildings to the same belonging, and that none of the aforesaid buildings should be pulled down, or in any respect altered, or any new buildings erected, and that the park or paddock of Whixley aforesaid, should be for ever upheld of a stock of 40 fallow deer kept therein.

End of the Deed of Settlement.

N.B.—As these extracts are taken from the recital in the Act of Parliament, some difference is naturally made in the auxiliaries *should, shall*, &c., for which allowance must be made.

And whereas the said Christopher Tancred made his last Will and Testament, bearing date the 20th May, 1746, and after reciting the above Deed, &c., he thereby gave and devised all his lands and hereditaments, of what nature soever, situate in Green Hamerton, Mynskip, and Aldborough, in the county of York (the two latter places not mentioned in the Deed of Settlement), to the Trustees before mentioned, to be vested, with the Trust of the said Manor and Rectory of Whixley, and the premises comprised in the said recited Settlement, and to their Successors for ever, who should yearly pay, &c., all the yearly profits

of the said lands, &c., (above taxes and all necessary outgoings) in equal proportions, to the said 12 Students and the said 12 Pensioners, desiring that the said Trustees, &c., for ever would uphold the stone wall which he had finished round his park at Whixley, and for ever keep the stock of 40 deer, as mentioned in the Settlement. Tancred's Benefaction to Christ's and Caius Colleges.

By the same Will he also bequeathed all his furniture belonging to his mansion seat at Whixley to the Master of Christ's College and the other Trustees, in trust, that they should cause the said furniture to remain in the said mansion-house, and be applied to the sole use of the said 12 Pensioners, and that such parts should be allotted to each Pensioner as to the said Trustees should be thought expedient. And he willed and declared that, if the late Act of Parliament for preventing the disposition of lands, whereby the same became unalienable, should any way impede the lands and hereditaments hereby devised to the said 12 Students, &c., from taking effect, then, and in such case, he devised and gave all and singular the said lands, &c., not limited by the said Settlement, to the 13 Fellows of Christ's College, and to the Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, in Cambridge, and to the Scholars of both the said Colleges, each Fellow to have a double share yearly of the said rents, &c., to every Scholar of each of the said 2 Colleges. And he gave and devised to the Master and Fellows of Christ's College aforesaid all that Freehold Messuage or Tenement, situate in Newmarket, in the county of Cambridge, bought of John Ricard, yeoman, in trust, that they and their Successors should apply the yearly profits, &c., for ever, as an Exhibition for some young Student in the said College, whilst he should continue an Undergraduate in the same. And his Will was, that if there should be any Student in the said College born in Newmarket aforesaid, then he to have the preference; and, if none such, then one born in the county of Cambridge; but in default of both, then as the Master and Fellows should judge expedient. And in default of his making any new appointment, then he appointed the Master of Christ's College for the time being his executor, and the said Master and 13 Fellows, in being at the time of the said Testator's death, residuary legatees.

N.B.—He had appointed Elizabeth Tottingham, his housekeeper, his executrix and residuary legatee, in case she survived him; but she died, as is afterwards specified, in the Testator's lifetime.

So far the Will, which, as is recited, soon after the death of the said Testator, was proved in the Prerogative Court of York, by Hugh Thomas, D.D., Master of Christ's College, in Cambridge, appointed executor thereof, on the contingency of the death of Elizabeth Tottingham.

And the said Christopher Tancred, it is set forth, died on or about the 21st August, 1754, without issue of his body, leaving his 5 sisters, Cath. Tancred, Dor. Lambert, A. Tancred, Eliz. Dobson, and Ursula Tancred, his heirs at law.

Decree in Chancery.

And whereas, by a Decree made in the same cause (Dr. Thomas and other Trustees, Complainants, against the aforementioned heirs at law, Defendants), made 8 Nov., 1757, it was ordered and decreed that the said Indenture of Lease and Release should be established, and the trusts thereof performed; and it was declared that the said Will of the said Christopher Tancred was well proved, and that the devise therein of the additional lands, &c., for the benefit of 12 Pensioners and 4 Students in Law was void by the Statute of Mortmain, and that the said Testator did not intend to devise lands and hereditaments to any of the Fellows and Scholars mentioned in the Will, in their natural capacities. And it was further declared that the residue of the devises and trusts in the said Testator's Will, and in particular the devise of the Freehold Tenement in Newmarket, &c., were good limitations and appointments for the charitable purposes therein mentioned. And it was ordered and decreed that the same should be established and carried into execution. And by a subsequent Order of the said Court, made in the same cause, Nov. 1, 1758, it was declared that the tithes of Mynskip, which the said Christopher Tancred, at the time of his death, held by lease for 21 years, from the Dean and Chapter of York, were to be considered as well devised, together with the Messuage and Croft there, to the Trustees appointed by the said Testator's Settlement, and referred to by his said Will, and should be applied in the same manner with the other Trust Estates devised to them.

Act of Parliament.

And whereas, tho' it appears to have been the intent of the said Christopher Tancred that his manor, &c., should be vested in the said Master of Christ's College (and the other Trustees recited by their respective titles) in perpetuity for the charitable uses and purposes aforementioned, yet it is apprehended that the conveyance directed by the said Decree to be made, cannot properly and effectually be made to them for that purpose, in regard that they and their successors in their several offices, &c., being neither a body politic or corporate, are incapable of taking or holding such estates, &c. And as several of the directions given by the said Will, &c., are defective, &c., Be it enacted, &c. That the Masters of Christ's College and Gonville and Caius College (and the other Trustees by office) respectively, for the time being, &c., shall be, and they are hereby declared and adjudged to be, one Body Corporate and Politic in deed and name, by the title, &c., of the "*Governors and Trustees of Tancred's Charities,*" and by that name, &c., shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with power to change, &c., the same, &c.; and that they and their Successors shall be able and capable in law to have, hold, &c., all and every the said Manor, Hereditaments, &c. (Except the Advowson of the Church of Whixley, which the Court of Chancery was of opinion, though for what reason is not assigned, did not pass by the said Deeds and Will), to and for the charitable uses, &c., mentioned in the said Settlement, Will, and Decree

Tancred's Benefaction to Christ's and Caius Colleges.

here before recited, subject, &c. to the Provisoes, &c. hereinafter expressed and declared. And the said Trustees are empowered and required to meet together in the Common Dining Hall of Lincoln's Inn, on 20 May, 1762, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon, for putting this Act in execution, and may adjourn themselves from time to time, and meet and assemble together by adjournment or otherwise, at the same or any other place, for the purposes of this present Act, &c. And also shall and may appoint a proper person to be their Clerk, and allow him such salary, &c., as the major part of the said Trustees shall from time to time think proper. The said Trustees are also empowered to alter the allowance made to the Steward or Receiver in the Settlement, and to allow him such a salary as to them shall seem reasonable. And also that it shall and may be lawful for the said Governors, or the major part of them, from time to time, by instrument or writing under their Common Seal, to make &c., such Rules, Orders, Provisions, and Directions (as well for the election of Students and Pensioners, as for the removal or discharge of any such Student or Pensioner, for reasonable cause, as also for the better conduct, government, &c,, of the said Charities, and the several objects thereof), as to the said Governors, or the major part of them, shall from time to time seem proper, requisite, and expedient.

And whereas it is apprehended that the yearly rents. &c., will fall short and be deficient to answer the several Pensions, &c., now it is hereby further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Trustees to dispark the said park, and to sell and dispose of the stock of deer, and to convert the ground into arable, &c., anything in the said Settlement or Will notwithstanding.

And whereas " the yearly pension or stipend of 10*l.*, appointed by the said Settlement to be paid to the Curate of Whixley, is not equivalent to the duty thereby required, and the several yearly sums to which the wages of the cook and maid-servants, directed to be kept in the said hospital, are restrained, will be found insufficient, and the said Christopher Tancred hath not, by his Settlement, made any appointment for their board, license is given to the Trustees to make such allowance as from time to time shall be found necessary."

And whereas, " by a Decree in Chancery it was declared that the additional Bequest in the Will was prevented from taking effect, with regard to the 12 Pensioners and 4 Students in Law, by the Statute of Mortmain, and the provisional bequest to the Fellows and Scholars of Xt.'s and Caius Colleges, was adjudicated to be a good limitation, &c. And forasmuch as it would be inconvenient, &c., for the said Governors to apportion, &c., and pay the several shares of the profits or rents of the said lands into the proper hands of the several Fellows, &c., it shall be sufficient for the said Trustees or Governors to divide such shares of the rents, &c., as shall by this means become due to the Fellows and Scholars of the said 2 Colleges into 2 equal shares, and pay the same into the hands of the Bursars of the said 2 Colleges respectively, for the benefit of the said Fellows and Scholars."

And whereas " the anniversary of the death of the said Christopher Tancred happens at a time not so proper for the commemoration speeches directed to be made, viz., the 21st August, leave is given to the Master and Fellows of Xt.'s and Caius College annually to appoint the said respective speeches in Latin to be made on 28 October, or on such other day as the said Master and Fellows of each of the said Colleges respectively shall appoint. And the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn may appoint one of the said 4 Students there to make a Latin speech in the Public Dining Hall of the said Society on the 2 February, or on such other day as such Treasurer shall think fit to appoint, in perpetual remembrance of the said Charity, instead of such speech directed to be made on the said anniversary of the Testator's death."

" And be it further enacted, that the expenses and charges of the passing the present Act of Parliament, and all other necessary and incident expenses and charges, which the said Governors have been, and they and their Successors at any time hereafter, shall or may be put unto, by reason of the trust hereby, or by the said Settlement or Will reposed and vested in them, shall be defrayed and paid out of the said trust estate.

Nothing herein to prejudice the Annuities of 20*l.* apiece, yearly given by the Will of Christopher Tancred, the father of the said Christopher Tancred, unto his Daughters therein named, for their respective lives, or any of them, or any remedies or powers of recovering the same.

" Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall give, or be construed to give, any greater force, effect, or duration to the Settlement and Will of the said Christopher Tancred, or the Charities thereby intended to be established, to the prejudice of any right which the Heirs at Law now have, or hereafter may have, to the said manor, lands, &c., in the said Settlement or Will contained ; but that the said Heirs at Law shall be at liberty to assert their right to all or any part thereof, by such legal ways and means, and have the benefit of the same objections to the said Settlement and Will, and the said Charities, or the duration thereof, as they could or might have had in case the said Trustees had never been incorporated, and as if this Act had never been made."

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INDEX

TO

REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE STATE, DISCIPLINE, STUDIES, AND REVENUES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

OF

CAMBRIDGE.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *August* 1853.

1017.

I N D E X.

[*N. B.*—In this Index the Figures following the words *Rep.*, *Corr.*, *Ev.* and *App.* refer to the Pages of the Report, Correspondence, Evidence, and Appendix respectively; the Report extending from *p.* 1 to *p.* 203; and the Correspondence, Evidence and Appendix, from *p.* 1 to *p.* 474.]

A.

ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIVERSITY. Complaints formerly made of the state of the University finances not being known to its members, *Rep. p.* 141——This grievance now redressed, and a summary of the accounts annually printed and circulated, *ib.*——Grace of 14 May 1851, providing for an annual audit and circulation of the accounts, *ib.*——Audit of the accounts annually performed; auditors appointed, *The Vice-Chancellor* (*Okes*), *Ev. p.* 17——The present system of keeping the accounts by the Vice-chancellor is satisfactory; no occasion for any permanent officer in the capacity of bursar, *ib.*

See also *Audit of Accounts*. *Vice-Chancellor of the University*, 3.

Acts. Number of Acts required by the Elizabethan statutes to be kept by candidates for the several degrees compared with the actual practice, viz.: Bachelor of Arts, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 26——Bachelor of Laws, *Rep. p.* 33; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 28——Bachelor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 35; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 28; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81——Master of Arts, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29——Bachelor in Divinity, *Rep. p.* 30; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29——Doctor in Divinity, *Rep. p.* 30; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29——Doctor of Law, *Rep. p.* 34; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 25. 30; *Maine, Ev. p.* 78——Doctor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 36; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 25. 30; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Modifications proposed by the syndicate for the revision of the statutes, *Rep. p.* 36, 37——Fee paid on keeping an Act, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34.

Acts of Parliament. Trinity Hall and Gonville Hall are the only societies which have obtained Acts of Parliament to confirm their corporate rights and character, *Rep. p.* 179.

Adams' Prize. Particulars as to this prize, *Rep. p.* 24; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27; *Philpott, Ev. p.* 265; *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *e*——Operation of the Adams' prize, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 238——The effect of the Adams' prize, lately instituted, should be awaited before determining on the establishment of special prizes for mathematics, subsequent to the B.A. degree, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 262, 263.

Adams', Sir Thomas, Professorship of Arabic. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 56——Original stipend; augmentation thereof in 1841; its present amount, *p.* 56. 73——No return has been received to the queries addressed by the Commissioners to the present professor, *p.* 56——Paucity of students attending the lectures, *ib.*——Deed of foundation of the professorship, *App. p.* 456.

Addenbrooke's Hospital. Course of clinical lectures given at the hospital by the Linacre professor of medicine, *Rep. p.* 48——Opportunities furnished at this institution for the study of medicine, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 129. 131——The university has no power to appoint any person to a surgeoncy in Addenbrooke's Hospital, *p.* 131.

Admission of Students. General mode of admission into a college, *Rep. p.* 20——State of preparation attained to by students entering the University, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 245.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the admission of students over and above the members of the foundation in the several colleges and halls, *Ev. p.* 302——Answers thereto from the following, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308——Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319——Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326——Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 335——Corpus Christi College, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344——King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348——Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 355——St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 367——Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381——St. John's

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Admission of Students—continued.

John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397——Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 408——Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414——Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425——Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431——Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 437, 438.

See also *Declarations. Matriculation Examination. Previous Examination,* 3.

Advowsons. Queries circulated by the Commissioners as to the funds possessed by the colleges for the purchase of advowsons, or the augmentation of small livings in its patronage, *Ev. p.* 304——Answers thereto from the following colleges and halls, viz.: St. Peter's College, *p.* 314——Pembroke College, *p.* 323——Trinity Hall, *p.* 343——King's College, *p.* 354——Queen's College, *p.* 357——Christ's College, *p.* 395——St. John's College, *p.* 401——Trinity College, *p.* 424——Emmanuel College, *p.* 428——Sidney Sussex College, *p.* 435.

Affirmations. See *Oaths.*

Agriculture. Want of lectures in scientific agriculture, especially as connected with chemistry, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124.

Ainslie, Rev. Gilbert, d.d., Master of Pembroke College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to the Studies of the University :*]

Statement of the residence, studies, exercises, and examinations for degrees, *as prescribed by the statutes* 12 Eliz., viz.: Proceedings for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *Ev. p.* 22——Bachelor of Law, *p.* 23——Bachelor of Physic, *ib.*——Master of Arts, *ib.*——Bachelor in Divinity, *p.* 24 —— Doctor in Divinity, *ib.*——Doctor of Law, *p.* 25——Doctor of Physic, *ib.*

Comparison of the *present actual practice* with the preceding statement; viz.: Proceedings for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *Ev. p.* 25-27——Bachelor of Law, *p.* 28——Bachelor of Physic, *ib.*——Master of Arts, *p.* 29——Bachelor in Divinity, *ib.*——Doctor in Divinity, *ib.*——Doctor of Law, *p.* 30——Doctor of Physic, *ib.*

Provision made by the University for the maintenance of good order and discipline among the students, *Ev. p.* 30——Office of proctor, *p.* 31.——Academical punishments, *ib.*——Restrictions on undue credit, *ib.*——The power of the Vice-Chancellor over students has been very much interfered with by recent Acts of Parliament, *ib.*——Control exercised over lodging houses, *p.* 32——Constitutional authority which Masters of Arts, and those of higher degree, have over students, *ib.*

Number of examiners appointed to conduct the previous examination; mode of nomination, *Ev. p.* 32——The like in regard to the final examination; number of examiners in each tripos, and remuneration, *ib.*

Table of fees paid on matriculation, *Ev. p.* 32——Fees paid on admission to degrees, *p.* 33——Fees paid by noblemen on certain degrees, *ib.*——Fees paid on admission to degrees by Royal mandate, *p.* 34——Fees paid to professors, *ib.*——Additional fee paid by compounders, *ib.*——Fees paid for exercises, *ib.*——Cautions for exercises, *ib.*——Condition upon which a caution is accepted, *ib.*——Contributions levied on each college towards paving and lighting the town; and for the purchase of books for the University library, *ib.*

[2. *Queries respecting the Colleges :*]

Mode of election of the master of Pembroke College; nature of oath taken by him; condition upon which he holds office; duties assigned to him, *Ev. p.* 316, 317——Particulars as to the government of the college, *ib.*——The master is the ordinary of the chapel; he may appoint a president of the college, or *locum tenens, ib.*——Provision made in the statutes for his stipend, *ib.*

Procedure adopted in the election of fellows; restriction appertaining to fellowships; limitations as to their absence from college; the duties of the fellows are such as are attached to the college offices which they may hold; each fellow has an independent vote in the election of the master, or fellow, or scholar, and also in other matters; manner in which the statutes provide for their stipend, *Ev. p.* 317, 318.

Particulars respecting the election of scholars, *Ev. p.* 318——Bye fellowships, and conditions annexed thereto, *ib.*——List of scholarships and exhibitions, together with the allowances and restrictions annexed thereto, *p.* 318, 319——There are no regulations in the statutes as to the admission of students over and above the members of the foundation, *p.* 319——Hours of service in the chapel; the computation of a student's residence in the college excludes the days when he either was not at chapel, or present in the hall at dinner hour, *ib.*

Subjects embraced in the college lectures; they always have reference to the University examinations; preparatory examinations; fellows alone give the college lectures, *Ev. p.* 319——Only one general examination is held, and that is at Easter; subjects of it; prizes, *ib.*——Attendance of students at lectures and dinner, *ib.*——Necessary expenses, and actual

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Ainslie, Rev. Gilbert, D.D., Master of Pembroke College. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[2. *Queries respecting the Colleges*]—continued.

actual expenses of a pensioner, and of a sizar, *Ev. p.* 319——The exhibitions are the main provision for poor students, the college to consolidate the smaller ones; commons are allowed to Christ's Hospital scholars when admitted as sizars; deserving sizars are sometimes rewarded from a fund formed from allowances not given to any scholar, *ib.*

No means of reducing the expenses of residence in the college, or of further restraining habits of extravagance, *Ev. p.* 319——Modifications required in the conditions of eligibility; appertaining to the Grindal fellowship, and in the encouragement at present give nfor the resort of scholars from Christ's Hospital and the Merchant Tailors' School to this college; no change is needed in the election to or tenure of the foundation fellowship or scholarships, *p.* 319, 320——Statement as to the Ipswich scholarships, *p.* 320.

Ainslie, Dr. The Commissioners have received every assistance they could desire from Dr. Ainslie in the whole prosecution of their inquiry, *Rep. p.* 44. 186——Letter from Dr. Ainslie, dated 13 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners, of 30 October 1850, *Corr. p.* 3——Further letter from, dated 9 December 1850, offering any information that the Commissioners may desire, *p.* 4.

Airy, Mr. Value of his labours during the period of his presiding over the University observatory, *Rep. p.* 59——Date of his appointment to the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy; subjects on which he lectured, *Challis, Ev. p.* 104——The income of the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy augmented in consequence of his representations, *p.* 105——System of astronomical observations commenced at the Observatory in 1828, by Mr. Airy, *p.* 106.——*See* also *Observatory, The.*

Albert, H. R. H., Prince. Copy of answer, dated 6 November 1850, returned by His Royal Highness, to address presented by the Commissioners, *Rep. p.* 1.

Alconsfield (*Stafford*). Fellowships at St. John's College open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 160.

Aldermen of Cambridge. Oath administered to by the University; recommended to be abolished, *Rep. p.* 6, 7; *Ev. p.* 36.

Ale Licences. Prescriptive right claimed by the Vice-chancellor of licensing alehouses in the town, and the village of Chesterton, *Rep. p.* 7——The magistrates of the borough have also assumed the same power since the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act; inconveniences arising therefrom, *ib.*—— Recommendations of the Commissioners on the subject, *p.* 8——Effect of certain recent Acts of Parliament in lessening the power of the Vice-chancellor over victuallers or alehouse keepers, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 31——Statement in memorial of the town council relative to the authority exercised by the University authorities in regard to alehouse and wine licences, *Ev. p.* 37——Remarks of the syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the foregoing, *p.* 42. ——*See* also *Wine Licences.*

Alford School (*Lincoln*). Scholarships on Spendluff's foundation at Magdalen College' open to students from, *Warton, Ev. p.* 407.

Alford, Viscount. Mineralogical collection presented to the University by, *Rep. p.* 123; *Miller, Ev. p.* 133.

Algebra. Particulars as to the Sadlerian lectureships founded for the teaching of algebra, *Rep. p.* 68. 73——Extract from the will of Lady Sadleir, founding the algebra lectureships, with other papers, *App. p.* 462–468.

Allegiance and Supremacy, Oaths of. All candidates for degrees are obliged by Act of Parliament to take, *Rep. p.* 44.

Allen, Dr. Scholarships at Trinity Hall founded by; annual value thereof, *Rep. p.* 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333. 335.

Allen, Dr., Bishop of Ely. Course pursued by, in regard to filling up certain fellowships at St. John's and Jesus Colleges, vested in him *ex officio*, as Bishop of Ely, *Rep. p.* 168.

Almanacs. Annual amount paid to the University by the Government, consequent on the loss of the privilege of printing almanacs; mode in which this sum is disposed of, *Rep. p.* 137; *Syndics of the Press, Ev. p.* 20.

Alterations in the Cambridge System. Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the changes to be recommended in the present collegiate or academical system affecting the welfare of the students, and the conduct of their education, *Ev. p.* 141——Answers to the foregoing, by the following, suggesting improvements or alterations, viz.: Dr. Archdall, master of Emmanuel College, *p.* 142——Rev. J. W. Blakesley, late fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 151, 152——Rev. J. Cooper, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 155——Rev. J. R. Crowfoot, late fellow of Gonville and Caius College, *p.* 158——Rev. W. M. Gunson, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 165——Rev. J. Hildyard, late fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 167——Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, fellow

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Alterations in the Cambridge System—continued.

of St. John's College, *Ev. p.* 168——Rev. H. H. Hughes, late tutor of St. John's College, *p.* 169——Rev. H. Latham, fellow and tutor of Trinity Hall, *p.* 173——Rev. C. Merivale, late fellow and tutor of St. John's College, *p.* 175, 176——Rev. J. N. Peill, fellow and tutor of Queen's College, *p.* 179——Rev. J. J. Smith, late fellow and tutor of Gonville and Caius College, *p.* 190, 191——Rev. C. A. Swainson, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 196——Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 216, 217.——*See* also *Board for Carrying out Reforms in the University.*

Alvey, Henry. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Amos, Andrew, M.A., Downing Professor of Law. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries respecting the Professorships:*]

Emoluments of the professorship, *Ev. p.* 122, 123——Requirements of the statutes, *ib.*——Duties voluntarily performed, *ib.*——Probable effect of the moral science tripos, in increasing the number of law students, *ib.*——Circumstances which discourage law studies at the University, *p.* 123, 124——Suggestions for a re-arrangement of the present system of education and academical residence at the University, *p.* 123.

Expediency of establishing lectures on medical jurisprudence, *Ev. p.* 124——Importance of promoting the study of English literature, *ib.*——The importance of philological studies has been over-rated, *ib.*——Want of lectures on scientific agriculture, *ib.* Futility of classical studies being pursued by compulsion after a certain age, *ib.*——Want of better provision for professors, *ib.*——Suggestions for promoting the study, *p.* 124, 125.

Amos, Professor. Number of lectures annually delivered by, as Downing Professor of the Laws of England, *Rep. p.* 65——His complaints of the little attention paid to the study of English law, *p.* 65, 66——Remarks of the Commissioners thereon, *p.* 66.

Amusements of Students. The amusements of boating and cricket playing in Easter term now amount to a serious evil, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142——A considerable portion of the expenses of students arises from their amusements; means of control suggested, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 205.——*See* also *Pleasure Grounds.*

Anatomical Lecture Room. Its size and capacity for lecturing, *Rep. p.* 119; *Stokes, Ev. p.* 97, 98.

Anatomical Museum. Particulars as to this museum, *Rep. p.* 60——Present condition and requirements of the museum, *p.* 119——Capacity of the lecture-room, *ib.*——Dissecting-rooms, *p.* 120——Courses of lectures delivered, *ib.*——Means for advancing the study of zoology, *ib.*——Cost and date of erection of the building containing the anatomical collection, *ib.*——Date of purchase and cost of the several portions of the collection, *p.* 121——Amount of the curator's salary, *ib.*——Long-continued personal labour bestowed by Dr. Clark on the museum, *ib.*——Extent to which students have access to it, *ib.*——Contents and general character of the museum, *Clark, Ev. p.* 109——Funds allowed by the University for the maintenance of the museum, *ib.*——Liberal expenditure from the university funds in adding to the anatomical museum, *ib.*——Opportunities of dissection afforded to the students, *ib.*

Anatomy. General condition of the study at this university; means by which it may be advanced, *Clark, Ev. p.* 110——Means possessed by the University of teaching morbid anatomy, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 131.

Anatomy, Professorship of:

1. *Foundation, Duties, &c. of this Professorship.*
2. *Recommendations in regard thereto.*

1. *Foundation, Duties, &c. of this Professorship:*

Period and origin of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 60——Amount of stipend, *ib.*——Duties; are defined by no statutes, *ib.*——Anatomical museum formed under the auspices of the present professor, *ib.*——Augmentation of the duties by a recent arrangement, *ib.*——Recommendations of the present professor, Dr. Clark; limit that should be placed upon minute teaching, *p.* 60, 61——Present amount and sources of income of the professorship, *p.* 73.

Period of foundation of this professorship, *Clark, Ev. p.* 107——When the first professor was appointed there was no similar establishment in London or Edinburgh, *p.* 108——Duties originally annexed to the professorship; duties now actually performed, *ib.*——No original endowment; stipend subsequently procured from the Crown; other sources of emolument, *p.* 108, 109——Present annual value of the office, *p.* 109——Mode and conditions of appointment of the professor, *ib.*——No residence is attached, *ib.*——How far the duties of the professor are capable of being modified; in what any change should consist, *ib.*

2. *Recommendations*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Anatomy, Professorship of—continued.

2. *Recommendations in regard thereto:*

New professorship recommended, *Rep. p.* 102——The task of lecturing on human anatomy, and also on zoonomy, and comparative anatomy, should not devolve on one person, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 130——Suggestion for the appointment of an assistant professor of anatomy or a lecturer on human anatomy, *p.* 130, 131.

See also *Natural Sciences Tripos.*

Ancient History. Proposition for the constitution and endowment of a professorship of ancient history, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 176.

Ancient Philosophy. Suggestion for the establishment of a new professorship of ancient philosophy, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 176.

Andrewes, Bishop. Scholarships at Pembroke College augmented by, in 1626, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Anglesey, Isle of. Hughes' scholarship at Magdalene College open to natives of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

Ansted, Professor. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Antiquities, Museum of. Materials existing in the University for forming a museum of antiquities and coins, *Babington, Ev. p.* 451.

Apparatus. The astronomical instruments attached to the Plumian professorship are few and small; there are no funds for the purchase or maintenance of apparatus, *Challis, Ev. p.* 105——The foundation of a complete cabinet of physical apparatus would promote a taste for experimental philosophy, *p.* 107——Collection of apparatus belonging to the Lowndes' professor of astronomy, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 122——No apparatus attached to the professorship of mineralogy; the instruments used are the private property of the professor, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133——Disadvantages resulting from this deficiency, *p.* 134.

See also *Laboratories and Apparatus.*

Appropriated Fellowships. See *Fellowships.* *Schools.*

Appropriations to Schools. Remarks on the appropriations to schools having claims to particular fellowships and scholarships at different colleges, *Rep. p.* 184——The substitution of exhibitions to be conferred by the authorities of the school in lieu of the existing claims to fellowships and scholarships recommended, *ib.*——Manner in which such a scheme of commutation should be carried out, considered; an authority capable of dealing with this class of appropriations suggested to be constituted, *p.* 184, 185.

Arabic. Particulars as to Sir T. Adams and the Lord Almoner's professorships of Arabic, *Rep. p.* 56——Paucity of students attending the lectures, *ib.*——Remarks on the means by which the sphere of usefulness of these professorships might be enlarged, *ib.*——Desirableness of encouraging the study of Arabic as auxiliary to that of Hebrew, *Mill, Ev. p.* 91——Date of foundation of the Lord Almoner's professorship of Arabic; duties and salary of the office, *Robinson, Ev. p.* 92——Small number of students attending the Lord Almoner's professor's lectures, *ib.*——The establishment of Arabic scholarships suggested as a means of increasing the number, *ib.*——Deed of foundation of Sir T. Adams' professorship of Arabic, *App. p.* 456.

See also *Adams', Sir Thomas, Professorship of Arabic.* *Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic.*

Archæology. Particulars as to the Disney professorship of archæology, *Rep. p.* 67, 68. 73.

Archdall, Rev. G., d.d., Master of Emmanuel College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries:)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Difficulty of diminishing the college expenses, *Ev. p.* 142——No further check can apparently be imposed on tradesmen giving credit; suggestion nevertheless offered, *ib.*——Terms for private tuition; most students engage private tutors, *ib.*——Several distinguished men are permanently occupied as private tutors, *ib.*——The aid of a private tutor is rarely dispensed with, *ib.*——Reason of the repeal of the Grace of 1781 restricting private tuition; its re-enactment not advisable, *ib.*——Poor students are assisted as they may merit it; a college for them alone would not answer, *ib.*

The college or University examinations do not trespass on independent studies by their frequency, *Ev. p.* 142——No examination at this college previous to the admission of students, *ib.*——No alteration in the existing collegiate system necessary for securing the best tutors and professors, *ib.*——There is no deficiency in the staff of tutors, &c., at this college, *ib.*——The Easter term might advantageously be lengthened, and the studies better enforced, *ib.*——Students are not allowed to reside in college in the vacation, but a few do in their lodgings; reading parties are beneficial in their results, *ib.*——Many students live in lodgings; rules enforced in regard to them, *ib.*——A general improvement and more stringent enforcement of college discipline, the only change requisite in the existing system, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Archdall, Rev. G., D. D, Master of Emmanuel College. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[2. *Queries as to the Colleges :*]

Period of foundation, and name of founder of Emmanuel College, *Ev. p.* 425—— Manner of election of the master; qualifications required in him; tenure of office; absence permitted from college; regulation of stipend, *ib.*——Number of foundation and bye fellowships and other particulars as to same, *ib.*——Mode of admission of students, *ib.* ——Hours of Divine service in the college chapel, and attendance required thereat, *ib.* ——Course of instruction at this college; fellows engaged therein; prizes given, *p.* 426 ——Attendance enforced at the college lectures, and in the hall at dinner hour; hour of closing the college gates at night, *ib.*

Average annual unavoidable expense, exclusive of private tuition of the different classes of students, *Ev. p.* 426——Average annual amount of payments for the support of poor scholars and students at this college, *ib.*——Impossibility of further reducing the necessary expenses of college residence, or restraining credit and extravagance, *ib.*—— Inexpediency of removing or altering any of the conditions now attached to the fellowships, &c., *ib.*——No scholarships or exhibitions have become ineffective from want of claimants, *ib.*——No advantage would arise from a consolidation of the scholarships or exhibitions, *ib.*

[3. *Queries as to the College Libraries :*]

The college library has a librarian who has the general care of the library, *Ev. p.* 428 ——Catalogue in use; arrangement of the books, *ib.*——Fund applicable to the purposes of the library, *ib.*——Number of books; benefactors thereto, *ib.*——Conditions on which accessible, *ib.*

Archdall, Dr. Letter from, dated 8 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 7.

Aristotle. The Dialectics of Aristotle have now ceased to be a special subject of study, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 26.

ARLETT, REV. H., M.A., SENIOR FELLOW, AND LATE TUTOR OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Expenses and Tuition :*]

No latitude for a reduction of the expenses at this college; average amount thereof, *Ev. p.* 142, 143——No certain check can be imposed on the system of tradesmen giving credit; salutary effect of the bills being taken in by tutors, *p.* 143——Distribution and subjects of the lectures, *p.* 143, 144——Private tuition interferes with and discourages the efforts of the college tutors, *p.* 144——Terms for private tutors; candidates for a common degree do not necessarily require one, *ib.*——System of instruction followed by private tutors; general practice of students in regard to this mode of preparing for degrees or honours, *ib.*——Private college arrangements are to be preferred to any Grace or enactment for discouraging private tuition, *ib.*

No provision at this college for poor students on the ground of poverty only; the establishment of a college exclusively for poor students is not likely to be productive of beneficial results; opportunities afforded to poor but clever students under existing circumstances, *Ev. p.* 144, 145——Subjects and periods of examinations, *p.* 145——An admission examination would be of questionable utility, *ib.*——Objections to any arrangement which would retain the distinguished men at the University, who are now sent into public life, *p.* 146——The number of students at the University since 1825 has remained stationary; suggestions by which their number might be increased, *ib.*

At this college the present staff of tutors, &c. is sufficient, *Ev. p.* 146——The substitution of nine for ten terms would be an advantage, *ib.*——Not advisable to shorten the vacations, *ib.*——Extent to which reading parties obtain, *ib.*——Temptations to a worse kind of dissipation are greater at Cambridge than elsewhere, *ib.*——Rules respecting lodging-houses, and extent to which they are kept, *ib.*——No alteration in the present collegiate or academical system is to be recommended, *ib.*

Arnold, William, D.D. Books and MSS. given by, to the Library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403,

Arts, Degrees in. See *Bachelor of Arts, Degree of.* *Master of Arts, Degree of.*

Arundel, Bishop. Increase of the commons of the fellows of Trinity Hall by, in 1405, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333.

Ash, Francis. Exhibitions at Emanuel College founded by; annual value, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

Ashborne Parish (Derby). Fellowships at St. John's College open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 160.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School. Ash's exhibitions at Emmanuel College open to students from, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

Ashton, Abdias. Sum of money given by, to the Library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 402.

Ashton, Hugh. Fellowships at St. John's College founded by, *temp.* Hen. 8, *Rep. p.* 163 ——Scholarships at the same college founded by, 28 Hen. 8, *p.* 189.

Aspeden Parish (Herts). Reference shown to natives of, as candidates for Ward's Scholarships at Christ's College, *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Assistant Librarians. See *University Library.*

Assize of Bread. The modes of regulating the assize and price of bread abolished by the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 37, *Rep. p.* 6.

Aston, Mr. Scholarships at St. John's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 189. 194.

ASTRONOMY:

1. *Condition of the Study.*
2. *Plumian Professorship.*
3. *Lowndes' Professorship.*

1. *Condition of the Study:*

Means of promoting the study of astronomy, *Challis, Ev. p.* 106——General condition of the study, *p.* 107.

2. *Plumian Professorship:*

Particulars as to the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy, *Rep. p.* 58, 59. 71——And as to the University observatory, *p.* 59, 60——Further allusion to the prosecution of this study, and the Plumian professorship, *p.* 117, 118——Details relative to the Plumian professorship of astronomy, *Challis, Ev. p.* 103 *et seq.*——Library and apparatus attached to this professorship; opportunities of instruction afforded to students, *ib. p.* 106 ——Astronomical observations commenced at the observatory in 1828; instruments with which taken, *ib.*

4. *Lowndes' Professorship:*

Date of foundation of the Lowndes' professorship of astronomy and geometry, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 121——Endowment, duties, lectures, &c., *p.* 121, 122.

See also *Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy, &c. Observatory, The. Plumian Professorship of Astronomy.*

Athin, Thomas, and Margery Hore. Scholarships at Caius College founded by, in 1540, *Rep. p.* 187.

Attornies. Never usual for attorneys to be educated at the University, *Amos, Ev. p.* 123 ——Importance of attracting them to the University, *p.* 124.

Attwood, J. Lands in Essex belonging to the professorship of moral philosophy, sold to, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 100.

Auckborough Manor House. Presented by Frances, Countess of Warwick, for a fellowship and scholarships at Magdalene College; present annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405, 406.

Audit of Accounts. Grace passed by the senate, May 1851, regarding the annual audit and publication of the University accounts, *Rep. p.* 141——Provision of the Elizabethan statutes in respect to the appointment of auditors, *ib.*——Present practice; recommendations for its improvement, *p.* 142——Mode and period of appointment of the auditors of accounts, *The Vice-Chancellor (Okes), Ev. p.* 17.

Audley End. The right of appointment of master of Magdalene College is vested in the owner of the house at, *Rep. p.* 153.

Audley, Lord. Estate by, bequeathed to Magdalene College; present annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 404.

Augmentation of Small Livings. See *Advowsons.*

B.

BABINGTON, C. C., ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. (Analysis of Communication received from.)

Present state of the botanic garden and museum; its requirements, *Ev. p.* 450——Materials for the formation of a museum of zoology, *p.* 451——Collections of antiquities and coins, *ib.*——Expediency of enlarging the number of lay fellows in the different colleges, *ib.*——Also of abolishing the restrictions as to county, district, or kingdom, in the election to fellowships, *p.* 452——Source of income of the University library; objections to

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Babington, C. C., St. John's College. (Analysis of Communication, &c.)—*continued.*

the payment of income-tax thereon, *Ev. p.* 452——Objections to the Vice-chancellor being convener and chairman of all syndicates, *ib.*——Changes suggested in the constitution of the permanent syndicates, *ib.*——Also in regard to the office of University bursar, *ib.* ——Want of power in the senate to enforce the payment of taxes, *p.* 453——Unfairness of the tax on degrees, *ib.*——Necessity for requiring professors to make the University their usual place of residence, *ib.*

Bachelor of Arts, Degree of:

1. *Course of Study, &c., prescribed before proceeding to this Degree.*
2. *Fees Payable.*
3. *Questions circulated by the Commissioners.*
4. *Privilege possessed by King's College.*

1. *Course of Study, &c., prescribed before proceeding to this Degree:*

Course of study and residence prescribed by the statutes of Elizabeth for this degree, *Rep. p.* 20——Considerable modifications which the practice of the University has undergone; present regulations, *ib.*——Two public examinations; at what period of a student's residence held, *ib.*——Subjects of the first or "previous" examination, *ib.*—— And of the second or final examination, *p.* 20-22——Lectures required to be attended, *p.* 21——Board of mathematical studies, *p.* 22——The classical tripos, *p.* 22, 23 ——Mathematical and classical prizes, *p.* 23, 24——Recent extension of the course of study, *p.* 24——The moral sciences tripos, *ib. p.* 25——The natural sciences tripos, *p.* 25, 26——Additions still required to the general range of study, *ib. p.* 26——Voluntary theological examination, *ib.*——Proposal for a re-arrangement of the course of study for the degree of B. A., *p.* 27–29.

Oath formerly enforced before admission to this degree; an equivalent affirmation, and promise is now taken, *Rep. p.* 38——Statement of the residence, studies, exercises, and examinations prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 22 —— Comparison with the present actual practice, *p.* 25 —— Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800. 1810. 1820, and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 67–70.

2. *Fees payable:*

Scale of fees payable by Bachelors of Arts for college tuition, *Rep. p.* 82——Statement of fees paid on admission to this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government on this degree, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63.

3. *Questions circulated by the Commissioners:*

Questions circulated by the Commissioners relative to the reduction of terms required for the degree of B. A., *Ev. p.* 141——Answers to the foregoing by the following, viz.: Dr. Archdall, master of Emmanuel College, *p.* 142——Rev. H. Arlett, senior fellow, and late tutor of Pembroke College, *p.* 146——Rev. J. W. Blakesley, late fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 150——Rev. J. Cooper, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 154—— Rev. R. W. Evans, late fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 159——Rev. J. A. Frere, fellow of Trinity College, *p.* 161——Rev. W. M. Gunson, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 164——Rev. J. Hildyard, late fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 166—— Rev. Arthur M. Hoare, fellow of St. John's College, *p.* 168——Rev. H. H. Hughes, late tutor of St. John's College, *p.* 169——Rev. H. Latham, fellow and tutor of Trinity Hall, *p.* 172——Rev. C. Merivale, late fellow and tutor of St. John's College, *p.* 175——Rev. J. G. Mould, fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, *p.* 177——Rev. J. N. Peill, fellow and tutor of Queen's College, *p.* 179——Dr. Philpott, master of Catharine Hall, *p.* 183, 184——Rev. Joseph Shaw, senior fellow of Christ's College, *p.* 186——Rev. J. J. Smith, late fellow and tutor of Gonville and Caius College, *p.* 190——Rev. J. Smith, fellow of Christ's College, *p.* 192——Rev. C. A. Swainson, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 195——Rev. W. H. Thompson, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 200 —— Rev. E. Warter, fellow and tutor of Magdalene College, *p.* 203——Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity College, *p.* 207——Rev. T. Worsley, master of Downing College, *p.* 212 Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 215, 216.

4. *Privilege possessed by King's College:*

Ancient prescriptive privilege possessed by students of King's College of being admitted to the B. A. degree without undergoing examination; the privilege has been surrendered by the society, *Rep. p.* 29. 173.

Bachelor of Divinity, Degree of:

Residence, studies, exercises, and examinations presented by the Elizabethan statutes for this degree; comparison with the present actual practice, *Rep. p.* 30; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76—— Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 67–70.

Interval

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Bachelor of Divinity, Degree of—continued.

Interval placed between this and the degree of D. D., *Rep. p.* 30——Inexpediency of changing the exercises required for the degree, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76.

Statement of fees paid on admission to this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33——Cautions exacted in taking the degree, *p.* 34——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63.

The degree of B. D. is an essential requisite to a fellowship in several of the colleges; recommendation that the rule be no longer enforced, *Rep. p.* 170——The B. D. degree has ceased to be a mark of superior theological knowledge; causes of this declension; means by which the reputation of the degree might be raised, *p.* 170, 171—— The degree is of no value whatever as denoting proficiency in divinity, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

See also *Ten-year Men.*

Bachelor of Laws, Degree of:

Requirements of the statutes for the attainment of this degree, *Rep. p.* 33——Modifications in the present practice, *ib.*——Examinations undergone, *ib.*——Lectures expected to have been attended, *ib.*——Scholarships and prizes open to students in this faculty, *p.* 33, 34——Statement of the residence, studies, exercises, and examinations prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for this degree; comparison with the present actual practice, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 28; *Maine, Ev. p.* 78——Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 67–70.

Statement of fees paid on admission to this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33——Cautions exacted, *p.* 34——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63.

Bachelor of Medicine, Degree of:

Particulars of the residence, studies, exercises, and examinations prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for this degree, and of the present actual practice, *Rep. p.* 35; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23–28; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 126, 127——Average annual number of M. B. degrees granted, *Rep. p.* 92——Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 67–70.

Statement of fees paid on admission to this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Cautions exacted on taking the degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government on this degree, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63.

Important changes introduced at the instance of Dr. Haviland in the requirements for this degree, *Rep. p.* 92——Alterations in the qualifications for this degree suggested, *Bond, Ev. p.* 85——The time required for this degree too long, and the general academical qualifications too limited, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 126——Proposed re-arrangement of the course of study, and probation for this degree, *p.* 131, 132.

Bachelor of Music, Degree of:

Conditions for attaining this degree, *Rep p.* 37——Fee payable on taking the degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33; *Walmisley, Ev. p.* 136——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830; and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *p.* 67–70.

Bacon, Lord. Passages from his works, relating to the principles upon which the emoluments of professors in the University should be regulated, quoted, *Rep. p.* 102.

Bailey, John. Fellowship at St. John's College, founded by, in 18 Henry VIII., *Rep. p.* 162.

Baines, Sir Thomas. Fellowship at Christ's College, founded by, *Rep. p.* 160; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 377——Scholarship at the same college also founded by, *Rep. p.* 189; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 377.

Baker, Thomas, (formerly Fellow of St. John's College). Collection of antiquarian researches (MSS.), given by, to the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 56——Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Balsham (Cambridge). Land in this parish annexed to the Plumian professorship, *Challis, Ev. p.* 104, 105——Fellowships at St. Peter's College open to natives of, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Balsham, Hugo de, Bishop of Ely. Founder of St. Peter's College; date of the letters patent, *Rep. p.* 143.

Banks, Rev. Samuel. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Bar, The. Importance of improving the faculty of civil law, which forms so direct a bond of union between the University and the Bar, *Rep. p.* 35——Causes of the small number of law students at the University, *Amos, Ev. p.* 123——The usage once so general of a University training for the Bar, is rapidly discontinuing, *p.* 124.

Barcroft, Mr. Exhibitions at Sidney Sussex, College, founded by; annual value, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431.

Barnaby Lecturers or Lectores Ordinarii. Particulars as to these readerships; by whom founded, and date, *Rep. p.* 48——Stipends, how paid and from what sources derived, *p.* 48-73——Are only nominal appointments, *p.* 48——Suggestion for the suppression of the inconsiderable payments at present attached to these offices, *p.* 87.

Barnardiston, Lady. Scholarships at St. Catharine Hall, founded by; annual value, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 364, 365.

Baronets. By a letter of Charles II. in 1679 the University is authorised to confer the degree of M.A. on a baronet without compliance with the usual forms, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 29.

Barristers. See *Bar, The.*

Basevi, Mr. Particulars as to his designs for the Fitzwilliam Museum buildings, *Rep. p.* 125——Succeeded by Mr. Cockerill, *ib.*

Bateman, William, Bishop of Norwich. Foundation of Trinity Hall by; objects of that foundation, and particulars connected therewith, *Rep. p.* 178 *et seq.*——Scholarships at Trinity Hall, founded by, *p.* 187——Estates left for the foundation of six fellowships of Gonville and Caius College between the time of Bishop Bateman and Dr. Caius, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325——Restriction on the fellowships, *ib.*——No provision for scholarships at Trinity Hall in the original statutes of Bishop Bateman (except in the explanatory statute of 1354), *Geldart, Ev. p.* 335.——Supernumerary fellowship founded in 1851 by the society, in accordance with the Bateman statutes, *Masters and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Ev. p.* 342——Provision made for the choice of master and fellows in the statutes of Bishop Bateman given to Gonville and Caius College in 1353, *Ev. p.* 449.

Battie Scholarship. Particulars as to this scholarship, *Rep. p.* 24——Date of foundation of this scholarship; its present annual value, *Wratislaw Ev. p.* 299.

Beatson, Rev. B. W., M.A., Fellow of Pembroke College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

Subjects of the classical examinations for medals, University scholarships, and the classical tripos; for the two former, original compositions are admitted, for the latter they are excluded, *Ev. p.* 277——The classical tripos was established in 1824, and the examination extended over four days; in 1836 it was changed to five days, and in 1850 to six days; mode of procedure; conditions required in candidates; the number of candidates has increased, *ib.*

Objection to any change in the constitution of the Boards which conduct the classical examinations; the working of the Mathematical Board must be ascertained before applying a similar Board to classical subjects; extent to which the objects proposed by such a Board are already secured, *Ev. p.* 277——No necessity for specifying the books embraced in the classical course of study and examination, *ib.*——The present length of the examination papers, as compared with the time allotted to them, is unobjectionable, *ib.*——Suggestion for opening the classical tripos to all classes of the ordinary degree, *ib.*——Other recommendations, *ib.*

Beccles (Suffolk). Roberts' scholarships at Magdalene College open to natives of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Bedells. Mode of appointment and number of these officers; their duties, *Rep. p.* 11, 12——Annual amount derived by the three bedells from fees on degrees, *Rep. p.* 138; *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

Bedfordshire. Scholarship at Caius College, on the foundation of Dr. Caius, open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 186——Scholarship at Christ's College, on Harvey's foundation, open to a native of; present annual value thereof, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Fellowships and scholarships at Sidney Sussex College, on Sir F. Clark's foundation, restricted to natives of, *Rep. p.* 195; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430——Scholarships at the same college, on Yeoman's foundation, restricted to natives of, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431.

Begh's, St., Grammar School. Fellowship at Pembroke College, founded by Archbishop Parker, restricted to natives of Cumberland and Westmorland, educated at, *Rep. p.* 157——Scholarships at Pembroke College, similarly appropriated, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Begh's, St., Grammar School—continued.

Ev. p. 318——Scholars rarely come from St. Begh's school to this college, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 320.

Bell Scholarships. Particulars as to these scholarships, *Rep. p.* 24——These scholarships are confined to freshmen, sons of clergymen; year when first given, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299——Complaint made by Trinity Hall of being debarred from becoming candidates for the scholarships, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 338.

Belles Lettres. Neglect of the Belles Lettres, particularly as regards the language and literature of England; the importance of the study of the classical languages greatly over-rated, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124.

Belward, Dr. Bequest by, to Gonville and Caius College, for four poor scholars, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 328.

Bendish, Thomas. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Benlowes, Edward. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Bentley, Dr. Encouragement afforded by, to the establishment of the professorship of chemistry, *Rep. p.* 58——Also to the foundation of an observatory in connexion with the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy, *p.* 59.

Beresford, Rev. James. Fellowships at St. John's College founded by, 11 Henry VIII.; limitations as to kindred, &c., *Rep. p.* 160——Scholarships at the same college also founded by, *p.* 190.

Beridge, Mrs. Scholarship at Christ's College, founded by bequest of; present annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 394.

Berkeley, Sir Maurice, Knt. Scholarship founded by, at Christ's College, 7 Henry VIII., *Rep. p.* 189; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378.

Beverley (*York*). Fellowships at St. John's College appropriated to natives of the town of, *Rep. p.* 160. 162.

Bibles and Prayer Books. Increase made in the buildings and establishment of the University Press to meet the demand for Bibles and Prayer Books, *Rep. p.* 135—— Schedule of prices of each description of Bible and Prayer Book, *p.* 136——Causes of the reduction of price, *ib.*

Account of the privilege possessed by the University of printing Bibles and Prayer Books, *Syndics of the Press, Ev. p.* 20——Account of amounts of duty on paper used for Bibles, &c., remitted in certain years, 1810–1850, *ib.*——Account of the number of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books printed in the years 1810–1850, *p.* 21——Nett prices in certain years, *ib.*——Effect of the licence to print the Bible being extended to Scotland, *ib.*

Billingsley, Henry. Scholarships at St. John's College, founded by, 33 Eliz., *Rep. p.* 189.

Bilney, East (*Norfolk*). Fellowships at St. Peter's College, open to natives of, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Birchington (*Isle of Thanet*). Estate at, left by Mr. Robinson to St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 192.

Birkbeck Laboratory (*London University College*). Provision made by means of this institution for the manipulative instruction of students, *Rep. p.* 117.

Bishop Hatfield's Hall (*Durham*). Payment for tuition at this college, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 199.

Blackrode School (*Lancaster*). Exhibition at Pembroke College on Holmes' foundation, for a scholar from; amount of the allowance, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College Ev. p.* 322.

Blakesley, Rev. Joseph William, B.D. late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

No means of diminishing the necessary expenses at the University, *Ev. p.* 147—— System pursued respecting tradesmens' bills; no power other than the adoption of such a system, to check the practice of credit; explanation of the usage of discommuning, *ib.* ——Suggestions for diminishing undergraduates' expenses, *ib.*——College staff of tutors, *p.* 147, 148——Hindrances to the complete development of the system of instruction, *p.* 148——Classification of students adopted, *ib.*——Studying with private tutors lessens the interest of students in the college lectures, *ib.*——The re-enactment of the Grace of 1781, restricting private tuition, is not to be recommended, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Blakesley, Rev. Joseph William, B.D. (Analysis, &c.)—continued.

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition*] —continued.

Number of foundation sizars at Trinity College, funds devoted to them, practice observed in admitting sub-sizars; poverty alone ought not to be a claim, *Ev. p.* 148—— A hall or college for poor students would not be attended with good results, *ib.*—— Description of the college and University examinations; the "previous examination" prejudicial, *p.* 149——Causes which operate unfavourably to the continuance of promising students at the University as professors, &c., *ib.*——Evils of the existing restrictions on fellowships, *p.* 149, 150——The number of professors ought to be increased, *p.* 150 ——The resident members of the senate should form a separate house, *ib.*——Authority that might be vested in them, *ib.*——Scheme for the formation of a professional fund, *ib.*——Sufficiency of the staff of lecturers and tutors at Trinity College, *ib.*——Manner in which a like efficiency might be secured to the smaller colleges, *ib.*

A reduction in the number of terms is desirable; modification suggested in the system of examinations, *Ev. p.* 150——No good would result from shortening the vacations, *ib.* ——Doubtful benefit of extending lectures through the whole length of the terms, *ib.* ——Reading parties are of common occurrence, the result depends on the character of the party, *p.* 151——The majority of the students of Trinity live in lodgings, which perhaps, is the safest plan, *ib.*——It would be advisable to modify the regulation prohibiting the residence of students who have not been admitted members of a college, *ib.* ——Advantages that would ensue from the revival of hostelries, *p.* 151, 152——Practice respecting Dissenters, *p.* 152.

Blomefield's Annals. This work quoted as to certain fellowships and scholarships at Gonville and Caius College, *Rep. p.* 158. 186.

Blomefield's History of Norfolk. Quoted with reference to the foundation of Trinity Hall *Rep. p.* 178——And as to Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 324.

Blundell, Mr. Fellowships and scholarships at Sidney Sussex College, founded by; emoluments; term of tenure, *Rep. p.* 164. 195; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Blunt, Rev. J. J., B.D., *Margaret Professor of Divinity.* (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Particulars respecting the foundation of the Margaret Professorship of Divinity, *Ev. p.* 86——Duties required by the statutes, *ib.*——Duties actually performed at the present time, *p.* 86, 87——System pursued as to lectures, *p.* 87, 88——Amount of original endowment, *p.* 87——Fees, *ib.*——Present annual value, *ib.*——Manner of appointment and qualifications requisite, *ib.*——There is no residence, *ib.*——Present condition of the study of theology in the University, *p.* 87, 88——Voluntary theological examination, *p.* 88——Compulsory attendance on lectures, *ib.*——Suggestions for the improvement of the study, *p.* 88, 89——Questions set at the voluntary examination, *p.* 89.

Blunt, Professor. Detail by the Commissioners of the duties discharged by Professor Blunt, as Lady Margaret reader, *Rep. p.* 47——Letter from Professor Blunt, dated 12th November, 1850, in answer to circular of Commissioners of 30th October, *Corr. p.* 9, 10.

Blythe, Mr. Scholarships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1620, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Board for Carrying out Reforms in the University. Such a Board, with temporary powers, to be conferred by an Act of the Legislature suggested, *Rep. p.* 199.

Boards of Studies:

I. *Mathematical Studies:*

1. Origin, Powers, and Duties of this Board.
2. Its Operation.
3. Improvements in its Constitution suggested.

II. *Other similar Boards recommended:*

1. Generally.
2. Board of Classical Studies:
   - i. Opinions in favour of the Establishment of such a Board.
   - ii. Opinions adverse to its Foundation.
   - iii. Its proposed Powers and Functions.
3. Board of Legal Studies.
4. Board of Medical Studies.
5. Board of Moral Sciences Studies.
6. Board of Theological Studies.
7. Board of Natural Sciences Studies.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Boards of Studies—continued.

I. *Mathematical Studies:*

1. Origin, Powers, and Duties of this Board:

Board of mathematical studies instituted of late years; its province; beneficial influence exercised by it, *Rep. p.* 22. 97——Circumstances which led to the formation of this Board, *Rep. p.* 106, 107; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 26——The authority of the Board of Studies is merely recommendatory; satisfactory working of the Board, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 237; *Mathison, Ev. p.* 249; *Philpott, Ev. p.* 262; *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *b*——Intention of the appointment of the Board of Mathematical Studies, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 262——Duties assigned to the Board, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 262; *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *b*——Course adopted by the Board with reference to the examination, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 273.

2. Its Operation:

The recently established Mathematical Board furnishes the means of making any alteration necessary as to the examinations, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 222——Preventive efficacy of the Board of Mathematical Studies, as to any mischievous tendency in the examinations, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 236——Curtailment of the book-work questions recommended by the Board in 1849, and since made, *Mathison, Ev. p.* 249——The recommendations of the Board in their report of 1850, as to a limitation of the subjects of examination; approved of, *Mathison, Ev. p.* 249; *Mould, Ev. p.* 251——Manner in which the Board acts on the course of University reading, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 257——Substance of the recommendations embraced by the two reports already made by the Board, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 262; *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *b*——Concurrence in the recommendations of the Board, for the limitation or omission of the matters defined by them as requiring "a refined and laborious analysis," *Philpott, Ev. p.* 262——Effect of the recommendations of the Board on the discriminatory powers of the moderators and examiners, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *b*——Limitation of subjects of examination already recommended, *ib.*

Copy of the report of the Board of mathematical studies for 1849, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 230–234——Report of the same Board for the year 1850, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 234–236; *Mould, Ev. p.* 252–254.

3. Improvements in its Constitution suggested:

Proposed constitution of this Board, *Rep. p.* 88——Proposed enlargement of the powers of the Board, *p.* 97.

II. *Other similar Boards recommended:*

1. Generally:

The establishment of similar Boards to that of mathematical studies, recommended for other departments of academical study, *Rep. p.* 23; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 274——Classification of existing professorships for the formation of Boards of studies, *Rep. p.* 88, 89——Proposed composition and functions of the Boards of study, *p.* 103, 104——Suggestion for a general council of studies, *p.* 104.

2. Board of Classical Studies:

i. Opinions in favour of the establishment of such a Board:

Advantages that would result from the establishment of a Board of classical studies; opinions in favour of and against the same, *Rep. p.* 88. 98, 99——Great advantage would arise to the University from the establishment of a board of classical studies, *France, Ev. p.* 283——A limitation of the passages proposed for examination in the classical tripos is to be desired; it might be effected by a Board to be formed for the superintendence of classical studies, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 286——Advantages that would attend the establishment of a Board for the superintendence of classical studies, *Thring, Ev. p.* 289——The establishment of a Board of classical studies would be most desirable, *Warter, Ev. p.* 291——The establishment of a Board to superintend classical studies would be attended with great advantages, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 292——Probability that advantages would result from the establishment of a Board of classical studies, *Wood, Ev. p.* 297——A Board of classical studies similarly constituted to that for mathematics might satisfactorily regulate the course of classical reading, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 298.

ii. Opinions adverse to its Foundation:

Objection to any change in the constitution of the functionaries who conduct the classical examinations; the working of the mathematical Board must be ascertained before applying a similar Board to classical subjects; extent to which the objects proposed by such a Board are already secured, *Beatson, Ev. p.* 277——Reasons opposed to the appointment of a Board for the superintendence of classical studies, *Currey, Ev. p.* 281——No necessity exists for the appointment of a Board for the superintendence of classical studies, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 288.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Boards of Studies—continued.

II. *Other similar Boards recommended*—continued.

2. Board of Classical Studies—continued.

iii. Its proposed Powers and Functions:

Proposed constitution of this Board, *Rep. p.* 88——Powers with which the proposed Board should be entrusted, *p.* 99——Nature of the superintendence that might beneficially be vested in a Board of classical studies, *Williams, Ev. p.* 294.

3. Board of Legal Studies;

The establishment of a Board of legal studies analagous to the Board of Mathematical studies recommended, *Maine, Ev. p.* 79——Remarks on Dr. Maine's suggestion, *Rep. p.* 34——Proposed constitution of the Board, *Rep. p.* 88. 91.

4. Board of Medical Studies:

Suggestion for the establishment of a medical Board or syndicate; its proposed constitution and powers, *Bond, Ev. p.* 86; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 132——Remarks on the proposition of Dr. Bond for the establishment of a Board of medical studies, *Rep. p.* 37——Proposed constitution of the Board, *p.* 88.

5. Board of Moral Sciences Studies:

A Board of moral sciences studies suggested; its proposed constitution, *Rep. p.* 88. 101.

6. Board of Theological Studies;

Great advantages that would result from the institution of such a Board, *Rep. p.* 32——Members of which it should be composed, *p.* 32–88.

7. Board of Natural Sciences Studies:

Proposed constitution of this Board, *Rep. p.* 88. 101.

See also *General Council of Studies.*

Boating. See *Amusements.*

Bond, H. J. H., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

General condition of the study of physic at the University, *Ev. p.* 82——Scheme for its improvement, *p.* 83. 84——Plan for carrying out these suggestions, *p.* 84, 85——Suggestions relative to proceeding in physic by graduates, *p.* 85——Change proposed in the duties of the professor, *ib.*

Bonn, University of. No student is admitted until he has passed an examination in English or French, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 199.

Bookbinding. See *Libraries,* I.

Books:

1. *Mathematical Books.*
2. *Classical Books.*

1. *Mathematical Books:*

Particulars as to the books which a student aiming at high mathematical honours is expected to consult and master, *Rep. p.* 106——Lists of elementary mathematical books used in the University, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 228; *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 244; *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267*c*; *Swainson, Ev. p.* 269——The books used are continually varying; general use made of MSS. instruction in conjunction with books; efficacy of this plan, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 237——Few foreign books are in use, their substance being incorporated in English works; MSS. are extensively used, though not so much so as formerly, *Hind, Ev. p.* 238, 239——MSS. are in universal use; description of them, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 244——Description of books and MSS. in use at the University, *Mould, Ev. p.* 251——Need that the University stands in of a set of really standard and satisfactory books, *Steventon, Ev. p.* 266——The system of resorting to any books and MSS. is to be deprecated, *p.* 266.

2. *Classical Books:*

The reading in classics should be limited to the best authors, *Roberts, Ev. p.* 287——Suggestion for the selection of classical works to be used at the examinations, *Thring, Ev. p.* 289——A selection of classical works to be used would be attended with some difficulty; extent to which such a selection might beneficially be made, *Warter, Ev. p.* 291——Reasons in favour of specifying the books which are to form the subject of classical reading, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 292——Reasons for which a distinction should be observed between the classical tripos and the scholarship examinations, in making a selection of classical reading, *Wood, Ev. p.* 297——A specification of books would be advantageous if confined to the classical tripos, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 300——Advantage if a knowledge

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Books—continued.

2. *Classical Books*—continued.

a knowledge of certain fixed books were required instead of verse composition in the classical tripos examination, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 300.

No necessity for specifying the books embraced in the classical course of study and examination, *Beatson, Ev. p.* 277——Reasons against a specification of the classical books to be used, *Currey, Ev. p.* 281——Inexpedient to fetter the discretion of examiners by restrictions on the selection of books; course recommended, *Williams, Ev. p.* 294.

See also *Manuscripts.*

Botanic Garden and Museum. Periods of formation thereof; grant made by the senate for the maintenance of the former, *Rep. p.* 62 —— Suggestions in regard thereto, *p.* 62, 63. —— Steps taken by the University of late years in the formation of a new garden, *Rep. p.* 121 —— Museum attached to the old garden; contains an herbarium, *p.* 122 —— Amount required for carrying out the requirements of this department, *ib.*—— Belief that the University will in time be able to effect them, *ib.*—— Students can frequent the garden for experimental research, but there is no attendant to preserve the specimens or render them available for study, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113—— Efficient state of the botanic garden, *Babington, Ev. p.* 450——Buildings requisite; large outlay involved; how to be met, *ib.*——Proposed appropriation of the site of the old garden, *ib.*——Improvements in the constitution of the Board of managers and governors suggested, *p.* 451——Annual statement of expenditure desirable, *ib.*

Botany. General condition of this branch of study, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 114——Best means of enabling botany to assume a proper status in the University, *ib.*

Botany, Professorship of. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 62, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113——Augmentation made by Dr. Richard Walker in 1762, *Rep. p.* 62—— Lectures from, by the present Professor (Henslow), *ib.*——Botanical museum; grant made by the Senate for its maintenance, *ib.*——New arrangements necessary in future appointments to this professorship, *p.* 62, 63 —— Present amount and sources of income of the professorship, *p.* 72.

No duties absolutely annexed to the professorship; duties actually performed, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113——Amount and source of endowment; fees taken; net value of the office, *ib.* ——Mode and terms of appointment, *ib.*——No residence, museum or library attached, *ib.*

Museum, with library and herbarium, under the Professor's care, as "Walker's Reader in Botany," *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113——Annual sum allowed by the University for the maintenance and augmentation of this museum, *ib.*——Opportunities afforded to students for experimental research, *ib.*——New arrangements that will be necessary on any future appointment to this chair, *p.* 113, 114——Capacity of the lecture-room attached to the professorship, *p.* 114——Fees charged to students attending the lectures, *ib.*

Bowbrickhill (*Bucks*). The living of, purchased by Queen's College in 1835; expense thereof, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 357.

Bowes School (*York*). Scholarship at Pembroke College, on Rev. C. Parkin's foundation, open to a student from; amount of stipend and term of tenure, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318.

Bowtell, Mr. His salary and emoluments as assistant at the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 51.

Bradley, Richard. Was the first professor of Botany; appointed as such in 1724, *Rep. p.* 62.

Branthwait, William. Scholarships at Caius College, founded by, in 1618, *Rep. p.* 187.

Bratton Fleming (*Devon*). Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College, on Wortley's foundation, to which a son of the rector of this parish has a claim, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326.

Braybrooke, Lord, Visitor of Magdalene College. Letter from, dated 7th November 1850, in reply to circular of the Commissioners of 30th October, *Corr. p.* 2.

See also *Audley End.*

Bread. See *Assize of Bread.*

Brentwood (*Essex*). Exhibition at Christ's College, on Plume's foundation, open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 394.

Bright, Rev. Mynors, Librarian of Magdalene College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the College Libraries:*]

Three libraries are united in that of Magdelene College, the original foundation one, the Peckard and the Pepysian; particulars as to each collection; deserving undergraduates are allowed to sit and read in the library; there is no special fund for the support of the library, the college occasionally buys books, *Ev. p.* 413.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Broadbanke, Robert. Scholarship at Christ's College, founded by; present annual value thereof, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Broadley, C.B., LL.D., Member of the Caput Senatus. Letter from, dated 14 November, 1850, in answer to circular of the commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 8.

Brocher, Mr. Scholarships founded at Corpus Christi College out of a benefaction of, *Rep. p.* 188.

Brodrick, Mr. Property left by, to Trinity College, in 1843, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 424.

Brooke, Henry James. Collection of shells presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Brooks' Museum. Amount expended in preparations purchased at the sale of, *Rep. p.* 121.

Brougham, Lord Chancellor. Decision by, in regard to the Frankland Fellowship at St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362.

Brown, Rev. I. Exhibitions at Emmanuel College founded by, annual value, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

Brown, Rev. John. Legacy left by, to Trinity College, for the foundation of a scholarship, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 423.

Brown, William Haig, M.A., Librarian of Pembroke College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the College Libraries:*]

The treasurer and bursar of the college have the care of the library, and the latter is librarian, *Ev. p.* 324; there is a manuscript catalogue; arrangement of the books, *ib.*; funds for library purposes, *ib.*——Number and description of the books, *ib.*——Regulations respecting admission, *ib.*

Browne's Medals. Particulars as to this prize established by Sir W. Browne; the value; and for what awarded, *Rep. p.* 24; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Browne Scholarship. This scholarship (founded by Sir W. Browne) is open to the whole University, but the successful candidate must remove to St. Peter's College, *Rep. p.* 24; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Bryant, Jacob. Bequest of books by, to the library of King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 349.

Budd, George. See *Gonville and Caius College*, 9.

Buildings, Collegiate. See *College Buildings.*

Buildings of the University. Statement of the sums expended out of the University chest during the years 1821–1842 on the buildings of the University, *The Vice-Chancellor (Okes), Ev. p.* 16, 17.

Buchanan, Dr. Collection of Oriental MSS. presented by, to the University library, *Rep. p.* 127; *Power, Ev. p* 50.

Bunting, Richard. Exhibitions at Christ's College founded by; annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Buntingford Grammar School (Herts). Preference shown to students of, as candidates for Ward's scholarships at Christ's College, *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Buntingford Scholarship (Christ's College). Founded by Dr. Ward, Bishop of Sarum; annual value; restrictions, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Burckhardt, ——. Oriental MSS. presented by, to the University library, *Rep. p.* 127; *Power, Ev. p.* 50.

Burgesses of Cambridge. Oath administered to the four burgesses by the University authorities; recommended to be abolished, *Rep. p.* 6, 7; *Ev. p.* 36.

Burghley, Lord. Allowance of scholars of St. John's College increased by, *Rep. p.* 193.

Burney Prize. Particulars as this prize, *Rep. p.* 32; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27.

Burnham Westgate (Norfolk). Scholarships at Christ's College on Bunting's foundation, with a preference to natives of this parish, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Bursar (University). The Vice-Chancellor is not assisted in the management of the University finances by any permanent officer, in the capacity of bursar, *The Vice-Chancellor (Okes), Ev. p.* 17——Doubtful advantage of appointing such an officer, *ib.*

Bursar,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Bursar (*University*). Objections to the funds of the University being administered, and the accounts kept by the Vice-Chancellor, *Babington, Ev. p.* 452——Suggestion for the appointment of a paid officer as University bursar, controlled by a small syndicate, *ib.*

Burwell Manor. Annual produce of the Burwell manor and tithe rent charge; deductions therefrom, *Rep. p.* 138; *The Vice-Chancellor* (*Okes*), *Ev. p.* 15.

Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School. Spalding's scholarship at St. John's College, open to students from, *Rep. p.* 192. 194——Scholarship at Trinity Hall on Maptyde's foundation, open to students from, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333.

Bushby, Dr. Scholarships at Trinity Hall, founded by, in 1577; value thereof, *Rep. p.* 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333.

Bye Examinations. See *Examinations.*

Bye Fellowships. Nature of these fellowships explained, *Rep. p.* 167——Circumstances in which they originated, *ib.*——Objectionable features in the system which has led to these subordinate fellowships being made stepping stones to the more valuable ones on the foundation, *ib.*——Disadvantage which has arisen with respect to the fellowships, in consequence of the altered value of money, *p.* 168——Careful revision, under competent authority, which the bye fellowships demand, *ib.*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the bye fellowships of the several colleges, *Ev. p.* 302——Answers thereto in regard to the following colleges and halls, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 307, 308; Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318; Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326; Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333; Corpus Christi College, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344; King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348; Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 355; St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362, 363; Christ's College, *Cartmell, v. Ep.* 376-378; St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397; Magdelene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405, 406; Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414; Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425; Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430, 431; Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 437.

Bysby, Humfry. Scholarship at Caius College, founded by, in 1570, *Rep. p.* 187.

C.

Caius College. See *Gonville and Caius College.*

Caius, Dr. A copy of the statutes given by Dr. Caius to Gonville and Caius College, with his will, &c., are in the library at Lambeth, *Rep. p.* 150——Particulars as to the fellowships founded by Dr. Caius; evils resulting from their being restricted to natives of Norwich or Norfolk; memorial of the senior fellows of Gonville and Caius College in regard thereto, *Rep. p.* 158; *Chapman, Ev. p.* 329——Particulars of the scholarships founded by Dr. Caius, at Gonville and Caius College; limitations thereof, *Rep. p.* 186; *Chapman Ev. p.* 327——New charter procured for Gonville and Caius College by, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 324——Complaint made of the restrictions in regard to the election of the master and fellows of Gonville and Caius College, introduced under statutes supposed to have been given by Dr. Caius in 1572, *Memorial from the three Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Ev.* 449.

See also *Bateman, William, Bishop of Norwich. Gonville and Caius College.*

Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Small, though valuable, museum of antiquities formed by this society, *Babington, Ev. p.* 451.

Cambridgeshire. Fellowship at St. John's College, on Thimbleby's foundation, open to natives of, *Rep. p* 163——One of Cardinal Morton's scholarships at St. John's College, open to natives of, *p.* 192——Scholarships at Caius College, on the foundation of Dr. Caius, limited to natives of, *p.* 186——Newman's scholarship at Trinity College, open to natives of, *p.* 194——Scholarships at Trinity Hall, on Allen's foundation, appropriated to natives of the town or county, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333—— Exhibition at Christ's College, on Tancred's foundation, open to natives of; present annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

"*Cambridge Education.*" This work referred to, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 206 *et seq.*

Cambridge Philosophical Society. Collections of zoological specimens in possession of the society; would form an excellent nucleus for a zoological museum, *Babington, Ev. p.* 451.

Cambridge System. See *Alterations in the Cambridge System. Out-of-College Men. Peacock on the Statutes. Poor Students.*

Cambridge, Town of. Answer to objections urged against Cambridge as not offering wherewith to form a medical school, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 129——Comparison with some of the Continental university towns, and with London and its medical schools, *ib.*——In what the opportunities for the study of medicine at Cambridge consist, *ib.*

Cambridge, Town of—continued.

Scholarships at Pembroke College appropriated to students from Perse's School, *Rep. p.* 187——Scholarships at Trinity Hall, on Allen's foundation, open to persons born in Cambridge town, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333.

Camden Medal. Particulars as to this prize, *Rep. p.* 24; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Camerarius, Dr. Lectures required to be delivered by the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, in refutation of Dr. Camerarius' "Discourse on Vegetation" and "State of Physic"; such lectures would be quite a mockery, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 115. 117.

Canon Law. Provision made in the statues of Trinity Hall for the study of the canon law, *Rep. p.* 178. 180. 182.

Canons of the Church of England. Remarks on the Thirty-sixth Canon, requiring subscription of such as are to be made ministers, *Rep. p.* 39 *et seq.*

Canterbury. Scholarship at Gonville and Caius College, appropriated to natives of, and educated at the school there, *Rep. p.* 187——Robinson's fellowships and scholarships at St. John's College, open to students from Canterbury school, *p.* 192. 194.

Canterbury, Archbishop of. Scholarship at Pembroke College in the gift of, or *sede vacante* by the dean and chapter, *Rep. p.* 187.

Capell, Mr. The Shakesperian collection of, is in Trinity College library, *Rep. p.* 134.

Caput Senatus. Constitution of this Council; mode of appointment, *Rep. p.* 13——Functions of the caput, *ib.*——Respects in which the caput has worked conveniently and usefully, *p.* 14——Greater liberty of action, however, desirable, *ib.*——Important changes in the appointment and functions of the caput recommended by the syndicate, *ib.*——New council suggested; how to be constituted, *p.* 14, 15——Approval of these propositions, *p.* 15.

The power exercised by the caput is a considerable evil; in what it consists; the appointment is bad, and should be changed, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 191——Such a body is useful, but all important control should be exercised by a simple majority, *ib.*

Answers received by the Commissioners to their circular of the 30th October 1850, from the following members of the Caput, viz.: Dr. Cookson, *Corr. p.* 8; Dr. Broadley, *ib.*

Carey, Valentine, Bishop of Exeter. Law books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 402.

Carnarvon, County of. Fellowship at Magdalene, on Hughes' foundation, College, open to natives of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

Carr, Rev. Richard. Scholarships and fellowships at Christ's College, founded by; annual allowance, present proceeds, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Masters and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392, 393.

Carter, Henry. Scholarship at Caius College, founded by, in 1504, *Rep. p.* 187.

Cartmell, Rev. J., D.D., Master of Christ College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Particulars relative to the foundation of Christ's College, *Ev. p.* 370——Statuable directions, and present practice relative to the election of the head or master; the qualifications requisite in him; his tenure of office; residence, duties, powers, and emoluments, *p.* 370, 371——The like particulars as to the fellowships, *p.* 372-375——And also as to scholarships, *p.* 375, 376——Statement as to the bye or supplemental fellowships and scholarships of this college, *p.* 376-381.

Regulations for the admission of students over and above the members of the foundation, *Ev. p.* 381——Hours of Divine service in the college chapel, and attendance enforced thereat, *ib.*——Course of collegiate instruction and examinations; rewards for proficiency in the examinations, *p.* 381, 382——Attendance required at lectures, and in hall at dinner; hour at which the college gates and licensed lodgings are closed at night, *p.* 382——Regulations as to credit given to students, *p.* 383.

Estimate of the necessary expenses of the several classes of students, *Ev. p.* 383-385——Estimate of their actual expenses, *p.* 385——Provision made for the assistance of poor students, *ib.*——The further reduction of the necessary expenses of a student to a lower scale than at present is not practicable; difficulties and considerations involved in the adoption of stringent rules for checking extravagant habits, *p.* 385, 386——Means by which the college and University indirectly promote habits of regularity in students, *p.* 386——Difficulty of repressing the class of money-lenders who infest the University, *ib.*

Modifications

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Cartmell, Rev. J., D.D. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

Modifications that might advantageously be made in the limitations and restrictions attached to certain of the fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions at this college, *Ev. p.* 387——Instances are common of scholarships and exhibitions becoming ineffective from want of claimants locally qualified, *ib.*——Remarks as to a consolidation of any of the fellowships or scholarships, *ib.*——Table of actual total expenses of 104 studnts of this college, up to the time of their taking their first degree, in the years 1843–49 inclusive, *p.* 388, 389.

Cartmell, Dr. Letter from, dated 18th November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30th October, *Corr. p.* 6.

Cartwright, Mr. Scholarships at St. Catharine Hall, founded by; annual allowance, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 365.

Caston, Alice. Scholarships at Corpus Christi College, in 1618, *Rep. p* 188.

Casuistical Divinity. See *Moral Philosophy, Professorship of.*

Catalogues. Efforts made of late years in the different colleges to make and publish catalogues of their libraries; their value, *Rep. p.*134——Particulars as to the catalogues of several of the colleges, *ib.*——State of the catalogues of the Woodwardian Geological Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 119.——*See* also *Libraries.*

Catharine St. Hall:

1. *The Mastership.*
2. *Fellowships.*
3. *Scholarships and Exhibitions.*
4. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
5. *Lectures and Examinations.*
6. *Students; their Expenses, Discipline, &c.*
7. *College Library.*

1. *The Mastership:*

The power of choosing the master is vested in the fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——Sources of emolument of the mastership, *p.* 154——Particulars as to the appointment, eligibility, duties and stipend of the master, as prescribed by the statutes; present practice as to the stipend and other emoluments, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 360, 361.

2. *Fellowships:*

Number of foundation and bye fellowships in this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *Rep. p.* 157——The election of fellows is restricted to candidates born in England only, *ib.*——No information furnished by this society as to the value of its foundation fellowships, *p.* 167——The incorporation of the bye with the foundation fellowships at this college recommended, *p.* 168——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 169——Mode of election to the Frankland fellowship, *ib.*

Statutable regulations as to the mode of election to fellowships and qualifications, tenure, residence, duties and emoluments of fellows; present practice as to their duties and emoluments, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 361——Particulars as to the several bye fellowships, *p.* 362.

3. *Scholarships and Exhibitions:*

Number of scholarships at this Hall; proportion thereof appropriated; their annual value, *Rep. p.* 188——Scholarship at Trinity Hall, on Spicer's foundation, appropriated to a student from this college, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332——Statutable injunction as to a scholar appointed to read the Bible during dinner; a usage not now practised, but this is the only mention of scholars, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362——Detailed particulars relative to the different scholarships and exhibitions, *p.* 363. 367——Mr. Holway's scholarships have been ineffective for several years, from default of qualified claimants, *Ev. p.* 369——Consolidation of minor scholarships, *ib.*

Number of sizarships; their value, *Rep. p.* 195; *Philpott, Ev. p.* 181——Assistance given to poor students, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 369.

4. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——Statutable conditions attached to the admission of students; qualifications now required of applicants for admission as students, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 367.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Catharine, St., Hall—continued.

5. *Lectures and Examinations:*

List of the lectures given in this college; classification of the students; attendance is compulsory, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 180——College examinations for which students are required to prepare; rewards for proficiency, *p.* 181, 182. 368——No examination previous to admission, *p.* 182——College tutors and lecturers; the staff is sufficient, *p.* 183, 368——Course of instruction given to students, *p.* 367, 368.

6. *Students; their Expenses, Discipline, &c.:*

Average annual expense of a student at Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 179——List of tradesmen's bills admitted into the quarterly accounts of the tutors, *ib.*——Estimate of the expenses of students, *p.* 369——It is not practicable to reduce the necessary expenses of college residence, *ib.*——Regulations as to credit given to students; suggestions for the restriction of extravagance, *ib.*

The students have not hitherto been permitted to visit in college during the long vacation; it has recently been determined to allow it; regulations intended to be enforced, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 184——Number of students belonging to the college usually residing in lodgings, *ib.*——Hours of Divine service in the college chapel; attendance required thereat, *p.* 367——Attendance required at lectures and at dinner in the college hall, and hour of closing the college gates at night, *p.* 368.

7. *College Library:*

Particulars as to the library of this society, *Rep. p.* 135——Salary and duties of the librarian; particulars of Dr. Sherlock's bequest, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 359. 367——Catalogue; classification of books; description of the library-room; arrangement of books; funds applicable to library purposes; average annual sum expended in the purchase and binding of books; number of books and MSS., and description of them; access to the library, *p.* 359, 360.

Catharine, St., Cree, Church (London), Parsonage of. Bequeathed to Magdalene College by Lord Audley, *Warter, Ev. p.* 404.

Cathedral Canonries. Suggestion for endowing additional professorships in the universities out of the revenues of suppressed canonries, *Rep. p.* 87.

See also *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

Catton, Thomas. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Cautions for Exercises. Nature thereof explained, *Rep. p.* 34. 37——Their objectionable character; proposition of the Syndicate for the Revision of the Statutes for their abrogation, *ib.*——Amount of the cautions exacted for the several exercises, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34——Conditions on which a caution is accepted, *ib.*——Annual amount derived from cautions for exercises not kept, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

Cave, Mr. Scholarships at Clare Hall, founded by; their value, *Rep. p.* 185.

Celibacy. Effect of the condition of celibacy upon the prolonged residence of men of ability at the University, *Rep. p.* 82 *et seq*——The condition of celibacy now attached to the tenure of fellowship cannot conveniently be separated from the collegiate system, *p.* 84. 172——The condition, however, has prevented many men of ability from continuing their residence in the University, *p.* 172——Means by which it is proposed to remedy this disadvantage, *ib*——The statutes of some of the colleges are silent on this point; probable reason thereof; the omission supplied by the Elizabethan code, *ib.*——In revising the University and college statutes provision for the continuance of this rule will be necessary, *ib.*——A married man is ineligible for election to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 117——Not desirable that the tutor of a college should be married; nature of the influence which he can exercise, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 195——Highly objectionable to permit fellowships to be tenable after marriage; some evils result from heads of colleges even having that permission, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190.

See also *Fellowships,* 4.

Certificates. Amount of the stamp duty on the official certificates of degrees; the remission of this tax recommended, *Rep. p.* 140——Regulation passed by the senate, in October 1848, requiring certificates of attendance on lectures in certain cases, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 98——The certificates of residence demanded of students at the examination for the B. A. degree, are valuable as test of attendance at the college lectures; importance of these lectures, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 272.

Certificates required of a bachelor of physic on taking the degree of licentiate in medicine; they are more numerous than are needed, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Certificates required of candidates for the M. D. degree, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Challis, Rev. J., Plumian Professor of Astronomy. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Name of founder of the Plumian professorship of astronomy, and date of foundation, *Ev. p.* 103——Duties prescribed by the original trustees, *ib.*——Duties actually performed, *p.* 104——Nature and amount of the original endowment, *ib.*——Subsequent augmentation, *p.* 104, 105——Emoluments from fees, *p.* 105——Present annual value, *ib.*——In whom the appointment to the professorship rests; qualifications required, *ib.*——Residence provided; library and apparatus attached, *ib.*——Practical and illustrative instruction afforded to students, *p.* 106——Means of promoting the study of astronomy, *ib.*——System of regular astronomical observations carried on, *ib.*——Desirableness of not increasing the duties of the professor, *ib.*——The superintendence of the observatory strictly the duty of the professor, *p.* 107——Suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the observatory and the professorship, *ib.*——Offer made of apparatus for magnetical observations, *ib.*——Great importance of increasing the efficiency of the observatory, *ib.*——General state of the study, *ib.*

Challis, Rev. J. Letter from, dated 7 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 11.

Chalton-cum-Clanfield (Hants). Living of purchased by King's College, *Provost and Fellows of King's College, Ev. p.* 354.

Chancellor of the University. Authority given by the Code of Queen Elizabeth to the Chancellor, with the consent of the whole body, to frame statutes, *Rep. p.* 3——Mode of election of this officer, *ib.*——His duties performed in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, *ib.*——Jurisdiction which the Chancellor is empowered to exercise on behalf of the University, *p.* 4——Authority and powers of the Chancellor's Court, *p.* 4, 5——Court of the Commissary, *p.* 5.

Chancellor's Medals. Particulars as to this prize, value, date of establishment and by whom founded, *Rep. p.* 24; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299——Objections to the requirement in the case of the Chancellor's medals, that the candidate shall have taken a senior optime's degree, *Warter, Ev. p.* 292——Advantage of the mathematical qualification required of candidates for the Chancellor's medals and the classical tripos, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 292——Suggestions with regard to the eligibility of candidates for the Chancellor's medals, *Williams, Ev. p.* 294; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 300.

See also *Examinations*, IV.

Changes in the Cambridge System. See *Alterations in the Cambridge System.*

Chantrey, Sir Francis. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Chapel Clerks:

St. Catharine Hall.—Annual stipend paid to the Chapel clerk; the duties appointed by the founder of the Bible clerkship discontinued, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 181. 363.

Queen's College.—The chapel clerks have their commons free during residence, with a scholarship of 15*l.* per annum each, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178; *Dalton, Ev. p.* 355——The chapel clerkships are sometimes called Sedgwick scholarships, *Dalton, Ev p.* 355

Trinity Hall.—This office formerly held by a sizar; duties performed; emoluments, *Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Ev. p* 342

Chapels of Colleges. Attendance of students at College Chapel; and how enforced, *Rep. p.* 145——Services performed; administration of the Holy Communion, *ib.*——Attendance on the chapel service in no case imposed as a punishment, *p.* 146.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the celebration of Divine service in the College chapels, and the regulations respecting attendance thereat and at the Holy Communion, *Ev. p.* 302——Answers thereto from the following colleges and halls, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308, 309; Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319; Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326; Trinity Hall, *Getdart, Ev. p.* 336; Corpus Christi College, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344; King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348; Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 355; St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 367; Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381; St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397; Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 408; Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414; Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425; Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431; Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 438.

See also *Religious Services.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Chapman, Rev. Benedict, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Particulars relative to the foundation of Gonville and Caius College, *Ev. p.* 324——Statutes given by Bishop Bateman, and subsequently by Dr. Caius, *p.* 324, 325——Visitors, *p.* 325——Manner of election of the master, *ib.*——Election of fellows; circumstances which vacate a fellowship; absence from residence permitted to fellows, *ib.*——Duties and stipends of the masters and fellows, *ib.*——Restrictions attached to fellowships, *ib.*——List of bye-fellowships founded at different periods, and statement as to scholarships and exhibitions, *p.* 326——Admission of students, *ib.*

Services performed at the chapel; regulations as to attendance thereat, and also in the hall at dinner time; hour of closing the college gates, *Ev. p.* 326——Subjects of the collegiate lectures and examinations; number of lectures given, and persons employed in giving them; number of examinations, *p.* 326, 327——The fellows conduct the examinations; there are fourteen fellows resident in the college, and they either hold offices or are engaged in public or private tuition, *p.* 327——Attendance of students at the college lectures, *ib.*

Amount of the daily college expenses of a student for eatables; there are no means of reducing this sum, *Ev. p.* 327——Many students go through the whole college course, including every expense, except private tuition, for 300 *l.* or 400 *l.*, *ib.*——Nature of the provision at this college for the assistance of poor scholars, *p.* 327, 328——The necessary expenses of college residence cannot be reduced; an Act of the Legislature alone can check habits of extravagance and facilities of credit, *p.* 328——Objections to the practice of discommuning tradesmen giving credit over 5 *l.*, without notice to the tutor; instances of fraudulent and extravagant charges made by tradesmen; difficulty of dealing with such cases, *ib.*

Nothing can justify a departure from the wishes of the founders, concerning the conditions attached to the elections to fellowships, &c., *Ev. p.* 328, 329.——No scholarships have been known to become ineffective from want of claimants, *p.* 329——Objections to a consolidation of those bye-fellowships, which are inadequate to the maintenance of a fellow, *ib.*——Many scholarships with small stipends are preferable to a few with large stipends, as they excite a greater number of students to compete for them, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to the College Libraries:*]

The library of this college is in the care of the librarian, who is a fellow, appointed to that office by the master; a scholar acts as assistant; no regular attendance is required of them, *Ev. p.* 329——Catalogue, arrangement of books, and general description of library, *ib.*——Bequests to the library; sources from which the library is supported, *ib.*——Number and description of books and manuscripts, *ib.*——Admission permitted to the library, *p.* 329, 330——Extracts from the rules and regulations, as to the MSS., and locked up classes of books, *p.* 330.

Chapman, Dr. Letter from, dated 18th November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30th October, *Corr. p.* 4.

Charles II., King. Instructions issued by to the University authorities respecting subscription, *Rep. p.* 43——Letter of Charles II. on the subject of the regius professorships adverted to, *p.* 48 *note*, 49——Augmentation of the endowments of certain of the regius professorships by Charles II., *Rep. p.* 49——Grant of Charles II., dated 18th January 1663, confirming the Deed of Foundation of the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, *Rep. p.* 57; *Stokes, Ev. p.* 96——Grant of Charles II., dated 20th April 1685, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 97——Letter of Charles II. in 1679, authorizing the University to confer the degree of M. A. on a baronet or knight, although he may not have complied with the usual forms, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 29.——*See* also *James I.*

Charters of Colleges. Usual terms of, and powers conferred by, the charters granted by the Crown to colleges on their foundation, *Rep. p.* 150——Important information conveyed by these charters as to the power of the Crown in regard to changing and reconstructing the early collegiate foundations, *ib.*

Chelmsford (Essex). Scholarship at Christ's College, on Plume's foundation, open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 394.

Chemistry. Rapid extension of the study of the science of chemistry, *Rep. p.* 102——Suggestion for the appointment of a second professor, *ib.*——The study of chemistry hitherto discouraged in the University; the recent establishment of the natural sciences tripos expected to remove this objection, *Cumming, Ev. p.* 102.

Chemistry, Professorship of. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 58——Mode of election, *ib.*——Stipend, and from what source derived, *p.* 58. 73——Remarks relating thereto, *p.* 58——Date of foundation of this professorship; duties annexed, and how

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Chemistry, Professorship of—continued:

how performed, *Cumming, Ev. p.* 102——Original endowment; emoluments from fees; total annual value, *ib.*——Mode of appointment to the office; no conditions of eligibility or tenability, *ib.*——No residence, museum, or apparatus, *ib.*

Cherbury Parish (*Salop*). Scholarships at St. John's College limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 189.

Cherry, Benjamin. Scholarship at Clare Hall, founded by; value thereof, *Rep. p.* 185.

Chester, Diocese of. Fellowships of St. John's College limited to persons born within, *Rep. p.* 163.

Chesterfield Parish (*Derby*). Fellowships at St. John's College, open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 160.

Chetwode, Dr. Scholarship at Trinity Hall founded by in 1734; annual value thereof, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333. 335.

Chinnock, East, Rectory. Gift of, to Corpus Christi College by Hon. Roger Manners for the foundation of four scholarships, *Rep. p.* 188.

Christ Church (*Oxford*). Approval of the annexation of canonries of, to professorships in the University of Oxford, *Rep. p.* 87.

Christian Preacher and Christian Advocate (*Hulsean*). Date of foundation of this office, *Rep. p.* 69——Amount of stipend, *ib.*——Period for which, and by whom elected, *ib.*——Duties, *ib.*——Decree in Chancery of 1830, *ib.*——Remarks in regard thereto, *ib.*

CHRIST'S COLLEGE:

1. *Foundation of the College.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure.*
3. *The Mastership*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Scholarships.*
6. *Sizarships.*
7. *Matriculation and Degrees.*
8. *Lectures and Examinations.*
9. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses.*
10. *College Library.*

1. *Foundation of the College:*

Particulars relative to the foundation of Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 370.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure:*

Average gross and net annual income of Christ's College, derived from estates in land, houses, and tithe rent charges; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 389, 390——Income derived from funded property and Exchequer Bills, from rents of rooms, fees, &c., and other sources, *p.* 390, 391——Total gross and net income, *p.* 391——Expenditure of the college; sums received by the master, fellows and scholars, *ib.*——Sums received by the master, fellows and scholars from the foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, *p.* 392——List of particulars relative to the several exhibitions, *p.* 392–394——Manner in which the table of the college hall is supported, *p.* 394——There are always four and sometimes more sizars, but there is no statutable provision for them, *ib.*——Expense of keeping up the collegiate buildings, *ib.*——Repair of church chancels, *ib.*——Annual sums expended in prizes or rewards for the encouragement of learning, and in donations to charities, *ib.*——Miscellaneous purposes to which the college income is also applied *p.* 394, 395——Number of beneficial leases which have expired of late years; practice of the college in respect to beneficial leases, *p.* 395——There is no special fund for the purchase of advowsons; advowsons purchased at different periods; assistance afforded by the college to the small livings in its patronage, *ib.*——Additions made to the college buildings in late years, *p.* 396——Restrictions as to the election to fellowships and scholarships, but might advantageously be removed, *ib.*——In failure of claimants qualified for certain exhibitions, the emoluments of such exhibitions might with advantage be bestowed upon other deserving students of the college, *ib.*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 197.

3. *The Mastership:*

The power of choosing the master is vested in the fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——Sources and amount of emolument of the mastership, *p.* 154——Statutable directions and present practice relative to the election of the head or master; the qualification requisite in him; his tenure of office, residence, duties, powers, and emoluments, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 370, 371.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

CHRIST'S COLLEGE—continued.

4. *Fellowships:*

Number of foundation and bye fellowships in this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *Rep. p.* 157——Value of a foundation fellowship, *p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 169——Vacancies in the fellowships are required to be filled up within one month; an annual election recommended *p.* 170——Requirements of the statutes as to fellows entering Holy Orders; the period within which this is to be complied with recommended to be extended, *p.* 171.

Detailed particulars as to the several fellowships; conditions of eligibility and tenure, duties, powers, and emoluments, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372–375——Statement as to the bye or supplemental fellowships and scholarships, *p.* 376–381.

The election of fellows is confined to candidates born in England and Wales, *Rep. p.* 157——Particulars as to the limitations to which the twelve foundation fellows of this college are subject, *p.* 159——Recommendations for throwing open these fellowships, *ib.*——Other fellowships added by Edward VI., Sir J. Finch, and Sir T. Baines. *p.* 160——Christ's the only college in which restrictions as to the place of birth, &c., in the election to fellowships are retained, *p.* 165——Modifications that might advantageously be made in the limitations and restrictions attached to certain of the fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions of this college, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 387——Remarks as to a consolidation of any of the fellowships or scholarships, *ib.*

5. *Scholarships:*

Number of scholarships at this college; proportion thereof restricted; value thereof; mode of election, and other particulars, *Rep. p.* 189; *Gunson, Ev. p.* 163; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375, 376——Instances are common of scholarships and exhibitions becoming ineffective from want of claimants locally qualified, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 387——Mr. Tancred's deed of settlement, *App. p.* 471.

6. *Sizarships:*

Number of sizarships; qualifications required, *Rep. p.* 195; *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166; *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186; *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192; *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 213; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 385.

7. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Christ's College, in each year ending 10th October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14th November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830; and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70 —— Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70 —— Regulations for the admission of students over and above the members of the foundation, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381.

8. *Lectures and Examinations:*

Statement of the lectures given at this college; classification of students, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 162; *Shaw, Ev. p.* 185; *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 191; *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 212; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381, 382——The college has a competent staff of tutors and lecturers, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 162. 164; *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186; *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 191; *Swainson, Ev. p.* 195; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 215——The staff is not enough, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 165——Tabular statement of the course of study pursued at Christ's College, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 214.

Account of the college examinations; there is no examination previous to admission *Gunson, Ev. p.* 163; *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186; *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192; *Swainson Ev. p.* 195; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 213, 214; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381, 382——Witness, whilst a tutor, kept up a matriculation examination, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166.

9. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

Students are allowed to reside in college during the long vacation; permission is never withheld from a deserving student; regulations enforced, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164; *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186; *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192; *Swainson, Ev. p.* 196; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216—— Part of the students of this college reside in lodging-houses, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164; *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186; *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192; *Swainson, Ev. p.* 196; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216—— Hours of Divine service in the college chapel, and attendance enforced thereat, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381——Attendance required at lectures, and in the hall at dinner; hours at which the college gates and licensed lodgings are closed at night, *p.* 382.

Actual expenses of students at this hall, *Rep. p.* 148——The necessary expenses of students are not large; average amount at Christ's College, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 165—— Estimate of the necessary expenses of the several classes of students, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 383–385——Estimate of their actual expenses, *p.* 385——The further reduction of the necessary

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Christ's College—continued.

9. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses*—continued.

necessary expenses of a student to a lower scale than at present is not practicable; difficulties and considerations involved in the adoption of stringent rules for checking extravagant habits, *Cartmell, p.* 385, 386——Table of actual total expenses of 104 students of this college up to the time of their taking the first degree, in the years 1843–49 inclusive, *p.* 388, 389.

Regulations as to credit given to students, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 383——Means by which the College and University indirectly promote habits of regularity in students, *p.* 386.

10. *College Library:*

Particulars as to the College library, *Rep. p.* 135.

Christ's Hospital. Scholarships at St. Peter's College for students from Christ's Hospital, *Rep. p.* 185.

Exhibitions at Pembroke College for students from this institution; how far prejudicial to the college to have so many students from one school attracted by the largeness of the allowances, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 320——Exhibitions at Pembroke College, on Moses' foundation, for scholars from; amount of the allowance, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319——Present emoluments attached to these exhibitions, *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Preference shown to students from Christ's Hospital as candidates for the Barnardiston scholarship at St. Catharine Hall; annual value, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 364, 365.

Church of England. High importance of the University taking a leading part in promoting the education of the clergy, *Rep. p.* 31, 32.

Circulars issued by the Commissioners. Copy of circular issued at the outset of the inquiry, dated 30 October 1850, together with answers thereto, *Corr. p.* 2 *et seq.*——Further circular, dated 14 May 1851, addressed to those heads of colleges who had not previously furnished the desired information, *p.* 12——Circular, dated 5 November 1851, enclosing questions relative to the revenues of the University, *Ev. p.* 14——Circular, issued 15 May 1851, with queries relative to the printing press of the University, *p.* 18——Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the period of residence, course of study and examinations required for the several degrees, and as to the maintenance of discipline, fees payable, &c., *p.* 22——Circular, dated December 1850, issued by the Commissioners, enclosing queries relative to the state of the University library, *p.* 48——Circular, dated December 1850, addressed to the registrary of the University, relative to the duties, &c. of that office, *p.* 62——Circular, dated 20 November 1850, enclosing queries relative to the several professorships, *p.* 74——Circular, dated February 1851, enclosing queries relative to the University lectures, *p.* 75——Circular, dated 18 February 1851, enclosing queries relative to expenses and tuition, *p.* 140——Circular, dated December 1850, relative to the mathematical studies and examinations, *p.* 220——Circular (without date) relative to classical studies and examinations, *p.* 276——Circular, dated December 1850, enclosing queries respecting the regulations by which each college is governed; its fellowships, &c. &c., *p.* 302——Circular, dated 5 November 1851, with queries relative to the revenues and expenditure of the colleges, *p.* 303——Circular, dated February 1851, enclosing queries relative to the college libraries, *p.* 305.

Civil Engineering. Neglect of the science of civil engineering; necessity for a course of instruction, *Rep. p.* 26. 97——Lectures given by Professor Willis, touching upon the mechanics of engineering, *p.* 97——Fitness of Cambridge for a school of civil engineering, *p.* 98——Recommendations of the Commissioners in regard hereto; a new professorship for this branch of study suggested, *p.* 98. 102——Want of lectures on civil engineering, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124.

Civil Law, Faculty of. Requirements of the statutes in regard to students proceeding to the degree of bachelor of law; relaxations in actual practice, *Rep. p.* 33——The like, in regard to the degree of doctor of laws, *p.* 34——Recommendation of the Syndicate for the Revision of the Statutes, that this faculty be in future denominated the Faculty of Law, *ib.*——Other changes suggested by the Syndicate, *ib.*——Board of Legal Studies suggested by Dr. Maine, *ib.*——Provision made in the statutes of Trinity Hall for the study of civil law, *p.* 178. 180. 182.

General condition of the study; motives influencing certain classes of students in seeking degrees in this faculty, *Maine, Ev. p.* 78——Conditions exacted for degrees in law; course of study pursued; examinations and exercises enforced, *ib.*——Methods proposed of rescuing the lower degrees from the discredit attached to them considered, *p.* 78, 79——Necessity for assimilating the Faculty of Law to that of Arts, *p.* 79——Copy of the notice published by the professor, as a guide to persons desirous of proceeding in law, *p.* 80.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Civil Law, Regius Professorship of. History of the foundation of this professorship; stipend, duties, &c., *Rep. p.* 48. 52 *et seq.*——Inadequacy of the stipend, *p.* 54——Reference to the evidence of Dr. Maine on the subject of the professorship, *ib.*——Concurrence of the Commissioners in his suggestions; recommendations founded thereon, *p.* 55, 56——Particulars as to the amount and sources of income of the present professor, *p.* 72.

Date of foundation of this professorship, *Maine, Ev. p.* 77——Duties of the professor, as prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes; duties actually performed, *ib.*——Endowment of the professorship; additional stipend lately conferred by the Crown; emoluments from fees, *ib.*——Mode of appointment of the professor; term of office, *p.* 78——No residence annexed to the professorship; Trinity Hall allow the professor a set of rooms on payment of the usual rent, *ib.*——The lectures are delivered in the law school, for which the professor pays an annual sum to the University, *ib.*——Inadequacy of the professor's income; objections to the fees accruing from degrees, *p.* 79.

Clare Hall:

Letter from the master of Clare Hall, dated 28 January 1852, declining to answer the queries propounded by the Commissioners in their circular of 30 October 1850, *Corr. p.* 3.

Number of students entered at Clare Hall in each year ending 10 October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14 November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this hall in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years, 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70.

The power of choosing the master is vested in the ten senior fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——No information furnished as to the emoluments of the master, *p.* 156.

Number of foundation and bye-fellowships at this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *Rep. p.* 157——No information furnished by the society as to the value of its foundation fellowships, *p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 169.

Number of scholarships at this college; proportion thereof restricted; their value, *Rep. p.* 185, 186——Scholarship at Trinity Hall on Spicer's foundation appropriated to a student from this college, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332.

Number of sizars now admitted at this college, *Rep. p.* 195.

Contents and condition of the library of Clare Hall, *Rep. p.* 135; *Power, Ev. p.* 60.

Clark, Sir Francis. Fellowships and scholarships at Sidney Sussex College founded by; annual value, *Rep. p.* 195; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430——Present annual income of estate left by, to Sidney College, *Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Ev. p.* 434.

Clark, Rev. W., M.D., Professor of Anatomy. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Particulars of foundation of the Professorship of Anatomy, *Ev. p.* 107——Duties assigned to the professorship, *p.* 108——Alterations made therein, *ib.*——Duties actually performed at the present time, *ib.*——No original endowment, *ib.*——Amount of subsequent endowment, *ib.*——Annual income from fees and other sources, *p.* 108, 109——Present annual value, *p.* 109——By whom appointment is conferred, and qualifications requisite, *ib.*——Statement as to residence, museum, &c., *ib.*——Opportunities afforded to the students for dissections, *ib.*——Suggestions for a modification of the present system of instruction, *p.* 109, 110——Present condition of the study, *p.* 110.

Clark, Rev. Dr. W. Enhancement of the anatomical collection by the personal labour bestowed by Dr. Clark upon it, *Rep. p.* 121——Letter from, dated 19 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 11.

Clarke, Rev. Christopher. Exhibition at Christ's College, founded by; present value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Clarke, Dr. Edward Daniel. The first professor of mineralogy, *Rep. p.* 66——Large attendance given upon his lectures, *ib.*——Purchase of his mineralogical collection, *Rep. p.* 123.

Clarke, Robert. Scholarship at St. John's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 189.

Clarke, Rev. Thomas. Estate given by, for the support of Queen's College library, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.

Clarke,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Clarke, Rev. W. B. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Classes. Project for the formation of University classes by M. A.'s, acting as sub-professors, suggested as a means of doing away with private tuition, *Rep. p.* 77.

Classical Studies and Examinations. Queries addressed by the Commissioners to the heads of the several colleges, the classical tutors and lecturers, and the examiners for the classical tripos for the past ten years, *Ev. p.* 276——Answers thereto from the following, viz.: Rev. B. W. Beatson, fellow of Pembroke College, *p.* 277 —— Rev. E. M. Cope, fellow of Trinity College, *p.* 277-279 —— Rev. G. Currey, late fellow and tutor of St. John's College, *p.* 279-282——Rev. F. France, fellow and tutor of St. John's College, *p.* 282-286——Rev. W. G. Humphry, fellow of Trinity, *p.* 286——Dr. Jeremie Regius Professor of Divinity, *p.* 286——J. Roberts, fellow of Magdalene College, *p.* 287, ——Rev. W. H. Thompson, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 287, 288—— H. Thring, fellow of Magdalene College, *p.* 288-290——Rev. E. Warter, fellow and tutor of Magdalene College, *p.* 290-292——Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity College, *p.* 292——Rev. R. Williams, fellow and late tutor of King's College, *p.* 293-296—— Rev. W. S. Wood, late fellow of St. John's College, *p.* 296, 297——Rev. T. Worsley, master of Downing College, *p.* 298——Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 298-300.

Particulars as to the classical prizes awarded by the University, *Rep. p.* 24——Excessive cultivation of philology to the exclusion of Belles Lettres; young men often quit the University with the highest mathematical and classical honours who have no habituation with the English language, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124——Among the great mass of mankind the compulsory study of Greek and Latin authors is a misapplication of time, *ib.*

See also *Boards of Studies*, II. 2. *Books*, 2. *Prizes. Studies of the University.*

Classification of Students. See *Lectures.*

Claypoole, Sir J. Scholarships at St. Catharine Hall founded by; yearly allowance, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 364. 369.

Clement, VI., Pope. Bull granted by, dated at Avignon 13 October 1349, referred to, *Rep. p.* 178.

Clere, Elizabeth. Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College founded by, *Rep. p.* 158.

Clerk of Accounts. The appointment of such an officer to assist the Vice-chancellor in the management of the University affairs recommended, *Rep. p.* 142.

Cocker, Rev. John, m. a., Librarian of St. Peter's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries relative to the College Libraries:*]

The librarian of this college is selected annually from among the fellows, *Ev. p.* 315 ——Duties performed by him; no assistant librarian, *ib.*——There is a MS. catalogue of the library; manner in which the books are arranged, *ib.*——Average annual amount of the income of the library and of the expenditure for books and binding, *ib.*——Amount of the librarian's stipend; the college provides, from their general funds, for the insurance of the books and the repair of the substantial fabric of the library building, *ib.*—— Number and description of the books; bequests and donations made to the library at different periods, *ib.*——Privilege of entering the library and borrowing books, *ib.*—— Admission of strangers, *ib.*——Regulations respecting the library, *p.* 316.

Cocket, Lady. Scholarship at St. Catharine Hall founded by; annual stipend, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 364. 369.

Cokefield School. Scholarship at Trinity Hall on Spicer's foundation appropriated to a student from, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332.

Colchester School. Scholarships at St. John's College, on the foundation of Ambrose Gilbert, limited to students from, *Rep. p.* 191. 194——Another scholarship at the same college, on Lewis's foundation, also open to students from this school, *p.* 191.194.

College Libraries. See *Libraries.*

College of Physicians. Effect of the relaxation of the restrictive regulations of the college respecting admission to their fellowships in lessening the number of medical degrees taken at the University, *Rep. p.* 92.

College of Preceptors. See *Preceptors, College of.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Colleges:

1. *General Particulars as to the Colleges of this University.*
2. *Queries circulated by the Commissioners, with Answers thereto, relative to the Collegiate System of Instruction.*
3. *Similar Queries relative to College Buildings.*

1. *General Particulars as to the Colleges of this University:*

Present number of colleges and halls; object of these institutions at the earlier periods of the University, *Rep. p.* 2.——The accommodation afforded in them is inadequate; consequent necessity for lodgings, *ib.*——Respects in which the present domestic system of colleges conduces to moral discipline and academical austerity, *p.* 16——Origin of colleges; earlier foundations at Cambridge, *p.* 143——Foundation of hostels, *ib.*——Supercession of hostels by the colleges, *ib.*——Inexpediency of reverting to the ancient practice, so far as to allow of matriculated students of the University not attached to any college or hall, *ib.*——Any extension of the benefits of the University must be sought in a corresponding growth of the collegiate system, *p.* 143, 144——Lodgings in the town; regulations enforced, *p.* 144——Table exhibiting the numerical condition of the several colleges, *p.* 145——College discipline and expenses, *p.* 145-149——Charters and statutes, *p.* 150-152——Elections of heads of colleges, *p.* 152,153——Their emoluments, *p.* 153-156——Fellowships in the several colleges, *p.* 156-172——Scholarships, *p.* 185-195——Sizarships, *p.* 195, 196——College revenues, *p.* 196-199——Visitors of colleges, *p.* 199——Influence opposed to any modification of the present collegiate system, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 245, 246. 248.

2. *Queries circulated by the Commissioners, with Answers thereto, relative to the Collegiate System of Instruction:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the course of collegiate instruction given to the students, and its relation to the public examinations of the University, the use of college examinations, and how conducted, *Ev. p.* 302——Answers to the foregoing from the following colleges and halls, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 309——Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319——Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326, 327——Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 336——Corpus Christi College, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344——King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348——Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 355, 356——St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 367, 368——Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381, 382——St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397——Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 408——Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414——Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 426——Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431, 432——Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 438.

3. *Similar Queries relative to College Buildings:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the annual expense of maintaining the collegiate buildings, and the source whence the same is defrayed; also as to the additions made in recent years, *Ev. p.* 304——Answers thereto from the following, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Ev. p.* 313, 314——Pembroke College, *p.* 323——Trinity Hall, *p.* 342, 343——King's College, *p.* 352. 354——Queen's College, *p.* 357——Christ's College, *p.* 394. 396——St. John's College, *p.* 400, 401——Trinity College, *p.* 423, 424——Emmanuel College, *p.* 428——Downing College, *p.* 443. 445.

See also *Election to Collegiate Offices. Income and Expenditure. Lectures,* II. *Servants of Colleges. Small Colleges. Visitors of Colleges. Also the several Colleges and Halls under their respective Names.*

Collins, John, M.D. Bequest by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 402.

Colne (Huntingdon). Fellowship at St. Peter's College restricted to natives of, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Colonial and Missionary College. Such a college a desideratum in this University, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158.

Combe, F. Property bequeathed by, to Sidney Sussex College in 1641; present annual value, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431; *Master and Fellows of Sidney College, Ev. p.* 434.

Commissary Court. Jurisdiction of this court, *Rep. p.* 5.

Commission of Inquiry. Copy of the Commission, dated 31 August 1850, *Rep. p.* iii.

Common Women. Statement, in memorial, of the Town Council relative to the authority exercised by the University authorities in the search for common women, *Ev. p.* 36——Remarks of the syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the foregoing, *p.* 42.

Commons, House of. Resolution of, dated 19 January 1640, abolishing subscription, *Rep. p.* 43.

Commorantes in Villa. Position of this class of members of the University explained, *Rep. p.* 2——Number of commorantes in villa in the year 1851, *p.* 145.

Communion, The Holy. See *Chapels of Colleges.*

Comparative

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Comparative Philology. Suggestion for a professorship of comparative philology, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 102.

Compounders. Enactments of the Elizabethan statutes in regard to compounders' fees; inequality, and oppressive results thereof, *Rep. p.* 139——Explanation of the term "compounder," *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34——Additional fees paid by compounders on admission to degrees, *ib.*

Congeston (Leicester). Lands at, bequeathed for the use of the library of St. Catharine's Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 359.

Constable, Sir Marmaduke. Fellowship at St. John's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 160—— Scholarship at the same college also founded by, *p.* 190.

Constables. Number of constables attending each proctor and pro-proctor, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 31——Power of the Vice-chancellor to appoint additional constables, *ib.*——Statement in memorial of the town council relative to the authority exercised by the University authorities in the appointment of constables, *Ev. p.* 39——Remarks of the syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the foregoing, *p.* 45.

Constitution, Government, &c. of the University. Outline of the early history and privileges of the University, *Rep. p.* 2——Origin of colleges, *ib.*——Statutes or ordinances framed for its government, *p.* 2, 3——Changes in the statutes necessary, *p.* 3.

Principal executive authorities of the University, viz. The Chancellor, *Rep. p.* 3——The Vice-chancellor, *p.* 4–9——The High Steward, *p.* 9, 10——The Proctors, *p.* 10——Taxors, *p.* 11——Scrutators, *ib.*——The Orator, *ib.*——The Librarian, *ib.*——The Registrary, *ib.* ——Esquire bedells, *p.* 11, 12——The senate or legislative body of the University, *p.* 13–15.

Discipline enforced, *Rep. p.* 16–19——Degrees, *p.* 20–37——Declarations and oaths required at matriculation and on admission to degrees, *p.* 38–45——Professorships, *p.* 46–73 ——Tuition, *p.* 74–89——Boards of studies, *p.* 89–104——Mathematical studies, *p.* 105–114——Lecture-rooms, *p.* 115—— Laboratories and apparatus, *p.* 116–119—— Museums, *p.* 119–127——Public and other libraries, *p.* 127–135——The University press, *p.* 135–137——University revenues, *p.* 138–142.

The colleges, *Rep. p.* 143–149——College charters and statutes, *p.* 150–152——Elections of heads of colleges, *p.* 152, 153——Their emoluments, *p.* 153–156——Fellowships, *p.* 156–172——Particulars as to King's College, *p.* 173–177——Trinity Hall, *p.* 178–183 ——Appropriations to schools, *p.* 184——Scholarships, *p.* 185–195——Sizarships, *p.* 195, 196——College revenues, *p.* 196–199——Visitors of colleges, *p.* 199——Conclusion, *p.* 201–203.

Cookson, Rev. H. W., D. D., Master of St. Peter's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Colleges:*]

The appointment to the mastership of this college is made by the fellows electing two persons of statutable qualifications, and presenting them to the visitor, the Bishop of Ely, who institutes one of them to the office, *Ev. p.* 306——The office is for life, and there is no direct statutable obligation to residence, *ib.*——The master has a supervision over all college matters, both temporal and spiritual, and has, as far as he is able, to maintain the rights of the society, *ib.*——in conjunction with certain other fellows, he exercises discipline over members of the college; manner in which the statutes enjoin this duty, as respects fellows; practice in the case of students, *ib.*——The master, in his absence, can appoint a *locum tenens*; powers of the *locum tenens, ib.* —— The master has no fixed stipend; the college income is divided equally between him and the fellows; extra emoluments of the master, *ib.*

Manner of election of the foundation fellows; oath taken, *Ev. p.* 306, 307——A fourth part of the fellows must be in Holy Orders; a fellowship is not vacated by marriage, according to the statutes, but in practice it is, *p.* 307——Residence is enjoined during the terms, *ib.*——Studies to which the fellows devote themselves; special duties are only prescribed in the case of those who hold offices, *ib.*——Emoluments of fellows, *ib.*—— Duties of the deans and bursars, *ib.*——Duties and stipend of the prælector; these offices are all annual, *ib.*——Manner in which the bye-fellowships are regulated, *ib.*——Period of foundation of, and conditions annexed to the Perne, Ramsey, Parke, and Gisborne fellowships, *p.* 308.

List of scholarships; with the period of foundation, *Ev. p.* 308——The admission of students over and above the members of the foundation is not regulated by the statutes; practice adopted, *ib.*——Hours at which service is performed in the college chapel; attendance expected from students; methods by which such attendance is secured, *p.* 308, 309——Course of collegiate instruction given to students in each of the three years, *p.* 309—— Number of fellows employed in giving college lectures, *ib.*——Examinations held in each year; prizes awarded, *ib.*——Students in civil law and medicine attend the

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Cookson, Rev. W. H., Master of St. Peter's College. (Analysis, &c.)—continued.

professorial lectures and study privately, there being no lectures on those subjects, *Ev. p.* 309—— Discipline enforced respecting attendance at the college lectures, and in the hall, and as to the hour when students must be within college or lodgings at night; also as to their expenses, *ib.*

Estimate of the necessary college expenses of a fellow commoner, pensioner, and sizar, *Ev. p.* 309, 310——Like estimate of actual expenses, *p.* 310——Nature of provision for poor students at St. Peter's College, *p.* 311——The necessary expenses of college residence cannot be materially diminished; influences which check habits of extravagance, *ib.*——The chief restriction which obtains, as to fellowships, &c., is that which prevents the election of any one into a foundation fellowship who is of sufficient standing to take the degree of M. A.; opinion is much divided as to the expediency of removing this limitation, *ib.*——The statutes of this college provide for eight poor scholars; these are represented by the sizars, *ib.*——There has been no default of claimants for the scholarships and exhibitions, *ib.*——It would not be advantageous to consolidate any of the fellowships, scholarships, or exhibitions, *p.* 311, 312.

Cookson, Dr. Letters from, dated 8 November 1850, and 1 March 1851, in reply to circulars dated 30 October, addressed to him by the Commissioners, as master of St. Peter's College, *Corr. p.* 3——Letter from, dated 4 December 1850, in reply to same circular addressed to him as a member of the caput senatus, *p.* 8.

Cooper, C. H., Town Clerk of Cambridge. Letter from, dated 5 February 1852, to the Commissioners, enclosing memorial respecting the relations between the University and the town, *Ev. p.* 35.

Cooper, Rev. J., M.A, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

The necessary expenses of a college residence cannot be materially diminished, *Ev. p.* 152——No privileges conceded to tradespeople connected with Trinity College, *ib.* ——Extent to which the dealings of students with tradespeople are controlled, *p.* 152. 156——Stringent legislation alone can check the transactions of students with London tradesmen and money lenders, *p.* 152——Period at which students are classified by the lecturer, *ib.*——Sufficiency of the present staff of lecturers at this college, *ib.*——All the examination subjects capable of oral instruction are lectured on, *ib.*

Reasons for which private tutors are preferred to those of the college, and in some degree supersede them, *Ev. p.* 153——Charges made for private tuition, *ib.*——Charges made by the college tutor, *ib.*——Several men of eminence in the University are private tutors, *ib.*——Private tuition could be dispensed with in preparing for the ordinary examinations, *ib.*——The employment of private tutors cannot be effectually restricted, *ib.*——Any institution for poor students only would not be successful; reasons which at present incite a poor student to exertion, *ib.*——Particulars relative to examinations, *ib.*——Modification suggested, *ib.*

The period of college residence is not long enough to admit of habits of independent study, *Ev. p.* 153——An examination, previous to residence, is had at this college, *ib.* ——Objections to an admission examination by the University, *p.* 153, 154——Means by which men of talent might be retained at the University as college tutors, &c.; the absence of peculiar fitness for instruction is the chief difficulty in selecting such at present, *p.* 154——The residence required for the B. A. degree is not too long; but in the case of those not candidates for honours it has been thought so; system at present in operation, *ib.*

Objections to shorter vacations, *Ev. p.* 154——Extent to which residence during the vacation is permitted, *ib.*——Reading parties are of common occurrence; circumstances which regulate their utility, *ib.*——About half the students are in lodgings; regulations enforced; advantages of lodgings, *p.* 155. 157——Suggestions for the better enforcement of University discipline, *p.* 155——General suggestions; the University should be protected against frequency of change in her system, and allowed time to test her present experiments; the adoption of the ancient practice of endowments disposable by free competition is to be recommended, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Mathematical honours are never sought without the assistance of a private tutor; students sometimes dispense with this assistance at first, but never ultimately, *Ev. p.* 222 ——Class of gentlemen constituting private tutors, *ib.*——Private tuition is a necessary consequence of the present system of examination, and is advantageous, *ib.*——It is desirable that a better communication should be maintained between the private and college tutor respecting the student; and that the charges for private tuition should be reduced, *ib.*

The

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Cooper, Rev. J. M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

The examinations constitute the *bonâ fide* means of instruction, and any change in the present educational system, to be effective, must be made in them, *Ev. p.* 222——Reasons for which the professors' lectures have less influence than formerly, *ib.*——The recently-established Mathematical Board furnishes the means of making any alteration necessary as to the examination, *ib.*

Cope, Rev. E. M., M. A., Fellow of Trinity College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

The principal classical examinations are those for the University scholarships, the Chancellor's medals, and the classical tripos, *Ev. p.* 277, 278——Mode of appointment of examiners for the Chancellor's medals and the Craven scholarship; defects thereof; remedy suggested, *p.* 278——Number of examiners appointed for the classical tripos; principle upon which they are appointed, *ib.*

Points of difference between the examinations for the University scholarship and the Chancellor's medals, and that for the classical tripos, *Ev. p.* 278——General nature of these examinations, *ib.*——Complaint that is generally urged, that the University offers an insufficient education to candidates for classical honours; this complaint might more justly be urged against the past than the present state of things, *p.* 279——Suggestions for alterations, if deemed necessary, by which greater solidity might be given to the reading for the final classical examination, *ib.*

Copyright Act. Number of books received by the University library in virtue of its privilege under the Act, *Rep. p.* 128——Number of volumes added to the University library during the years 1844 to 1850, in virtue of the privilege enjoyed under the Copyright Acts, *Power, Ev. p.* 55——Pecuniary value of the books thus procured, *Rep. p.* 128; *Power, Ev. p.* 55.

Doubtful value of this privilege, *Rep. p.* 128——Suggestions for its commutation for a money payment, *p.* 129——Strong objections to the commutation of the privilege for a money payment, *Power, Ev. p.* 56.

Corpus Christi College:

1. *The Mastership.*
2. *Fellowships.*
3. *Scholarships.*
4. *Sizarships.*
5. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
6. *Lectures and Examinations.*
7. *Students; their Discipline, Expenses, &c.*
8. *College Library.*

1. *The Mastership:*

The power of choosing the master is vested in the fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——No information as to the emoluments of the mastership, *p.* 156——Remarks on some of the statutes by which this college is now governed, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344.

2. *Fellowships:*

Number of bye-fellowships in this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *Rep. p.* 157——Particulars as to the restricted fellowships founded by Archbishop Parker, *p.* 159——Appeal brought in 1829 by certain fellows of the college respecting the ninth and tenth fellowships; result, *ib.*——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 169——The B. D. degree an essential requisite in the college statutes, and is complied with in practice, *p.* 170——The fellows are chosen from the scholars and students who excel in the examinations, a preference being given to scholars; circumstances which vacate fellowships, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344.

No information furnished by this society as to the value of its foundation fellowships, *Rep. p.* 167——Division of surplus income between the master and fellows, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344.

3. *Scholarships:*

Number of scholarships at this college; proportion thereof unrestricted; names of founders; annual value, and other particulars, *Rep. p.* 188; *Mould, Ev. p.* 177; *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344. 346——The appropriation of scholarships to particular localities, with power of transfer in default of eligible claimants, is an encouragement to learning in those places, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 346——This college, possessing such power of transfer, no scholarships, have become ineffective from default of claimants, *ib.*—— The most valuable scholarships are competed for in the first year's examination, the smaller ones being distributed over the succeeding years; an incentive to exertion is thus extended beyond the first year, and therefore it is not desirable to consolidate such small scholarships, *p.* 346, 347.

Corpus Christi College—continued.

4. *Sizarships:*

Number of sizarships; conditions of eligibility and value, *Rep. p.* 195; *Mould, Ev. p.* 177; *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344. 346.

5. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Corpus Christi College in each year ending 10th October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14th November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67-70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70.

6. *Lectures and Examinations:*

Statement as to the lectures delivered at this college; classification of students, *Mould, Ev. p.* 176, 177——Examinations undergone by students; they do not pass a matriculation examination, *p.* 177——Number of fellows engaged in college tuition; subjects of the college lectures; examinations, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344.

7. *Students; their Discipline, Expenses, &c.:*

Well conducted and industrious students are permitted to reside in college during the long vacation, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177——None of the students of this college reside in lodgings, *ib.*——Mode of admission of students, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344——Period during which the master and fellows are resident in college; licences of non-residence granted to fellows; residence of scholars, *ib.*——Officers who have the moral and religious charge of students, and who conduct the preparatory examinations, and the college tuition, *ib.*——Hours of service in chapel, attendance required of students, *ib.*——Attendance required of students at lectures and at dinner in the hall; hour at which they are expected to be in college or lodgings at night, *ib.*——Detailed estimate of the necessary expenses of pensioners and sizars during residence, *p.* 345——Like estimate of actual average expenses of pensioners and sizars, *p.* 345, 346——If the period of residence for the B.A. degree were reduced to three years it would lessen the expenses, *p.* 346.

8. *College Library:*

The valuable MS. library of Archbishop Parker is deposited at this college, *Rep. p.* 134——Onerous conditions on which it is accessible; excellent catalogue extant, *ib.*——Sum annually expended in the purchase of books for the library; description and arrangement of the books; Archbishop Parker's MS. library is kept here; number of printed volumes in the library; conditions of admission, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 347.

Corrie, Rev. G. E. D.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University. Letter from, dated 8 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr., p.* 2——Further letter from, dated 2 December 1850, declining to answer questions propounded by the Commission, *ib.*——Letter from, dated 16 May 1851, in reply to circular of the Commissioners, dated 15 May, declining to answer queries enclosed therein, *Ev. p.* 19.

Cosin, Bishop. Scholarships at St. Peter's College, founded by, in 1669, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Cotes, Roger. Was the first Plumian Professor of Astronomy, *Rep. p.* 59.

"Coucher." Allowance so termed, made to the master, and each fellow of Trinity Hall, when in residence, *Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Ev. p.* 342.

Council of Studies. Recommendation for the institution of such a council, *Rep. p.* 104——Its constitution and functions described, *ib.*——*See* also *Boards of Studies.*

Courts Leet. Privilege of holding, enjoyed by the high steward, or his deputy, *Rep. p.* 9——In what their proceedings consist, *ib.*——Improvements needful to render them more useful, *ib.*

Covent Garden. Bequeathed by Lord Audley to Magdalene College; manner in which it became lost to the college, *Warter, Ev. p.* 404.

Coventry Free Grammar School. The Frankland fellowship at St. Catharine Hall restricted to a student from, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362.

Coventry, Mayor and Aldermen of. Right of nomination to the Frankland fellowship at St. Catharine Hall, vested in, *Rep. p.* 169; *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362.

Coventry and Lichfield Diocese. Fellowship at St. John's College restricted to persons born within, *Rep. p.* 162.

Coxe, Jane. Allowance for a scholarship at Pembroke College, given by, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Cramming. The evil of "cramming" results from the defective system of college lecturing, *Rep. p.* 108-110——Remedy for this evil, *p.* 110——Desirableness of reviving the *vivâ voce* form of examination, *p.* 110, 111——The perpetual recurrence of examinations fosters the system of cramming, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 210.——*See* also *Private Tuition.*

Crane, Mr. House given to the Regius Professorship of Medicine by; present annual value, *Rep. p.* 56. 72; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 80.

Craven Scholarships. Date of foundation of these scholarships, the value, with other particulars; number originally, and at present, *Rep. p.* 24; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Creake, North and South (Norfolk). Scholarships at Christ's College, on Bunting's foundation, with preference to natives of these parishes, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Creation. Explanation of the ceremony of creation, *Rep. p.* 39——Oath administered to masters of arts, *ib.*——Also to doctors in the several faculties, *ib.*——The discontinuance of these oaths recommended, *ib.*

Credit:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Summary of Answers to Queries circulated by the Commissioners on this subject.*

1. *Generally:*

Steps resorted to by the University for preventing undue credit being given to students, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 31.

2. *Summary of Answers to Queries circulated by the Commissioners on this subject:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the checks imposed by the college tutor upon the supply of goods on credit to students; tradesmen's bills, &c., *Ev. p.* 140——Analysis of answers to the foregoing, from the following, viz.:

Pembroke College:—

The college tutor can impose no certain check upon the supply of goods on credit; benefits resulting from the system of tradesmen sending in their bills to the tutors, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 143——Classes of tradesmen usually permitted to send in their bills to the tutors; advantages of the system, *ib.*——Indefinite credit is not given; a student at the University, without means, has as much difficulty in obtaining credit as a person similarly circumstanced elsewhere, *ib.*

Gonville and Caius College:—

Efficiency of the regulations for preventing undue credit; these do not, however, extend to tradesmen resident in London or elsewhere, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 187.

Trinity Hall:—

No tradesmen's bills are paid through the tutor at Trinity Hall, except for repairs to rooms, &c., *Latham, Ev. p.* 170——London tradesmen would not grant credit to a student with greater facility than those of Cambridge, from the fact of his being at the University, *ib.*——Means by which greater stringency might be enforced, *ib.*——Cases of extravagance more rare than is supposed, *ib.*

Corpus Christi College:—

A college tutor can warn Cambridge tradesmen not to supply goods on credit; this, however, will effect but little, *Mould, Ev. p.* 116——In consequence of checks lately applied by the University, tradesmen out of Cambridge have obtained more custom, *ib.*

Queen's College:—

The college tutor can impose a check only upon tradesmen in Cambridge, and chiefly with respect to students resident within the college walls; advantages generally of the regulation for admitting tradesmen's bills into the tutors' quarterly accounts, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178.

St. Catharine's Hall:—

Order issued by the University authorities 11 February 1847, respecting debts for sums above 10 *l.* and 5 *l.* respectively; working thereof, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 179, 180——Tradesmen's bills admitted into the quarterly accounts of the tutors; advantages of this system, *ib.*——Difficulty of checking the supply of goods by London tradesmen; suggestions for meeting the evil, *p.* 180.

Report, 1852——*continued.*

Credit—continued.

2. *Summary of Answers to Queries, &c.*—continued.

Christ's College:—

The College tutor cannot impose much check upon credit; suggestion for a Legislative enactment, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 165.

The regulations in force in the University give the college tutor a powerful check, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 185——This however cannot extend to the students' expenditure in London or elsewhere, *ib.*——Classes of tradesmen's bills usually admitted into the quarterly accounts of the tutors, *ib.*

The check in the hands of the college tutor for controlling credit is incomplete; the rule as to bills exceeding 5 *l.* being evaded, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193——Effect of the said regulation to throw business into the hands of London tradesmen, *ib.*——Control exercised by the college tutor over the bills of the cook, steward, &c., for entertainments, *ib.*

St. John's College:—

A college tutor can impose checks upon tradesmen in Cambridge whose bills he takes in; he cannot exercise any control over tradesmen out of Cambridge, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169.

Magdalene College:—

The college tutor cannot impose any check on the supply of goods by tradesmen out of Cambridge; effect of the recent regulations in regard to local tradesmen, *Warter, Ev. p.* 201.

Trinity College:—

Tradesmen whose bills are admitted into the quarterly accounts of the tutors of Trinity College; other accounts also passing through the tutors' hands; notice in regard to each, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 147——No power whatever in a tutor to prevent unlimited credit, *ib.*

Nature of the checks which the college tutor can impose upon undue credit to pupils; copy of the regulation enforced by the University respecting debts exceeding 5 *l.*, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 152. 156——No control over the London tradesman, and the money-lender; legislative aid required, *p.* 152——Copy of a form of tradesman's account with the college tutor, *p.* 156.

Formerly the tutor had no direct control over, or knowledge of, debts contracted by his pupils, except those due to the college tradesmen, whose accounts were sent through him; the regulation of February 1847, relative to debts above 5 *l.*, obviated this in a great degree, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 196——Respects in which the regulation is evaded; legislative interference essential, *p.* 196, 197——Classes of tradesmen's bills admitted into the quarterly accounts, *p.* 197.

The rule laid down by the University authorities that tradesmen send in a statement every term of debts due to them by students, is well adapted to check excessive credit, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 206——This rule, however, is specially disobeyed by the horse dealers, *ib.*

Emmanuel College:—

Impracticable to impose any further material check; tradesmen lend no assistance to the tutors in checking extravagance, but encourage such habits, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142——Suggestion that the B. A. degree be not granted until the student applying for it proves that he has no outstanding debt, *ib.*

See also *Expenses of Students. Extravagance. London Tradesmen. Miners. Money Lenders. Tradesmen.*

Cricket Playing. See *Amusements.*

Crosse Theological Scholarships. Particulars as to these scholarships, *Rep. p.* 32——Professors by whom the examination for these scholarships are conducted, *p.* 47.

Crowfoot, Rev., J. R., M.A., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

The necessary expenses of residence cannot be materially reduced; causes of extravagance, *Ev. p.* 158——The efficiency of the college lectures regulates the necessity for private tuition, *ib.*——Cases in which private tutors are commonly resorted to; a reading man of average talent can do without them, *ib.*——Each college should be provided with an efficient staff of lecturers, and then the restrictive Grace of 1781 might be re-enacted, *ib.*

A hall for poor students is not advisable, the establishment of "University hostels" would obtain the desired advantages, *Ev. p.* 158——A college entrance examination is to be desired, but not a general one, *ib.*——Causes which operate in withdrawing tutors from the duties of public instruction, *ib.*——Inefficiency of the lodging-house regulations, *ib.*——The establishment of a colonial and missionary college, and a museum of natural history, and the formation of a large pleasure ground are desiderata, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Cumberland County. Fellowship at Pembroke College restricted to natives of, *Rep. p.* 157——Fellowship at Christ's College, *Rep. p.* 159; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372——The like at St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 162.

Scholarships at Pembroke College; on Archbishop Grindall's foundation restricted to natives of, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318——Scholarships at Christ's College open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375.

Cumming, Rev. J., M.A., Professor of Chemistry. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Particulars of foundation of the professorship of chemistry, *Ev. p.* 102——Duties annexed, *ib.*——Amount of original endowment, *ib.*——Present value from fees and other sources, *ib.*——Mode of appointment, *ib.*——No residence, museum, or apparatus, &c., attached to the professorship, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Lecture Rooms:*]

Lecture room; when built; and capacity, *Ev. p.* 103——Fees taken from students, *ib.*——Suggestions for the improvement of the study, *ib.*——No residence is attached to the professorship; desirable that a house should be provided, *ib.*

Currency. See *Money.*

Currey, Rev. G., M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries)

[*Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

Periods of foundation of the several classical prizes and examinations, *Ev. p.* 279, 280——Particular circumstances which exclude the Browne and Bell scholarships from a consideration of the effects of the various prizes, *p.* 280——The institution of the classical tripos has lessened the interest felt in the prizes for particular exercises, *ib.*——The tendency of the classical examinations is to test the grammatical and critical acquaintance with Latin and Greek, and the power of composition, rather than a knowledge of the contents of classical works, *ib.*——The tripos examination is of a more comprehensive character than the others, but too little time is allowed for some of the papers; there is not much in the examination to test the acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works read, *ib.*

The candidates for the classical tripos have not increased in number since its institution, neither has any material change been made in the qualifications required, *Ev. p.* 280——The examiners for the several University scholarships are not always the same body; reasons of this; evils of such a system; suggestions for its remedy, *p.* 280, 281——Objections to the present constitution of the examiners for the Chancellor's medals, *p.* 281——The appointment of examiners for the classical tripos might be left as it is, *ib.*——Reasons opposed to the appointment of a Board for the superintendence of classical studies, *ib.*——Similar reasons against a specification of the classical books to be used, *ib.*

Suggestions respecting the restrictions in the case of certain scholarships, and the Chancellor's medals, *Ev. p.* 281——In altering the examination in the case of the scholarships and the medals, composition should continue to have weight; in the case of the former, critical and grammatical knowledge of Greek and Latin should be principally required, and in the case of the latter, collateral information in history and philosophy; English composition should also be introduced, *p.* 281, 282——A discretionary power should rest with the examiners to extend the time allowed for the papers set, and to increase the duration of the examination; the adoption of a *vivâ voce* examination in the subject-matter of some of the works read by candidates, *p.* 282.

Cutting, William. Scholarships at Caius College founded by, in 1599, *Rep. p.* 187.

D.

Dalling, Simon. Fellowships at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1453, *Rep. p.* 182; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332——Scholarship at the same college also founded by, in 1453, *Rep. p.* 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332.

Dalton, Rev., J. E., B.D., Vice-President of Queen's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Statutes by which Queen's College is governed, *Ev. p.* 354——Qualification and election of the president, and of the fellows, *ib.*——Conditions of election and tenure of fellowships; Royal dispensation from observance of these conditions has sometimes been granted

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Dalton, Rev. J. E., D. D., Vice President of Queen's College. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[1. *Queries as to the Colleges*]—continued.

granted, *Ev. p.* 354——Permission to live away from Cambridge is granted to fellows by the society; emoluments of fellows, *p.* 354, 355.

The scholarships have twice been consolidated; number and value of scholarships given away annually, and principle guiding their bestowal; duties annexed to the scholarships, *Ev. p.* 355——Donations given to those who excel in the college examinations, *ib.*——Particulars as to the bye-fellowship attached to this college, also as to the librarian, the chapel clerkships, and a scholarship recently established, *ib.*——Admission of students, *ib.*

Hours of service in the college chapel, and attendance required thereat, *Ev. p.* 355——Subjects, and number of the college lectures and examinations; the lectures have a direct reference to the University examinations; persons by whom the lectures are given; candidates for the B. A. degree are examined by the prælector; a college examination is held in May, *ib.*——Prizes and rewards for proficiency in the college examinations; prizes for particular essays, &c., *p.* 355, 356——Attendance is required at lectures, and occasionally at dinner, and the students are obliged to be in college or lodgings at a certain hour at night, *p.* 356.

College charges for a fellow commoner, a pensioner, and a sizar, *Ev. p.* 356——Sums for which pensioners and sizars have been known to maintain themselves at college, *ib.*——Sum expended by a pensioner living with his friends in Cambridge, *ib.*——Sum expended by fellow commoners, *ib.*——Amount of fund for the assistance of poor scholars, *ib.*——There are no means of reducing the expenses of college residence, or checking extravagant habits, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to College Libraries:*]

The library of Queen's College is in the care of a librarian, who is considered as a scholar; attendance given by him at the library, *Ev. p.* 358——Bequest of Thomas Clarke, M. A., for library purposes, *ib.*——There is a printed, and also a manuscript catalogue; arrangement of the books, *ib.*——Particulars as to the library building, *ib.*——Monie sappropriated to the support of the library; sum expended in the purchase, &c. of books; number and description of books, *ib.*——Names of principal benefactors, *ib.*——Practice as to admission and use of books, *ib.*

Dampier, Dr., Bishop of Ely. Judgment given by, in 1808, in the matter of the Rokeby Fellowship at St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 160–162.

Davenant, Dr. John. Annuity left by, to Queen's College library, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.

Davers, Alice. Endowment of the Margaret Professorship of Divinity, augmented by, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87.

Davies' Scholarship. Date of foundation of this scholarship; its present value, and other particulars, *Rep. p.* 24; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Dawes, Sir Thomas. Books and MSS. given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Debt. See *Credit. Expenses of Students. Extravagance. Legal Proceedings against Students. Money Lenders. Parents and Guardians. Promissory Notes. Tradesmen.*

Declarations. Form of declaration made by students on matriculation, *Rep. p.* 38——On taking the degree of B. A., *ib.*——Proposition of the syndicate for revision of the statutes to abolish oaths on admission to a degree, and to substitute a solemn promise of obedience, *p.* 39.

Dee, Dr. Francis, Bishop of Peterborough. Fellowship and scholarships at St. John's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 164. 192——Appeal made to the visitor in regard thereto in the year 1802, *p.* 164—— Books given by to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Degrees:

1. *Requirements for the several Academical Degrees.*
2. *Particulars as to the number of Degrees granted at this University.*
3. *Oaths and Subscription.*
4. *Fees payable on each Grade; Stamp Duty levied by Government.*

1. *Requirements for the several Academical Degrees;*

Course of residence, studies, exercises, and examinations required for the various academical degrees; viz., bachelor of arts, *Rep. p.* 20–26——Proposal for the re-arrangement of the course of study for that degree, *p.* 27–29——Master of arts, *p.* 29——Bachelor of divinity, *p.* 30——Doctor of divinity, *p.* 30–33——Bachelor of laws, *p.* 33——Doctor of laws, *p.* 34——Bachelor of physic, *p.* 35——Doctor of physic, *p.* 36——Degrees in music, *p.* 37.

Queries

Report, 1852—*continued.*

DEGREES—continued.

1. *Requirements for the several Academical Degrees*—continued.

Queries issued by the Commissioners relative to the course of study, exercises, and examinations required for the several degrees, *Ev. p.* 22——Answers thereto by Dr. Ainslie, master of Pembroke; viz., statement of the residence, studies, exercises, and examinations for degrees, as prescribed by the statutes 12 Eliz. (1570), viz, bachelor of arts, *p.* 22——Bachelor of law, *p.* 23——Bachelor of physic, *ib.*——Master of arts, *ib.*——Bachelor in divinity, *p.* 24——Doctor in divinity, *ib.*——Doctor of law, *p.* 25——Doctor of physic, *ib.*——Comparison with the present actual practice; viz., degree of bachelor of arts, *p.* 25——Bachelor of law, *p.* 28——Bachelor of physic, *ib.*——Master of arts, *p.* 29——Bachelor in divinity, *ib.*——Doctor in divinity, *ib.*——Doctor of law, *p.* 30——Doctor of physic, *ib.*

Particulars of the course of study and exercises required of candidates for degrees in divinity, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Requirements of the statutes for attainment of the degrees of B. C. L. and D. C. L.; conditions actually enforced, *Maine, Ev. p.* 78——Qualifications required of candidates for degrees in medicine, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81——Requisites for the common degree, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 236.

Explanation of the ceremony of creation gone through after admission to the degrees of M. A. and doctor, *Rep. p.* 39——The University is at liberty to admit to any degree privy councillors, bishops, noblemen, and the sons of noblemen who may not have kept the terms and complied with the prescribed forms, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24——Cautions for the non-performance of exercises are permitted in the case of degrees by Royal mandate, or *per saltum*; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Suggested improvements in the course of proceeding for degrees in physic, *Bond, Ev. p.* 85.

The prevalent impression that the standard of requirements for the ordinary degree has been raised is in some respects erroneous; difficulties opposed to raising the standard of requirements, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 236——Efforts made of late years to raise the mathematical requirements for the ordinary degree, *Hind, Ev. p.* 238——The proficiency in mathematical science required for the ordinary degree is too small, *p.* 239——Tendency of late years to raise the standard of requirements for degrees, *Peill, Ev. p.* 254——Desire obtaining of late years to raise the standard of qualifications both for the common degree and the lowest mathematical honour; in both instances they are now sufficiently difficult, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 256——Honorary distinctions should be independent of degrees; manner in which this might be effected, *Thring, Ev. p.* 289.

2. *Particulars as to the number of Degrees granted at this University:*

Total number of degrees of all grades granted in the last eight years, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64——Average annual number of degrees; actual number in 1850, *ib.*——Table showing the number of degrees of different classes granted in each of the years 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the different colleges, *p.* 67–70——Average proportion of students to the total number taking degrees in decimal periods from 1801 to 1851, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 227——Number of rejected candidates for honours, and for the ordinary degree, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 237.

3. *Oaths and Subscription:*

Oath formerly enforced on admission to the degree of bachelor of arts; an equivalent affirmation is now taken, *Rep. p.* 38——The like on admission to any higher degree, *p.* 38, 39——Remarks on the subscription required before admission to a degree; proposed relaxations, *p.* 39–44.

4. *Fees Payable on each Grade; Stamp Duty levied by Government:*

Average annual income derived from fees on degrees, *Rep. p.* 139——The fees payable were raised on 1st June 1825, *ib.*——And again on 2d November 1842, *ib.*——Table of fees paid on admission to the several degrees, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33——Table of fees paid by noblemen on certain degrees, *ib.*——Fees paid by persons admitted to degrees by Royal mandate, *p.* 34——Average annual payments from all these degeres, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64——Additional fees imposed in 1825 and 1842, and again in 1848, *p.* 71.

Recommendation of a syndicate appointed in 1848 to charge an additional fee on all degrees; rejected by the senate, *Rep. p.* 139——Alterations in the fees for degrees recommended; pecuniary loss this will entail upon the University, *p.* 139, 140——Suggestion that such loss be made good by a remission of the stamp duty paid on matriculation degrees, &c, *p.* 140——Fruitless attempt made in 1848 to levy an additional tax, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 71.

Project for transferring the Government tax on degrees to the University chest; annual produce of the tax, *Rep. p.* 132——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government on each degree, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Average annual produce of the duties, *ib.*——The taxes on degrees should be remitted, *Peill, Ev. p.* 179——Objections to the tax now paid on matriculation and degrees, *Babington, Ev. p.* 453.

See also *Bachelor of Arts. Bachelor of Divinity. Bachelor of Laws. Bachelor of Medicine. Bachelor of Music. Doctor of Divinity. Doctor of Laws. Doctor of Medicine. Doctor of Music. Exercises. Licentiates in Medicine. Licentiates in Theology. Master of Arts. Noblemen. Oaths*, 1. *Royal Mandate. Stamp Duty. Subscription. Ten-year Men.*

Denbighshire. Hughes' Fellowship at Magdalene College, open to natives of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

Dennis (alias *King*), *Hugh.* Fellowships at Magdalene College, founded by, in 1543; annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405.

Deputy High Steward. Court leet held by this officer, *Rep. p.* 9——Mode of appointment, *p.* 10.

Derby Grammar School. Walton's scholarships at St. John's College open to students from, *Rep. p.* 193——Exhibitions at Emmanuel College, on Ash's foundation, open to students from, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

Derbyshire. Fellowships at Christ's College, limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 159; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372——The like at St. John's College on Beresford's foundation, *Rep. p.* 160. 162——Another fellowship at the same college, on Bailey's foundation, similarly limited, *p.* 162——Walton's scholarships at St. John's College, open to natives of, *p.* 193, 194.

Scholarships at Christ's College, open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375.

Determinations or Theses. Required of candidates for the degree of B. D., *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Also for the degree of D.D., *ib.*

Devon, North. Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College, on Wortley's foundation, restricted to a native of, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326.

Dialectics, Lecturer of. Course of instruction required by the Statutes of Elizabeth to be given by this lecturer, *Rep. p.* 20.

Dinner Parties. Are not to be given by students residing in lodgings, without consent of the college tutor, *Rep. p.* 18.——*See* also *Suppers.*

Dinners. See *Hall Dinner.*

Diplomatic and other Appointments. Foundation by George I. of the professorship of Modern History with the view to the giving instructions in modern language and otherwise qualifying members of the University for, *Rep. p.* 61——Want of a special education for students destined to fill diplomatic and consular appointments, *p.* 101——Suggestion for converting the foundation of Mr. Worts into a Professorship of the Law of Nations and Diplomacy, *ib.*

Discipline:

1. *As enforced by the University generally.*
2. *As maintained by the Colleges individually.*

1. *As enforced by the University generally:*

The University, as distinct from the colleges, not unmindful of this important branch of its duties, *Rep. p.* 16——Moral discipline maintained, *ib.*——Restraints on extravagance and wasteful expense, *ib.*——Regulations laid down a few years since for effecting this object, *p.* 16, 17——Objections urged to these regulations by the council of the borough of Cambridge in their memorial, *p.* 17, 18——Reply of the University thereto, *ib.*——Opinion that the expenses of the majority of the students are moderate, *p.* 18——Supervision exercised by the University over lodging-houses, *p.* 18, 19——Expediency of establishing hostels in connexion with and dependence on the colleges, *p.* 19.

Means of enforcing discipline at the command of the University, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 30, 31——Number of proctors and pro-proctors, their academical rank, powers, and remuneration, *p.* 31——Academical punishments in vogue, *ib.*——Plans resorted to for preventing undue credit being given to students, *ib.*——Effect of recent Acts of Parliament in interrupting the power of the University authorities over persons *in statu pupillari, p.* 31, 32——Control exercised over lodging-houses, *p.* 32.

Some permanent officer much needed for the external discipline of the University; not indispensable that he should be a graduate, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 155——Of great importance to the efficiency of external discipline that there should be a good understanding between the University authorities and the magistracy of the town, *ib.*——Suggestions for the appointment of a special officer to supervise the lodging-houses, *Warter, Ev.* p. 203——Public legislation has rendered the jurisdiction of the University over its members uncertain and ineffective; the University officers should have extraordinary and well-defined powers, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190, 191——The means provided for preserving good order and morals in the University have not been found deficient until very recent times, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 203——Recent legislation and judicial decisions have weakened or destroyed the ancient privileges of the University, which were valuable for such purposes, *ib*——The want of co-operation between the University and the town, prejudicial, *p.* 204.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

DISCIPLINE—continued.

2. *As maintained by the Colleges individually :*

Beneficial influence springing out of the present internal constitution of the several colleges, *Rep. p.* 16——Manner in which discipline is maintained in the colleges, as distinguished from the University, *p.* 145, *et seq.*——College chapel; attendance thereat how enforced, *p.* 145, 146——Hall dinner, *p.* 146——Closing of the college gates, *ib.* ——The lectures one mode of discipline, *ib.*——Punishments, *ib.*——Wide latitude left for the indulgence of idleness, extravagance and vice, *ib.*——Enough not done by parents and guardians to check habits of dissipation and expense, *p.* 147——Expensive habits brought by students from public schools to college, *ib.*——Actual expenses of students, *p.* 148, 149——Necessity for a general and universal improvement of college discipline, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the regulations of discipline as to the attendance of the students at college lectures; dinner in the college hall; hour at which required to be in college or lodgings, and as to their expenses, *Ev. p.* 302—— Answers to the foregoing from the following colleges and halls, viz., St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 309——Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319——Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 327——Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 336, 337——Corpus Christi College, *Pulling Ev. p.* 344——Kings' College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348——Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 356——St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 368——Christ's College *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 382, 383——St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 398——Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 408, 409——Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414-416 ——Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 426——Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 432, 433.——Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 438.

See also *Gates of the College. Lodging Houses. Long Vacation. Moral Discipline of the University. Proctors. Pro-Proctors. Punishments. Rustication.*

Discommuning. Nature of this power exercised by the Vice-chancellor and heads of colleges, *Rep. p.* 8, 9——The temperate and judicious exercise thereof well calculated to produce salutary effects, *p.* 9——Statement in memorial of the town council relative to the authority exercised by the University authorities in regard to discommuning, *Rep. p.* 8, and *Ev. p.* 38——Remarks of the Syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the foregoing, *Ev. p.* 43——This penalty has been already inflicted in several instances; complaints made of it by Cambridge tradesmen; its propriety defended, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 204, 205——This penalty described; although a protection against gross misconduct is scarcely appreciable as a check upon habitual extravagance, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 147——This power should be more clearly defined, *Latham, Ev. p.* 170.——*See* also *Money Lenders.*

Disney, John. Founded the professorship of Archæology in 1851, *Rep. p.* 67——Series of ancient marbles presented by, to the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1850, *p.* 126.

Disney Professorship of Archæology. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 67——Nature and amount of the endowment, *p.* 67. 73——By whom the professor is appointed, *p.* 67——His duties, *ib.*——Publication of lectures by the present professor (Marsden), *ib.*

Disputations in the Schools. Have lost their value and importance, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 82.

Dissecting Rooms. Capacity of those attached to the Anatomical Museum, *Rep. p.* 120.

Dissections. Opportunities for dissection afforded to students; prejudice of the people against it, *Clark, Ev. p.* 109.

Dissenters. The subject of the admission of Dissenters to degrees glanced at by the commissioners, *Rep. p.* 44, 45——No University regulation to debar Dissenters of any description from residence and from academical distinctions, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 152—— The first religious test is applied at the time of admission *ad respondendum quæstioni, ib.* ——Each college can however refuse admission to any person, *ib.*——Suggestion that hostelries be established to receive students of this class, *ib.*

Divine Service. See *Chapels of Colleges.*

Divinity. See *Bachelor of Divinity, Degree of. Barnaby Lecturers. Doctor of Divinity, Degree of. Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity. Licentiates in Theology. Norrisian Professorship of Divinity. Ten-year Men. Theological Faculty. Voluntary Theological Examination.*

Divinity Lecture Room. Its size and capacity for lecturing, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 97, 98.

Divinity, Regius Professorship of. History of the foundation of this professorship; stipend, duties, &c., *Rep. p.* 48. 50; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Amount and sources of income of the present professor, *Rep. p.* 71; *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64——Duties annexed by the statutes; duties actually performed, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Amount of the original endowment; present gross and net annual value of the professorship, *ib.*——Great numbers who attend the lectures, *p.* 76, 77.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Dixie, Sir Wolstan. Fellowships and scholarships at Emmanuel College founded by, in 1592; annual value, *Rep. p.* 169; *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425. 427; *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

Dobree, Professor. Collection of classical books and MSS. bequeathed by, to the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 56.

Doctor of Divinity (D.D.), *Degree of:*

Interval placed between the degrees of B.D. and D.D., *Rep. p.* 30——Exercises enforced, *ib.*——Dispensing power possessed by the University, *ib.*——Proposals of the syndicate for revision of the statutes in regard to the requirements for attaining this degree, *p.* 30-32——Proposed institution of an entirely new class of theological students, to be termed licentiates in theology, *p.* 31, 32——Statement of the residence, studies, exercises, and examinations prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24——Comparison with the present actual practice, *p.* 29——Exercises, &c. required of candidates for this degree, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Inexpediency of changing the exercises required for this degree, *ib.*——The degree of D.D. of no value whatever as denoting proficiency in divinity, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

Circumstances under which a M. A. takes the degree of D. D., *per saltum, Rep.* p. 30, 31; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 25. 30——This degree is allowed by the statutes to be conferred on a privy councillor, bishop, nobleman, &c., although he may not have complied with the usual conditions, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 30.

Table showing the number of degrees of this grade confirmed in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 67-70.

Fees paid on admission to the degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33——Fees paid by noblemen, *ib.*——Cautions exacted on holding this degree, *p.* 34——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government on this degree, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63.

Doctor of Laws (L.L.D.), *Degree of:*

Requirements of the statutes as respects the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Laws; relaxations in practice, *Rep. p.* 34——Statement of the residence, studies, exercises and examinations prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for this degree; comparison with the present actual practice, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 25. 30; *Maine, Ev. p.* 78——Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 67-70.

Fees paid on admission to this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33——Fees paid by noblemen, *ib.*——Cautions exacted on taking this degree, *p.* 34——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), *Degree of:*

Requirements of the statutes as regards candidates proceeding to the degree of Doctor of Physic; actual practice, *Rep. p.* 36——Important changes introduced at the instance of Dr. Haviland in the requirements for this degree, *Rep. p.* 92——Small number of M.D. degrees granted annually, *ib.*

Statement of the residence, studies, exercises and examinations prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 25——Comparison with the present actual practice, *p.* 30——Qualifications required of candidates for this degree, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Alterations in the mode of proceeding to this degree suggested, *Bond, Ev. p.* 85.

Amount of fees paid on admission to this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 128——Cautions exacted, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63.

Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 67-70.

Doctor of Music (*Mus. Doc.*), *Degree of:*

Conditions for attaining this degree, *Rep. p.* 37——Fees payable on admission, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33; *Walmisley, Ev. p.* 136——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *p.* 67-70.

Dolben, David, Bishop of Bangor. Sum of money given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 402.

Domestic

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Domestic System of Cambridge. Injurious effects of the domestic system of Cambridge, by which students and graduates of one college are rarely elected scholars or fellows of the other; suggestions with a view to its abrogation, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

See also *Alterations of the Cambridge System.* *"Out of College Men."* *Poor Students.*

Dongworth, Margaret. Addition made by, in 1775, to fellowships at Magdalene College, on Dennis's foundation, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405.

Dorsetshire. One of Cardinal Morton's scholarships at St. John's College open to natives of this county, *Rep. p.* 192.

Dowman, Dr. John. Sizarships at St. John's College, founded by, *Rep. p.* 190. 194; *Tatham, Ev. p.* 400.

Downing College:

1. *Charter of the College.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure.*
3. *The Mastership.*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Scholarships, &c.*
6. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
7. *Lectures and Examinations.*
8. *Students; their Discipline, Expenses, &c.*
9. *College Library.*

1. *Charter of the College:*

The charter of foundation gave the first example of the complete incorporation of professors of the University, with the constituent and governing body of a college, *Rep. p.* 65—— Power vested in the visitors by the charter, to revoke, repeal or alter the statutes, &c.; reasons for which it appears doubtful whether the visitors have ever attained, or as yet possess this power, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 435.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Prohibition by the statutes of the system of beneficial leases, *ib.* 198.

Correspondence between the master and the secretary to the commission respecting the queries addressed by the commissioners to the college, *Ev. p.* 439, 440.

Condition in which the college estates were, in 1800, the period at which the college received its charter, and succeeded to their possession, *Master, Professors, Fellows and Scholars of Downing College, Ev. p.* 441—— Difficulties with which the college has had to contend in effecting the improvement of the estates, *ib.*——Sum expended since the year 1800 in the erection of college buildings, *ib.*——Character of the improvements made on the college estates; sum ordered by the Court of Chancery in 1849, to be annually set apart for the formation of an estate improvement fund; leave given by the court in 1851 for a reduction of the sum annually paid into the building fund, *ib.*——Principle upon which the average rental is given, *ib.*

Statement of income and expenditure, *Ev. p.* 442—— Necessity for providing against the increased demand for maintenance that will arise when the complement of fellows and scholars is complete, by putting the estate into good condition, and erecting buildings of a substantial character, *ib.*——Analysis of the Downing College accounts from 1843 to 1850, *p.* 443——Statement of the excess of income in 1850 over that of the years 1834, 1835, 1836; amount of gross income in the years 1800, 1811, and after abatements in 1850, *p.* 444——Amount of the gross annual income of the college on an average of seven years, and corresponding net income, *ib.*——Deductions constituting the difference between the gross and net income, *ib.*——Detailed statement of the annual expenditure of the college, *ib.*

Mode of application of the surplus income, *Ev. p.* 444, 445——Amount of accumulated building fund, *p.* 445——Emoluments and advantages enjoyed by the master, professors and fellows, *ib.*——There are no rewards of any description in this college for the encouragement of learning, *ib.*——The institution of exhibitions for the special encouragement of students in law and medicine is much desired, *ib.*

3. *The Mastership:*

Mode of election of the master, *Rep. p.* 153——Source and amount of the emoluments of the mastership, *p.* 155——References to the statutable directions as to the appointment, &c. of the head of the college; the present practice is in conformity with these directions, but the practice as to professors may be excepted from, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 436.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Downing College—continued.

4. *Fellowships:*

Number of fellowships in this college; particulars with regard to them, *Rep. p.* 65, 66. 72. 157——Value of a foundation fellowship, *p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 170——Limited term for which the lay fellowships are tenable, *p.* 182.

Number of lay fellows which the foundation will ultimately comprehend; number of years for which the fellowships will be tenable, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 132——Reference to the statutable regulations respecting the fellows; circumstances which have prevented a similar compliance with these regulations, as in the case of the head, *p.* 436, 437——Difference of opinion among the governing members as to a strict or modified adherence to the letter of the statutes in the election of fellows in the present intermediate condition of this college; judgment of the Lord Chancellor and other judges upon this subject, *p.* 437——There are no supplemental or bye-fellowships, *ib.*

5. *Scholarships, &c.:*

There will not be any scholarships until the college is completed, *Rep. p.* 195——No sizars or sub-sizars are admitted, *ib.*——No scholars have as yet been elected, the building not being complete nor all the fellows nominated, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 437——Neither does the college possess any scholarships, exhibitions, prizes, or other endowments or emoluments for under-graduates; its fellowships are open to candidates from any college of either University, *p.* 437, 438——There are no endowments for the assistance of poor scholars, *p.* 438——These reasons have rendered the number of its under-graduates very small; plan pursued with reference to them, *ib.*

6. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Downing College in each year ending 10th October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14th November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1820, 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70.

7. *Lectures and Examinations:*

Difficulties experienced in securing a sufficient and permanent supply of college tutors and lecturers, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 211——Course of collegiate instruction, *p.* 438——Amount of college fees, and manner in which they are appropriated, *ib.*

Candidates are examined individually on applying for admission, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 210——Number of fellows employed in giving college lectures; private examinations in the tutors' rooms are substituted at this college for more formal college examinations, *p.* 438.

8. *Students; their Discipline, Expenses, &c.:*

Expense of graduating in law; students at Downing are usually prepared for the ordinary B.A. degree without the aid of a private tutor, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 209——Several items of expenditure in this college have been diminished lately by withdrawing privileges conceded to college servants, *ib.*——This college rarely has any of its members resident in lodgings, *p.* 212——Particulars as to the residence of the college officers, *p.* 436——Estimates of the necessary and actual expenses of students at this college, *p.* 438——Remarks as to a reduction of expenses, *ib.*——Divine service is performed in a room set apart in the college for a chapel, there being none as yet built, *ib.*——Attendance of students at the college lectures, and at dinner in the hall; hour at which the college gates are closed, *ib.*

9. *College Library:*

The library is only now in course of formation, *Rep. p.* 135; *Worsley, Ev. p.* 212.

Downing Professorship of the Laws of England. Advantage of bringing the lectures of this professorship into more direct connexion with degrees in the faculty of law, *Rep. p.* 34——Endowment and duties of this professorship, *p.* 65——Number of lectures required to be delivered annually, *ib.*——Practice of the present professor (Amos), *ib.*——His complaints of the little attention paid to the study of English law, *p.* 65, 66——Remarks of the Commissioners hereon, *p.* 66——Present amount and sources of income of the professorship, *p.* 72——Number of lectures required by the statutes to be given; other duties imposed on the professor, *Amos, Ev. p.* 123——Small number of law students; causes thereof, *ib.*——Means of promoting the study, *p.* 124.

Downing Professorship of Medicine. Was founded on the same conditions as the professorship of English law, *Rep. p.* 66——Lectures given by the present professor (Dr. Fisher), *ib.*——Compulsory attendance required of certain classes of students, *ib.*——Present amount and sources of income of the professorship, *p.* 72——The professorship

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Downing Professorship of Medicine—continued.

ship was founded by Sir George Downing, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 125——Duties annexed to the professorship; how far they have been modified; duties now actually performed, *ib.*——Amount of the endowment; has not been augmented, *ib.*——Allowance by the college for commons, *ib.*——Emoluments derived from fees, *ib.*——Present annual value of the professorship, *ib.*——Mode of election to the office; conditions of eligibility and tenure, *p.* 125, 126——Residence attached, *p.* 126——No apparatus belonging to the professorship, *ib.*——No prescribed subjects of instruction are laid down for the professor; advantages thereof, *ib.*——General condition of the branch of study to which this professorship relates, *ib.*——Payments, fees, &c.; changes suggested, *p.* 132——Encouragement given to the study of medicine by Downing College, *p.* 132, 133.

Drury, Lady Diana. Exhibitions at Christ's College founded by; present proceeds, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Masters and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Drury, Drue. Fellowship at Magdalene College founded by, in 1698; conditions of tenure; annual value; effect of the restrictions, *Rep. p.* 169; *Warter, Ev. p.* 406. 412.

Dublin University. See *Trinity College, Dublin.*

Ducket, Mr. Scholarships at St. John's College, founded by, *Rep. p.* 190.

Dunne, Gabriel. Scholarship at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1560; value thereof, *Rep. p.* 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333.

Duport, Dr. Scholarships at Magdalene College founded by, in 1679; annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Durham County. Foundation fellowships at Christ's College limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 159; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372—— Scholarships at the same college similarly limited, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375.

Durham, Dean and Chapter of. Right of nomination to a scholarship on Dr. Patynson's foundation, at Christ's College, vested in, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378.

Durham Diocese. Fellowship at St. John's College on Hugh Ashton's foundation, limited to persons born within, *Rep. p.* 163——Scholarship at Christ's College on Dr. Patyuson's foundation, restricted to natives of, *Rep. p.* 189; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378.

Durham University. Course of education for the duties of the ministerial office established in this University, *Rep. p.* 31——Result of the experiment of a college for poor students, tried at this University, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 199——Payment made for tuition at Bishop Hatfield's Hall, *ib.*

E.

East India Company. Donations by, to the University Library, *Power, Ev. p.* 50—— Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Easter Term. Residence is only required during one-half of this term; average number of days of which it consists, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 132——Very desirable that this term should be lengthened and the studies throughout its course better enforced, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142 ——The amusements in this term now amount to a serious evil, *ib.*——Easter term is too much curtailed by having the examinations so soon after division, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150 ——Half the idleness and dissipation of the academic year is concentrated in the Easter term, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166——Evil effects of the practice of keeping only half of Easter term, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190.——*See* also *Terms,* **2.**

Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. **113.** Augmentation of the endowments of certain of the Regius Professorships by this Act, *Rep. p.* 49—— General approval of the annexation of canonries in Christ Church and Ely Cathedral to professorships in the two Universities under this Act, *p.* 87.

Ecclesiastical Preferments. Effect of recent legislative changes in regard to cathedral and other ecclesiastical preferment in lessening the inducement for men of high attainments to remain at the University, *Rep. p.* 83.——*See* also *Cathedral Canonries.*

Eden, Dr. Festival allowance to master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity Hall, given by; amount thereof, *Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Ev. p.* 341, 342.

Edward VI., King. Code of statutes drawn up by commissioners appointed in this reign, for the government of the University, *Rep. p.* 2——Fellowship at Christ's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 160; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375, 376——Scholarships at the same college, founded by, *Rep. p.* 189; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375, 376.

Edward's, St., Church, Cambridge. Expenditure on account of repairs, &c. of the chancel of, by Trinity Hall, *Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Ev. p.* 342.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Election to Collegiate Offices:

1. *Heads of Colleges.*
2. *Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.*

1. *Heads of Colleges:*

The election to the headships of the several colleges variously provided for, *Rep. p.* 152——Practice obtaining in each college stated, *p.* 152, 153——Recommendation in regard hereto, *p.* 153——Special recommendation with respect to Caius College, *ib.*

2. *Fellowships, Scholarships, &c.:*

Peculiarities of election to fellowships in the several colleges; spirit in which these societies have viewed the trust reposed in them, *Rep. p.* 168——Recommendation that the election to all fellowships and scholarships should be vested in the master and fellows or in that portion of the society to which the government of the college may be entrusted, *ib.*——Not many fellowships to which this recommendation would apply; list of such foundations, *p.* 169——Conditions of election to, and tenure of fellowships, viz.: academical standing, *ib.*——Time during which fellowships may be kept vacant, *p.* 170——Statutable requirements in regard to theological degrees from fellows, *ib.*——Holy orders, *p.* 171——Conditions as to the amount of income with which the tenure of fellowships and scholarships shall be incompatible, *ib.*——Residence, *ib.*——Celibacy, *p.* 172.

Ellis, Robert Leslie, M.A, late Fellow of Trinity College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Grounds on which the study of mathematics is admitted into the Cambridge educational system, *Ev. p.* 222, 223——Effect produced on the mind from mathematical studies, *p.* 223——An important constituent of which is the enlargement of the student's sphere of intuition, *ib.*——But his progress must mainly be measured by the degree in which he attains to a complete intuition into the results, which he is able to prove, *ib.*——Degree in which these considerations should be taken as a guide in examining the merits and defects of a mathematical course of study, intended to form part of a liberal education, *ib.*——Circumstances which must influence any conclusions on this subject, *ib.*——Alterations that might advantageously be made in the choice of subjects of study, *ib.*

Remarks as to the choice of methods, and as to the increasing preference for geometry over analysis, *Ev. p.* 223, 224——Erroneousness of the prevalent practice of making too rigorous a separation of geometry and analysis; change required to more liberal views in this respect, but this could only be effected by a change of opinion in the professors, &c., and is consequently beyond any legislative enactment, *p.* 224, 225——The inclination sometimes evinced to exclude electricity and the cognate theories of heat, light, and magnetism, from the mathematical course for the B. A. degree, could not be acceded to with advantage to the student, *p.* 225——Remarks on the calculus of variations, and definite and elliptic integrals, *ib.*——General observations in reference to the present manner of filling up the problem papers on examinations, and the various tendencies of this system, *p.* 225, 226.

Elmington (*Northampton*). Estate at, charged with the maintenance of a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, *Rep. p.* 188.

Elizabethan Statutes (*A.D.* 1570). The letters patent and Act of Elizabeth referred to, *Rep. p.* 2——Code of regulations laid down by these measures, *p.* 2, 3——Minutiæ entered into by the Elizabethan statutes; it has only been by a tacit disregard of the letter of the injunction that the University has been enabled to develope its system, *p.* 23——Statement of the residence, studies, exercises, and examinations for degrees, as prescribed by the statutes 12 Eliz., *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 22–25——Comparison with the present actual practice, *p.* 25–30.

Ely, Bishop of. Fellowship at Jesus College, the election to which is vested in the bishop; recommendation in regard thereto, *Rep. p.* 169——Also a fellowship at St. John's College, *ib.*——Scholarship at Pembroke College, on the foundation of Matthew Stokys, in the gift of, *p.* 187——Part taken by the Bishop of Ely in the election of master of St. Peter's College, *Rep. p.* 152, 153; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 306——The election of master of Jesus College is absolutely in the bishop, *Rep. p.* 153——Letter from the Bishop of Ely, as visitor of St. Peter's, Jesus, and St. John's Colleges, dated 9 November 1850, in reply to circular of the commissioners, of 30th October, *Corr. p.* 3——Further letter from, dated 6 December 1850, *ib.*

Ely Cathedral. Reversion of stalls in, given to certain of the Regius Professors by the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, *Rep. p.* 49. 71——Approval of the annexation of canonries in Ely Cathedral to the poorly endowed professorships of Greek and Hebrew, *p.* 87——Suggestion for the extension of this principle to the endowment of two new theological professorships, *ib.*

Ely,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Ely, Isle of (*Cambridge*). Fellowships at St. Peter's College restricted to natives of, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308——Lands in the isle, given by the Duchess of Somerset, for establishing scholarships at St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 400.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE:

1. *Foundation of the College; Statutes.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure.*
3. *The Mastership.*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Scholarships, &c.*
6. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
7. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses.*
8. *College Library.*

1. *Foundation of the College; Statutes:*

Period of foundation, and name of founder of Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425.

Modifications of the original code of statutes of this college recently obtained, *Rep. p.* 150.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 198.

Gross amount of income accruing to the college from estates in land, from houses, and from tithe rentcharges; net amount derived from the same sources, *Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 426——Annual income from funded property, rents of rooms, and miscellaneous sources, *p.* 427——Total gross and total net income of the college, *ib.*——Manner in which the net income is expended, *ib.*——Average sum annually received by the master and fellows, *ib.*——Annual sum received by a foundation scholar, *ib.*——Monies accruing to the foundations of Mr. Gillingham and Sir W. Dixie; conditions attached to these foundations, *ib.*——Particulars of the several scholarships and exhibitions possessed by the college on separate foundations, *p.* 427, 428——Manner in which the expense of the table in the college hall is defrayed, *p.* 428——Number of sizars, and annual amount received by them, *ib.*——Average sum annually spent in the repair of the college buildings; there is no special building fund; no outlay has recently been made on the repair of church chancels; sum annually expended in prizes; practice as to subscriptions to charities and schools; large sums are occasionally laid out in the repair of farm buildings, *ib.*——Practice observed as to beneficial leases, *ib.*——There is no fund for the augmentation of small livings, *ib.*——Advowsons purchased with the surplus income of the Dixie property, *ib.*——Additions made to the college buildings in 1825, *ib.*

3. *The Mastership:*

Manner of election of the master; qualifications required in him; tenure of office; absence permitted from college; regulations of stipend, *Rep. p.* 152; *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425——Emoluments of the mastership, *Rep. p.* 155.

4. *Fellowships:*

Foundation and bye-fellowships in this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, with particulars in regard to the same, *Rep. p.* 157. 169; *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425——The election of fellows is restricted to candidates born in England only, *Rep. p.* 157——Value of a foundation fellowship at this college, *p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 170——The B. D. degree an essential requisite in the college statutes, and is complied with in practice, *ib.*——The original statutes of this college did not permit fellowships to be held after the standing requisite for the D. D. degree had been attained, *p.* 182.——Inexpediency of removing or altering any of the conditions now attached to the fellowships, &c., *Archdall, Ev. p.* 426.

5. *Scholarships, &c.:*

Number of scholarships at this college; annual value thereof; no distinction made between scholarships and exhibitions, *Rep. p.* 195——No scholarships or exhibitions have become ineffective from want of claimants, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 426——No advantage would arise from a consolidation of scholarships or exhibitions, *ib.*

Number of sizars admitted at this college, *Rep. p.* 195——Average annual amount of payments for the support of poor scholars and students at this college, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 426.

6. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Emmanuel College in each year ending 10th October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14th November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Emmanuel College—continued.

6. *Matriculation and Degrees*—continued.

number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years, 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67-70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70.

7. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

Actual expenses of students at this college, *Rep. p.* 148——No examination of the students previous to admission, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142——Students are not permitted to reside in the college during the long vacation, *ib.*——Mode of admission of students, *p.* 425——Hours of Divine service in the college chapel, and attendance required at same, *ib.*——Course of instruction at this college; fellows engaged therein; prizes given, *p.* 426——Attendance enforced at the college lectures, and in the hall at dinner hour; hour of closing the college gates at night, *ib.*——Average annual unavoidable expense, exclusive of private tuition, of the different classes of students, *ib.*——Impossibility of further reducing the necessary expenses of college residence, or of restraining credit and extravagance, *ib.*

8. *College Library:*

Number of volumes in the college library, *Rep. p.* 135——The college has a librarian, who has the general care of the library, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 428——Catalogue in use; arrangement of the books, *ib.*——Fund applicable to the purposes of the library, *ib.*——Number of books; benefactors thereto, *ib.*——Conditions on which the library is accessible, *ib.*

Engineering. See *Civil Engineering.*

England. Fellows at St. Catharine Hall required to be natives of England, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 361——All fellowships at Emmanuel College (Dixie's excepted), are open to all England, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425.

England and Wales. Scholarships at St. Catharine Hall on Ramsden's (Skenie's) foundation restricted to natives of England and Wales, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 363. 366——Candidates for fellowships and scholarships at St. John's College required to be natives of, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 396.

English Language and Literature. Importance of giving attention to the study of English literature; neglect thereof hitherto, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124——A new foundation for the study of English language and literature suggested, *Pryme, Ev. p.* 136——English composition (especially prose essays), should form a part of the examinations, *Currey, Ev. p.* 282——An incitement should be given to the study of the English language; this might be effected by establishing an English essay, *Thring, Ev. p.* 290.

Enniskillen, Earl of. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Entertainments. Control exercised by the college tutor over the bills of the cook, steward, &c. for entertainments, desserts, &c., *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193.——*See* also *Dinners.*

Esquire Bedells. Mode of appointment, and number of these officers; their duties, *Rep. p.* 11——Proposition to reduce their number; also to abrogate certain ancient forms, *p.* 11, 12——Their emoluments, *Rep. p.* 138; *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

Essays. Expediency of instituting prize essays in preference to prizes to be gained by examinations, *Rep. p.* 114.

Essex County. Scholarships at St. John's College, on the foundation of Ambrose Gilbert, limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 191.

Scholarship at Christ's College, on Sir Walter Mildmay's foundation, for a native of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392——Scholarship at Christ's College, on Plume's foundation, restricted to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 394——Preference shown to natives of, as candidates for Jenens' exhibitions at Christ's College, *Master and Fellows of Christ' College, Ev. p.* 392.

Groom's exhibitions at Magdalene College limited to natives of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Ethnography. Suggestion for a professorship of ethnography, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 102.

Eton College. Particulars as to the connexion between Eton College and King's College, *Rep. p.* 173——The education of seventy scholars provided for at Eton, who were to succeed to vacancies at King's College, *p.* 174. 176——Changes in the constitution of King's College recommended; respects in which they would affect Eton, *p.* 176, 177——Details as to the annual election of scholars to the foundation of King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348.

Eton College—continued.

Fellowship at St. Catharine's Hall, on Holway's foundation, appropriated, in default of certain injunctions, to scholars from; stipend thereof; present practice, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362. 366——Scholarship founded by Magdalene College in 1835 open to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

See also *King's College.*

Evans, Rev. R. W., m.a., late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Delicacy of effecting the classification of students, *Ev. p.* 158, 159——Examinations, independent of college and University lectures, have encouraged private tuition, *ib.*——Objections to the establishment of a hall or college for poor students in Cambridge, but it might be placed in the neighbourhood, *ib.*——Evils of the present numerous examinations, *ib.*——Difficulty of carrying out a University entrance examination, *ib.*——Circumstances inducing men of promise to leave the University, *ib.*——Suggestion as to reducing the number of terms, *ib.*

Everleigh (*Wilts*). Estate at, belonging to Queen's College library exchanged for one at Kingston (Cambridge), *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.

Ewhurst (*Sussex*). Living of, purchased by King's College, *Provost and Fellows of King's College, Ev. p.* 354.

Examinations:

I. *College and University Examinations generally:*
   1. Digest of Evidence on the subject of the different Examinations enforced in each College.
   2. Other Particulars respecting the Examinations.
   3. Suggestions in regard to the Examinations.
   4. Expediency of reviving *vivâ voce* Examinations considered.

II. *Bye Examinations.*

III. *Classical Tripos Examination:*
   1. Particulars as to the Origin, &c. of this Examination.
   2. Working thereof, and suggestions for its Improvement.

IV. *Other Classical Examinations* (*University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals*):
   1. Scope and Object of these Examinations.
   2. Suggestions in regard to them.

V. *Law Examinations.*

VI. *Mathematical Tripos Examination.*

VII. *Medical Examinations.*

VIII. *Natural Sciences Tripos Examination.*

IX. *Theological Examinations* (*including the Voluntary Theological Examination*).

I. *College and University Examinations generally:*

1. Digest of Evidence on the subject of the different Examinations enforce in each College:

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the different college and University examinations, for which students are required to prepare in the interval between their first residence and the degree of M.A.; the subjects embraced; whether pushed to an extent to interfere with habits of independent study, and to make a private tutor a matter of necessity, and whether the increase in their number of late years has tended to diminish the attendance on the professors' lectures, *Ev. p.* 141.

Answers to the foregoing in regard to the following colleges and halls; viz.—

Pembroke College:—

Details of the subjects on which the student prepares for college or University examination in each year, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 145——The examinations are neither too frequent nor too difficult; in general they do not interfere with independent study; qualification of which this opinion admits, *ib.*——A growing distrust of the efficacy of professional teaching, the real reason that so many lecture rooms are deserted; private tutors have superseded University professors by the superior utility of their lectures, *ib.*

Gonville and Caius College:—

Particulars of the examinations at this college, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 188——There is ample time for independent studies for those not aiming at distinctions and prizes; the minimum of requirement in examinations, both college and University, is very

Report, 1852—*continued.*

EXAMINATIONS—continued.

I. *College and University Examinations generally*—continued.

1. Digest of Evidence, &c.—*Gonville and Caius College*—continued.

low, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 189——A mistake to suppose the attendance at professors' lectures to have systematically decreased; their disadvantage has always been that they do not lead immediately to any distinct end, *ib.*

Trinity Hall:—

Examinations undergone by the students at this college; new examination resolved upon, *Latham, Ev. p.* 172——The college examinations are most beneficial; they prevent inaccurate and desultory study, *ib.*——The abundance and cheapness of good works on scientific and other subjects, enabling men to acquire the knowledge they would obtain from the lectures of the professors, is the chief cause of falling off in attendance on those lectures, *ib.*——Such professors as lecture on popular subjects, &c., obtain fair, and in many cases, crowded audiences, *ib.*

Corpus Christi College:—

Account of the examinations undergone by students at this college; students read too much with private tutors, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177.

Queen's College:—

Account of the examinations passed through by students at this college, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178.

St. Catharine's Hall:—

Details of the college and University examinations, and the subjects embraced thereby, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 181, 182——The examinations do not interfere unduly with habits of independent study in the case of those students who come to the University sufficiently prepared, *p.* 182——The number of subjects at examinations might be reduced with advantage; a private tutor cannot, however, be said to be a matter of necessity with the great majority, *ib.*——The increase in the number of examinations, as well as the increase in the subjects of study, are the principal causes of the decreasing attendance on professors' lectures, *ib.*

Christ's College:—

Tabular statement of the college and University examinations required to be passed by students of this college, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 163——It would be advantageous to do away with the previous examination, and substitute in its stead an examination on coming into residence, *ib.*——College examinations are not too frequent, *ib.*

The different examinations for which students are required to prepare are neither too numerous or too difficult; they need not interfere unduly with habits of independent study or make private tuition a matter of necessity; the professional tutors would be better attended if the subjects bore more directly upon the examination, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166.

Account of the college examinations, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186——The tendency of late years has been to push the examinations too far, and to multiply the subjects of them to an extent not compatible with the limited powers of the youthful mind; these causes, with the reduction of the period of residence by one term, as proposed, cannot but drive students into the hands of private tutors, *ib.*

Particulars of the examinations required in this college, and subjects thereof, *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192——The examinations are numerous and difficult enough; the present system should be fully carried out without further change, *ib.*——The lectures of the professors have not been diminished by this cause, *ib.*

University examinations at the end of the first and second year's residence, recommended as a substitute for the present college examinations, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 195——These examinations would not interfere with private study in other branches of science or literature, *ib.*——The previous examination interferes with candidates for honours, but not so as to warrant its being done away with, *ib.*——The falling off in the professors' lectures is not to be attributed to it, *ib.*

Tabular statements of the various University and college examinations, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 213, 214——The college examinations after the first year in nowise interfere with independent study except as restricting attention to classics and mathematics, *p.* 214——The previous examination does so by cutting up the second year; that for the ordinary degree interferes with independent study, and frequently necessitates the employment of a private tutor, *ib.*

St. John's College:—

The examinations are neither too severe or too frequent, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 167.

Particulars of the college examinations held, *France, Ev. p.* 285——Belief that frequent college examinations tend to discourage rather than encourage the system of private tuition; a correspondence between the college and the University examinations is however essential, *ib.*

Magdalene

Report, 1852—*continued.*

EXAMINATIONS—continued.

I. *College and University Examinations generally*—continued.

1. Digest of Evidence, &c.—*continued.*

Magdalene College:—

Both the University and some of the college examinations, are too much of a *lanx satura*, the latter often interfere with habits of independent study; the present ordinary B. A. examination most objectionable and needs re-modelling, *Warter, Ev. p.* 202——There should be three examinations, one at the end of each academical year and the third general B. A. examination should complete the course, *ib.*——The honour examinations should be left just as they are, *ib.*——The professional system was better suited to the olden time than the present for particular instruction, *ib.*

Trinity College:—

Particulars of the examinations through which students are required to pass, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 149——The college examinations are not too frequent, and are well conducted; the "previous examination" is the most prejudicial regulation of the whole University, *ib.*

Period at which the University examinations take place; the examination for mathematical honours is pushed too far in respect of difficulty and range of subjects; the period of college residence is not sufficiently long to admit of habits of independent study, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 153.

The excessive number of examinations (besides being the cause of so much private tuition), is fatal to the independence of the mental character of the students, *Evans, Ev. p.* 159.

The frequency and difficulty of the examinations could not be increased with advantage; any harm which may have been done by the previous examination has been amply compensated for by the Grace of 1848, compelling attendance on one course at least of professional lectures by all persons not candidates for honours; an increased supply of professors would increase the audiences in attendance on their lectures, *W. H. Thompson, Ev. p.* 199.

It cannot be said that the examinations are too numerous or difficult; the University scholarships, and some other prizes, interfere very much with progressive reading, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 207——The previous examination appears to thin the attendance on professors' lectures; but this affects quite a different class of students from those who are commonly candidates for the University scholarships, *ib.*

Emmanuel College:—

The examinations are not so frequent as to interfere with independent studies, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Downing College:—

The previous examination far from being too difficult; the perpetual recurrence of examinations nevertheless fosters the system of cramming, and often interrupts the more genial students; resort to private tutors is occasioned by the great accuracy required in the University examinations, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 210.

2. Other Particulars respecting the Examinations:

Two Public Examinations for the degree of B.A., *Rep. p.* 20——Period of the first or "previous" examinations taking place; subjects, *ib.*——The second or final examination divided into two sets, for, or not for, honours, *p.* 20, 21——Subjects of examination for those not candidates for honours, *p.* 21——Subjects of examination of candidates for mathematical honours; mode in which conducted, *p.* 21, 22——Classical tripos, *p.* 22, 23——Mathematical and classical prizes, *p.* 23, 24——Moral sciences tripos, *p.* 25——Natural sciences tripos, *p.* 25, 26——Voluntary theological examination, *p.* 26——Carefully watching and guarding the examinations, would be the best means of checking the evils of undue private tuition, *p.* 74 *et. seq.*——Approval of the course pursued by the University in relaxing the stringency of its rule regarding the connexion between the examinations for mathematical and classical honours, *p.* 81——Proportion of candidates for the B. A. degree who fail in their examination, *p.* 106——Outline of the changes effected of late years in the system of University examinations, *p.* 108, 109.

Examinations prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; comparison with the present actual practice, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 26——The like in regard to the degree of Bachelor of Law, *p.* 23. 28——Bachelor of Physic, *ib.*——Master of Arts, *p.* 24. 29——Bachelor in Divinity, *ib.*——Doctor in Divinity, *ib.*——Doctor of Law, *p.* 25——Doctor of Physic, *p.* 25. 30.

Subjects embraced in the final examination, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 26. 32——Not advisable to increase the subjects of the ordinary B.A. examination, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 168——College or University examinations are not so frequent as to interfere with the independent studies of the students, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142——Two examinations, into both of which mathematics enter, are had of candidates for the B. A. degree, *Mould, Ev. p.* 250.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

EXAMINATIONS—continued.

I. *College and University Examinations generally*—continued.

3. Suggestions in regard to the Examinations:

Desirableness of a general examination being passed by all students in the course of their second year, *Rep. p.* 81——On whom the task of preparing students for this preliminary examination should be devolved, *Rep. p.* 81——Proposition for only one examination in Easter term in the third year to qualify for the B. A. degree; other examinations for mathematical honours and in the classical and other triposes that would follow; all to be finished before the October term, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164——There should be a pass examination for B. A. for all students shortly before the close of the third year; candidates passing the same to be qualified to offer themselves for the mathematical and other triposes in the following year, *Peill, Ev. p.* 179——Proposition for a University examination for candidates for fellowships in the smaller colleges; ends contemplated by such an examination, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216——Suggestion for a University honour examination for the Oriental, and another for the modern languages, *ib.*——The examinations constitute the *bonâ fide* means of instruction, and any change in the present educational system, to be effective, must be made in them, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 222——Comparative efficiency of the present system of examination, but the re-introduction of the old system of academical school exercises is to be desired, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 237——The University legislation of the last twenty-four years, in regard to the examinations, has had a most beneficial tendency, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 240.

Objections to the institution of examinations at a later period than the present B. A. degree, *Mathison, Ev. p.* 250——The institution of an examination by the University at the end of every academic year recommended, *Steventon, Ev. p.* 267——Evil of the recently instituted preliminary examination, in giving too diffuse a character to the reading of students, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 268——Both the classical and mathematical tripos should be open to all members of the University, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 286——Expediency of a general examination to be undergone alike by all candidates for a B. A. degree, and to be followed at certain intervals by competition for honours in the several triposes, *Williams, Ev. p.* 294, 295——Modification recommended in the recently established triposes examinations, *p.* 295——No modification with respect to the conditions of admissibility to the examinations appears necessary, *Wood, Ev. p.* 297——It is not expedient to extend further than at present the permission to students to choose between classics and mathematics, as referring to the several examinations, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 298.

Alterations suggested in the periods of the examinations taking place, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 146; *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150——Changes suggested in the time of holding the examinations in the event of a reduction in the number of terms, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 183, 184——Alterations in the time of the examinations taking place suggested so as to do away with the first term, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190——Alterations in the course of the examinations, in the event of the first and last terms being abolished, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216——If more University examinations between that at matriculation and that for the degree be instituted, it or they should be placed towards the conclusion of Easter term, *p.* 217——Suggestion as to the arrangement of the examinations in the event of a change, *France, Ev. p.* 285.

4. Expediency of reviving *vivâ voce* Examinations considered:

Desirableness of reviving the system of *vivâ voce* examinations as a remedy for "cramming," *Rep. p.* 110——The exclusive prevalence of paper examinations one cause of the system of private tuition; the restoration of oral examination recommended, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 206——By the Grace of 1827, the examinations were uniformly required to be conducted by written questions, instead of, as formerly, in part *vivâ voce*; this has been a great improvement, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 239, 240——A *vivâ voce* examination, combined with that by printed questions, now in operation, recommended, *p.* 242——Influence which a *vivâ voce* examination would have in discouraging the tendency to resort to cramming, *p.* 242, 243.

The introduction of some *vivâ voce* questions into the examinations would supply a means, at present wanting, of testing the quality of a candidate's knowledge, *Mould, Ev. p.* 251——Before 1827 the questions from books were proposed *vivâ voce* to candidates; at that period all the questions were directed to be in writing, excepting in certain cases; this exception was omitted in the regulations of 1832, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 259——Advantage of introducing *vivâ voce* questions into the examinations, *p.* 261——If the examination is to be entirely by written answers, the present plan is extremely good; the papers might be shortened with advantage; the introduction of *vivâ voce* questions is desirable, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267*b*, 267*c*.

A defect in the present mode of examination is its exclusively paper character; a *vivâ voce* examination by the University could be conducted only with great difficulty, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 272——Extent to which the disputations in the schools partially remedied this formerly; reasons of their being abolished, *ib.*——A *vivâ voce* examination by an examiner thoroughly acquainted with his subject would be most effectual, *Currey, Ev. p.* 282——The

Report, 1852—*continued.*

EXAMINATIONS—continued.

I. *College and University Examinations generally*—continued.

4. Expediency of reviving *vivâ voce* Examinations considered—*continued.*

——The revival of *vivâ voce* examination in certain cases would supply a deficiency at present much felt, *Humphrey, Ev. p.* 286——Necessity that exists for a *vivâ voce* examination, *Thring, Ev. p.* 290.

II. *Bye-Examinations:*

Bye-examinations for those who fail to pass the general final examination, and for certain other classes, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 26, 27.

III. *Classical Tripos Examination:*

1. Particulars as to the Origin, &c. of this Examination:

Details explanatory of the classical tripos examination, *Rep. p.* 22; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299——Number of examiners appointed to conduct the examination in this tripos, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32——The classical tripos was established in 1824, and the examination extended over four days; in 1836 it was changed to five days, and in 1850 to six days; mode of procedure; conditions required in candidates; the number of candidates has increased, *Beatson, Ev. p.* 277——The candidates for the classical tripos have not increased in number since its institution, neither has any material change been made in the qualifications required, *Currey, Ev. p.* 280——Changes that have been made in the classical tripos examination at different times, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 288; *Warter, Ev. p.* 290, 291——Opposition offered to the establishment of the classical tripos and to its subsequent modification; the candidates have not increased in the ratio desired; a relaxation has been effected of the mathematical requirements, and a tendency has been evinced to lessen the value attached to Greek and Latin compositions, *Williams, Ev. p.* 293—The examination for classical honours, called the classical tripos examination, first took place in 1824; details of the arrangement adopted in 1849, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

2. Working thereof, and Suggestions for its Improvement:

Complaints made of the manner in which the classical tripos examination is conducted; entrusted to young and inexperienced examiners; recommendations in regard hereto, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 175, 176——The present length of the examination papers as compared with the time allotted to them, is unobjectionable, *Beatson, Ev. p.* 277——The tripos examination is of a more comprehensive character than the others, but too little time is allowed for some of the papers; there is not much in the examination to test the acquaintance with the subject-matter of the works read, *Currey, Ev. p.* 280——Questions relating to the subject-matter of classical authors could not with advantage be introduced into the classical tripos examination, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 288——Proposal of this nature rejected by the syndicate in 1849, *ib.*——An effect of the working of the classical tripos has been to raise the standard of accuracy in teaching Greek in the better grammar schools of the country, *Williams, Ev. p.* 293.

Suggestion for opening the classical tripos to all classes of the ordinary degree, *Beatson, Ev. p.* 277——Other recommendations on this subject, *ib.*——It is desirable to throw open the classical tripos to all who have passed the ordinary degree in the previous January, *France, Ev. p.* 283——Desirability of limiting the length of the passages proposed for examination in the classical tripos, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 286——A special examination in a portion of classics to be selected two years before the examination, might be added to the present classical tripos examination, *Roberts, Ev. p.* 287——Suggestions for the modification of this examination, *Williams, Ev. p.* 293, 294——Suggestion that all students obtaining the A. B. degree at the same time be without distinction admitted candidates for the classic tripos, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 300.

IV. *Other Classical Examinations (University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals):*

1. Scope and Object of these Examinations:

The principal classical examinations are those for the University scholarships, the Chancellor's medals, and the classical tripos; subjects of and points of difference between each, *Beatson, Ev. p.* 277; *Cope, Ev. p.* 277, 278; *France, Ev. p.* 282; *Thompson, Ev. p.* 287; *Warter, Ev. p.* 290; *Williams, Ev. p.* 293; *Wood, Ev. p.* 296——The two former examinations require more elegant accomplishments in classics than the latter, this distinction ought to be carried further by omitting certain requirements in the tripos examination, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 287——The necessity for the accomplishments alluded to, deter many students from competing for classical honours, *ib.*——The distinction between the scholarship and tripos examinations is, that the former requires great proficiency in the accomplishments of a classical scholar, whilst the latter gives a preference to solidity in scholarship, *Thring, Ev. p.* 288; *Williams, Ev. p.* 293——Classes into which the honorary classical examinations in the University are divisable; subjects of the different examinations, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

EXAMINATIONS—continued.

VI. *Other Chemical Examinations, &c.*—continued.

2. Suggestions in regard to them:

A carefully arranged system of examinations the chief point to which the attention of the University should be directed; complaints made of the classical tripos examination; recommendations in regard hereto, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 175, 176——Suggestions for alterations, by which greater solidity might be given to the reading for the final classical examination, *Cope, Ev. p.* 279——The tendency of the classical examinations is to test the grammatical and critical acquaintance with Latin and Greek, and the power of composition rather than a knowledge of the contents of classical works, *Currey, Ev. p.* 280 ——In altering the examination in the case of the scholarships and the medals, composition should continue to have weight; in the case of the former, a critical and grammatical knowledge of Greek and Latin should be principally required and; in the case of the latter, collateral information in history and philosophy, *p.* 281, 282——A discretionary power should rest with the examiners to extend the time allowed for the papers set, and to increase the duration of the examination, *p.* 282.

Works that might be excluded from classical examinations, *France, Ev. p.* 283—— Change that might be made in the eligibility of candidates for the medal examination, in the event of its retention, *ib.*——Injudicious preference at present given to Latin verse composition over sound scholarship, in the examinations for the scholarships, *p.* 283, 284——A reduction in the number of classical exercises in verse and prose, might be made with advantage, *p.* 284——The Chancellor's medal examination ought to be open to all classes of the mathematical tripos, and the classical tripos to all who have the ordinary degree, *Roberts, Ev. p.* 287.

Prose composition being a more valuable attainment than verse composition, ought to be confined to the examinations for the medals and University scholarships, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 287——The examinations for the University scholarships and medals are conducted by unpaid *ex-officio* examiners; inconveniences of this arrangement; they might be obviated by allowing certain of these examiners to appoint deputies, approved by the senate, *p.* 288——It is desirable that all persons who have passed the ordinary examination for the B. A. degree should be eligible as candidates for the Chancellor's medals and classical tripos, *ib.*

A paper of questions and an essay should form part of every classical examination; what those questions should be, *Thring, Ev. p.* 289——Long examination papers conduce to quickness of thought, a faculty that ought to be encouraged; if too long, are scrambled through imperfectly, *ib.*——Defects which exist in the systems of these examinations, *Williams, Ev. p.* 293——The Oxford practice of taking up definite portions of classical authors would be beneficial if engrafted on the Cambridge method of examining generally in classes, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 298.

V. *Law Examinations:*

Examinations required to be undergone by candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *Rep. p.* 33——Practice as to candidates for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *p.* 34 ——Changes in the mode of conducting the law examinations suggested, *Maine, Ev. p.* 79——Remarks on Dr. Maine's suggestions for improving the law examinations, *Rep. p.* 35.

VI. *Mathematical Tripos Examination:*

Nature of the mathematical tripos explained, *Rep. p.* 22——Increasing severity of the examinations in mathematical science of late years, *p.* 105 —— Steady increase in the number of honours taken, notwithstanding, *ib.*——Method pursued in determining the proficiency in mathematics of candidates for the B. A. degree, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 226. 230-233. 234——The bookwork questions are more searching than formerly; the matter has remained stationary for ten years; subjects introduced in 1831; tendency at the present time to reduce the subjects of the examination; purport of the regulations made in regard hereto in 1848, *p.* 226——No tendency to make the subjects of the examination less elementary, *ib.*—— Mathematical subjects embraced in the requirements for a common degree, *p.* 226, 227——Subjects of examinations for honours, *p.* 227—— Reason for supposing that the standard of qualification both for the ordinary degree and for honours will be raised, *ib.*——The examples and deductions accompanying the mathematical propositions are generally too difficult, *p.* 227, 228——The higher treatment of some subjects might be advantageously postponed till after the B. A. degree, *p.* 228——No alteration is to be recommended in the subjects included in the present course of examination, *ib.*——Recommendations of the Board of Mathematical Studies (1849), in reference to this subject, *p.* 233, 234——Report of the Board (1850) on the working thereof, and further recommendations, *p.* 234-236.

The examinations have improved of late years; extension from time to time of the range of subjects; tendency evinced in the last few years to restrict the range of subjects, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 236——Improved condition of the mathematical examination, *Hind, Ev. p.* 238——

Report, 1852—*continued.*

EXAMINATIONS—continued.

VI. *Mathematical Tripos Examination*—continued.

Ev. p. 238——Effect of the changes made, *ib.*——It is scarcely possible to improve on the present plan of examination, *ib.*——Subjects struck out of the examinations by the syndicate of studies; it is not advisable further to curtail the subjects for examination of the best candidates, *ib.*——But some of the higher parts of mathematical science might be advantageously deferred till a late period, *ib.*——The tendency of the examination to become more analytical, though on the increase at one time, has received a salutary check, *Hind, Ev. p.* 239; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 273.

Changes made in 1827, and at subsequent periods in the duration of the examinations; object of these changes, and improvement resulting from them, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 239 *et seq.*——The mathematical examinations are more stringent than formerly; reasons of this, *p.* 240——Extension of the subjects of examination made at different periods; causes which have prevented these extensions from imposing much additional labour on the students, *p.* 241——Object of the examinations; their efficiency, *ib.*——A reduction, however, in the number of questions would be an improvement, *ib.*——Whether the examinations answer the intentions with which they have been instituted, must always be a matter of opinion, *p.* 241, 242——Definite character of the examinations; advantages of this feature; respects in which the present system is nevertheless defective, *p.* 242——Inclination in students to direct their energies to the objects most likely to influence their places in the tripos, rather than the higher purposes of the study, *ib.*——The deficiency was formerly obviated by the exercises in the schools; manner in which it happened that these were discontinued, *ib.*——Favourable influence of the present system on the mental development of students; but it is desirable that a higher and more diffuse tone should be given to their acquirements, *p.* 243.

General nature of the changes made in the examinations, *Mould, Ev. p.* 250——The examination for the common degree is well adapted to show the qualification of the candidates, *Peill, Ev. p.* 254——Omission to be desired in the subjects of the examinations, *ib.*——Tendency in the examination of late years to embrace too wide a range of subjects, and to keep down the proportion of elementary questions, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 256——The existing form of examination has resulted from the deliberations at different periods of syndicates appointed by the senate; fitness of these bodies for devising further measures of educational progress, *p.* 256, 257.

Mode and period of appointment of the examiners, qualifications required, period at which the examinations commence, manner in which conducted; classification of candidates for honours, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 258——Method formerly pursued in determining the relative merits of candidates, between whose ability it was difficult to decide, *p.* 259, 260——The changes enumerated have had the effect of lengthening the duration of the examinations, and giving a preponderating portion of time to book questions, as compared with problems, *p.* 260——Objects proposed in printing the questions and problems; degree in which the elementary parts of mathematics enter into every plan of examination, *ib.*——Changes made at different periods, and present nature of the mathematical examination of students not candidates for honours, *ib.*——General tendency of the alterations made from time to time in the examinations, *ib.*——Nature of the examination now passed by candidates for a common degree, *p.* 261——The number of questions required to be answered in the time allowed gives an undue advantage to quick writing and decision of thought, but experienced examiners obviate this by extending the time for answers, *ib.*——Satisfactory working of the questions proposed in examinations for some years past, *p.* 262.

Particulars relative to the mathematical portion of the examination for ordinary degrees, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267——General efficiency of the present plan of examination, *p.* 267 *b*, 267 *c*——Any change in the present system should be to further curtail it, *p.* 267 *c*——Unfavourable operation of the present limited time allowed to students in the senate house, for answering questions on the examination papers, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 267 *e*, 268——The length of the examination papers has, on the recommendation of the Mathematical Board, been diminished; they might, with advantage, be further abridged, *p.* 268——Suggestions as to the classification of students, *p.* 271——Mathematical subjects in which candidates for the B. A. degree are examined; the number of candidates prevents a *vivâ-voce* examination, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 272——Manner in which the paper examinations interfere perniciously with the beneficial effects of the college lectures in the later part of a student's undergraduateship, *p.* 273——Remarks as to the limitation of the subjects included in the present range of examinations, *ib.*

VII. *Medical Examinations:*

Examination passed by a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 35——The like in regard to the degree of Doctor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 36; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Examinations instituted for medical degrees in 1819; great care with which they are conducted; examiners, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 80——Efficiency of the examinations in medicine, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Examination passed through by candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

EXAMINATIONS—continued.

VIII. *Natural Sciences Tripos Examination:*

Result of the examinations recently instituted in the natural science studies, *Rep. p.* 101.

IX. *Theological Examinations (including the Voluntary Theological Examinations):*

Examination undergone by candidates for the degree of B. D., *Rep. p.* 30——Particulars as to the theological examinations held, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87, 88.

Details as to the voluntary theological examination; when held; its subjects; and by whom conducted, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 88——Supplemental examination in Hebrew held after the voluntary theological examination, *ib.*——Date of institution of this examination; number of candidates at first and in 1850; satisfactory result, *ib.*——Amelioration of the mechanism of the voluntary theological examination suggested, *p.* 88, 89.

See also *Classical Studies and Examinations. Examiners. Fellowships,* 9. *Honours,* 3. *Mathematical Studies and Examinations. Matriculation,* 3. *Moderators. Moral Sciences Tripos. Previous Examination. Problems. Terms,* 3. *Triposes. Vivâ Voce Examinations.*

Examiners. The professors should not be required to act as examiners except in those departments of study which come within their respective provinces, *Rep. p.* 53——General objection entertained to *ex-officio* classical examiners whose duties do not connect them with the promotion of classical studies, *ib.*——Passages from the evidence quoted with reference to this point, *p.* 53, 54——Number and mode of selection of the examiners by whom the previous examination is conducted, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32——A Board of examiners slowly changing, instead of a body of examiners each of whom is elected for a year only, suggested, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 206——A portion of the examiners should be taken from the class of private tutors, *ib.*——Appointments of examiners; if they were constituted a more permanent Board it would favourably effect the consistency of the examinations from year to year, *p.* 272. 274——Mode of appointment of examiners for the Chancellor's medals and the Craven scholarship; defects thereof, remedy suggested, *Cope, Ev. p.* 278——Number of examiners appointed for the classical tripos; principle upon which they are appointed, *ib.*

The examiners for the several University scholarships are not always the same body, reason of this; evils of such a system, suggestion for its remedy, *Currey, Ev. p.* 280, 281——Objections to the present constitution of the examiners for the Chancellor's medals. *p.* 281——The appointment of examiners for the classical tripos might be left as it is, *ib.*——The examiners for the University scholarships are *ex-officio* examiners, whose officers have frequently no connection with classical studies; it would be desirable to apply the rule in the case of the Pitt scholarship to the others, *France, Ev. p.* 283——The same plan might be applied to the medal examination, *ib.*

An assimilation of the constitutions of the Boards of examiners of the several University scholarships, to that of the Pitt scholarship, would be a beneficial arrangement, *Humphry, Ev. p.* 286——Four public examiners in classics should be chosen annually for the tripos, and also to take part in the other classical examinations, *Roberts, Ev. p.* 287——Objections to the present system of *ex-officio* examiners, *Warter, Ev. p.* 291; *Babington, Ev. p.* 453——The constitution of the Boards of examiners is capable of improvement, *Wood, Ev. p.* 297——It is desirable that certain of the *ex-officio* examiners should be unconnected with the University classical examinations; circumstances under which a Board of classical studies is to be recommended, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299, 300.

See also *Examinations. Moderators.*

Exercises. Exercises enjoined by the Elizabethan statutes to be kept for the several degrees; comparison with the present actual practice; viz. Bachelor of Arts, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 26—— Bachelor of Law, *Rep. p.* 33; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 28——Bachelor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 35; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 28; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81——Master of Arts, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29——Bachelor in Divinity, *Rep. p.* 30; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Doctor in Divinity, *Rep. p.* 30; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Doctor of Law, *Rep. p.* 34, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 25——Doctor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 36; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 25. 30; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Nature of "Cautions for Exercises;" objections thereto; proposed to be abolished, *Rep. p.* 37——Amount of the cautions exacted for the several exercises, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34——Fees paid for exercises, *ib.*

Necessity for a modification of the exercises required on proceeding to medical degrees; alterations proposed by the syndicate for the revision of the statutes, *Rep. p.* 95——Inexpediency of changing the exercises required for the degrees of B.D. and D.D., *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Questionable propriety of retaining the exercises required for the degree of M.B. in their present shape; modifications recommended, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Objections to the exercises required to be performed for the degree of M.D., *ib.*

Exhibitions. Recommendation that exhibitions be substituted for the existing claims of schools to particular fellowships and scholarships at different colleges, *Rep. p.* 184——

Plan

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Exhibitions—continued.

Plan of carrying this out laid down; authority to be constituted for effecting the commutation, *Rep. p.* 184, 185——A clear distinction should be drawn between exhibitions (*i. e.* helps for poor students) and scholarships (*i. e.* honourable rewards for attainments), *Merivale, Ev. p.* 174——The unclaimed exhibitions at Christ's College are formed into a fund (amounting to about 170*l.* per annum), from which the college rewards the most deserving undergraduates of each year, according to merit, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 163.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners as to the expediency of changing the conditions or application of the exhibitions attached to the several colleges, or of extending their range of eligibilty; also as to the propriety of making a more extended provision for these foundations, *Ev. p.* 304——Answers thereto from the following colleges viz.: St. Peter's College, *Ev. p.* 314, 315——Pembroke College, *Ev. p.* 323——King's College, *Ev. p.* 354——Christ's College, *Ev. p.* 396——St. John's College, *Ev. p.* 401——Downing College, *Ev. p.* 445.

See also *Poor Students. Scholarships. Schools. Sizarships.*

Ex-officio Examiners. See *Examiners.*

Expenditure. See *Income and Expenditure.*

Expenses of Students:

I. *Results of the Inquiries of the Commissioners on this head.*

II. *Digest of Evidence received in regard to each College and Hall:*

1. As to the practicability of curtailing the Expenses of Residence.
2. Details as to the necessary and actual Expenses of Students.

I. *Results of the Inquiries of the Commissioners on this head:*

Efforts made by the University authorities to control the expenses of pupils, *Rep. p.* 16——Practical difficulties attending the attainment of this object, *ib.*——Regulations laid down for checking extravagance and debt, *p.* 16, 17——Objections made to the foregoing regulations by the council of the borough in their memorial, *p.* 17, 18——Answer hereto by the University, *ib.*——Decree in force respecting legal proceedings against students for the recovery of debt, *p.* 17——Objections of the before-mentioned memorialists to this rule, *p.* 18——Answer thereto, *ib.*——Belief that the expenses of the great majority of the students are small, *ib.*

Wide latitude left for the indulgence of idleness, extravagance, and vice, *Rep. p.* 146——The colleges can go no further in restraining than they have done, *ib.*——Enough not done by parents and friends of students in checking such habits, *p.* 147——Authority of the college tutor, *ib.*——Expensive habits brought by students to college from public schools, *ib.*——Results of the Commissioners' inquiries as to the actual expenses of students, and the best means of reducing them, *p.* 148——General concurrence of opinion in all classes, that the necessary expenses of a University education cannot be materially reduced, *ib.*——Recommendation of the Commissioners on this subject, *p.* 149.

II. *Digest of Evidence received in regard to each College and Hall:*

1. As to the practicability of curtailing the Expenses of Residence:

Queries circulated by the commissioners relative to the practicability of curtailing the necessary expenses of residence in college, and as to whether any privileges are conceded to college tradesmen and servants calculated to increase those expenses, *Ev. p.* 140.

Analysis of answers to the foregoing in regard to the following colleges and halls, viz.:—

Pembroke College:—

The college expenses cannot be reduced; statement of the average annual expense actually incurred, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 142——No privileges are extended to tradesmen or servants tending to increase expense, *p.* 143.

Gonville and Caius College:—

The necessary expenses cannot be materially reduced; college tradesmen and servants have no privileges tending to enhance such expenses, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158; *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 186——The real cause of extravagance is due to the force of *expensive* rather than of *extravagant* examples, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158——Fees and perquisites are almost wholly abolished and forbidden; when any causes of expense continue in action, it is through the student's own carelessness and want of resolution, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 187.

Trinity Hall:—

No material reduction can be effected in the necessary expenses; actual average amount thereof at this hall; regulations enforced with regard to tradesmen and servants, *Latham, Ev. p.* 170.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Expenses of Students—continued.

II. *Digest of Evidence received in regard to each College and Hall*—continued.

1. As to the practicability of curtailing Expenses of Residence—*continued.*

Corpus Christi College:—

The necessary expenses of students cannot be diminished, *Mould, Ev. p.* 176.

Queen's College:—

Impracticable to diminish the necessary expenses; no privileges are conceded to college tradesmen and servants having the effect of increasing these expenses, *Peill, Ev. p.* 177.

St. Catharine Hall:—

Impracticable to diminish the expenses of residence in college; no privileges are conceded to college tradesmen and servants having the effect of increasing the expense, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 179.

Christ's College:—

The necessary expenses of students not large; difficult materially to diminish them; no privileges conceded to college servants or tradesmen, tending to increase expense, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 165; *Shaw, Ev. p.* 185; *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 191; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 212——No privileges are conceded to tradesmen; it is entirely optional with a student to deal with a college tradesman; abuses to which the system of tutors admitting into their accounts the bills of tradesmen is liable, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 192——The college servants are highly paid, but men of great trust being required, their income should not be reduced, *p.* 193——The present system of fees and perquisites should be entirely abolished, *ib.*

St. John's College:—

Not practicable to diminish materially the necessary expenses; no privileges conceded to tradesmen and servants calculated to increase expense, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169; *Merivale, Ev. p.* 173——The expenses of a University education might be lessened by reducing the number of terms to nine, and by increasing the staff of college lecturers, thereby doing away with private tutors, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169——The expenses of students might be reduced by a constant and vigilant superintendence of college authorities; suggestion for a system of monthy reports of conduct and progress, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 174.

Magdalene College:—

Neither practicable nor desirable to diminish materially the necessary expenses of a residence in college; no privileges are conceded to tradesmen or servants, *Warter, Ev. p.* 201.

Trinity College:—

Impossible to diminish the necessary expenses; no privileges are granted to servants or tradesmen calculated to increase expense, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 147; *Cooper, Ev. p.* 152; *Frere, Ev. p.* 160; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 204, 205, 206——The greater proportion of expenditure is due to the social habits of the place; improvement herein of late years, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 147——Any privileges granted to servants or tradesmen are designed for the protection of the student, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 152——In what the privileges of college tradesmen actually consist; advantages accruing therefrom, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 196——The necessary expenses cannot very materially be reduced, though some diminution is practicable, *ib.*——Nature of the privileges conceded to the superior servants of the college; the ordinary servants receive nothing beyond their wages; all perquisites and fees are discountenanced, *ib.*——The average annual expenditure of a pensioner at Trinity College varies from 150*l.* to 250*l.*, the former being a low, the latter a high average, *p.* 198——The expensiveness of students is their own act, and in spite of measures taken by the University and the colleges, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 204——The conduct of parents and friends increases the difficulty of controlling the expenses of students, *ib.*

Emmanuel College:—

The necessary college expenses cannot be diminished; tradesmen and servants of the college have no privileges tending to increase the expenses of students, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Downing College:—

Not practicable to diminish very materially the necessary expenses; the actual expenditure of students might in some cases be diminished by an increase of the necessary expenses, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 209.

2. *Details as to the necessary and actual Expenses of Students:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the amount of the necessary and of the actual expenses of each class of students, and as to the practicability of reducing the expenses of college residence, *Ev. p.* 302——Answers to the foregoing from the following

Report, 1852—*continued.*

EXPENSES OF STUDENTS—continued.

II. *Digest of Evidence received in regard to each College and Hall*—continued.

2. Details as to the necessary and actual Expenses of Students—*continued.*

lowing colleges and halls, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 309, 310, 311—— Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319——Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 327, 328——Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 337, 338——Corpus Christi College, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 345, 346——King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348—— Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 356——St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 369——Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 383-386. 388——St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 398——Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 409-412——Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 416, 417, 418, 419—— Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 426——Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 433, 434——Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 438.

See also *Credit. Extravagance. Parents and Guardians. Promissory Notes. Tradesmen. Vacations,* 2.

Experimental Sciences. Objections to an exclusive encouragement of experimental science answered, *Rep. p.* 118.

Expulsion. A punishment resorted to in graver offences against college or University discipline, *Rep. p.* 146.

Extravagance. Measures adopted by the University with the view to check extravagance, *Rep. p.* 16, 17; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 204——Clandestine extravagance not to be absolutely prevented, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 204——Cases of extravagance are infinitely rarer than is commonly supposed; not one per cent. on the number of resident students, *Latham, Ev. p.* 170.——*See* also *Credit. Dinner Parties. Expenses of Students.*

Eye School (Suffolk). Scholarship at Pembroke College appropriated to a student from, *Rep. p.* 187.

F.

Fairclough, Mr. Bequest by, to Gonville and Caius College library for the purchase of books, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 329.

Fairs. See *Markets and Fairs.*

Farish, Mr. Elected professor of chemistry in 1794, and in 1813 Jacksonian professor, *Rep. p.* 65——High character of the lectures given by Mr. Farish, *ib.*

Farrer, William. Employed as clerk and assistant in the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 120.

FEES:

I. *Fees for Tuition and Attendance on Professors' Lectures:*

1. Generally.
2. Particulars respecting the Fees taken by the several Professors.

II. *Fees on Matriculations and Degrees.*

I. *Fees for Tuition and Attendance on Professors' Lectures:*

1. Generally:

Anomalies in the present system of fees for college tuition, *Rep. p.* 81——Scales of quarterly payment at different periods, *p.* 82——Alterations recommended, *ib.*—— Former and present practice obtaining with regard to the fees exacted by some of the professors, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 98—— Explanation as to the arrangement respecting professors' fees agreed upon in connection with the professor's certificate, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 101, 102——Want of uniformity in the system of fees for lectures; results of the plan recently adopted by the professors whose lectures bear upon the moral and natural sciences triposes, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 114——Details respecting the fees payable for attendance on the lectures of the several professors, *Miller, Ev. p.* 134; *Pryme, Ev. p.* 136——Objections to the extension of the system of fees to the whole body of undergraduates; the adoption of a measure for making admission to lectures gratuitous urged, *Miller, Ev. p.* 134.

2. Particulars respecting the Fees taken by the several Professors:

Margaret Professor of Divinity:—No fees are received from persons attending the lectures, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Fees—continued.

I. *Fees for Tuition and Attendance on Professors' Lectures*—continued.

2. Particulars respecting Fees taken by the several Professors—*continued.*

Regius Professor of Divinity :—No fees charged for attendance at the lectures of this professor, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 77.

Regius Professor of Civil Law :—Emoluments derived from fees by the professor, *Maine, Ev. p.* 77.

Regius Professor of Medicine :—Average annual amount of fees paid for attendance on the lectures of this professor, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 80.

Regius Professor of Hebrew :—No fees exacted, *Mill, Ev. p.* 90.

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic :—No fees exacted from those attending the lectures, *Robinson, Ev. p.* 92.

Lucasian Professor of Mathematics :—Particulars of the fees taken, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 93.

Professor of Moral Philosophy :—No fees taken from persons attending the lectures, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 100.

Professor of Chemistry :—Fees taken by this professor, *Cumming, Ev. p.* 103.

Plumian Professor of Astronomy :—Fees paid by students attending the lectures, *Challis, Ev. p.* 105.

Professor of Anatomy :—Fees payable to the Professor of Anatomy, *Clark, Ev. p.* 108.

Professor of Modern History :—No fees are taken, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111.

Professor of Botany :—Fees charged for attendance on the lectures of this professor, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113, 114.

Woodwardian Professor of Geology :—No direct fees are taken by the professor ; he receives, however, a proportion of the fees levied under the Grace establishing the natural sciences tripos, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 116.

Lowndes Professor of Astronomy :—No fees received, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 122.

Downing Professor of Medicine :—Fees taken by this professor ; their average annual amount, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 125.

Professor of Mineralogy :—No fees hitherto taken ; class of students who will pay fees in future, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133.

Professor of Political Economy :—No fees hitherto charged, *Pryme, Ev. p.* 135.

Professor of Music :—Fees payable, *Walmisley, Ev. p.* 136.

II. *Fees on Matriculations and Degrees :*

Average annual income derived from the fees on matriculations and degrees, *Rep. p.* 139——Increase in the fees on 1st June 1825, *ib.*——Further augmentation effected on 2d November 1842, *ib.*——Report of a syndicate appointed in 1848, recommending another increase rejected by the senate, *ib.*——Enactments of the Elizabethan statutes as to compounders' fees, *ib.*——Recommendation that these fees be discontinued, *ib.*——Alterations in the system of fees desirable, *ib.*——Remission of the stamp duty payable to Government, expedient ; annual produce thereof, *ib.*—— Details as to the fees taken on matriculations and degrees ; their amount annually, &c., *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63 *et seq.*

Table of fees paid on matriculation, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32——Table of fees paid on admission to the several degrees, *p.* 33——Table of fees paid by noblemen on certain degrees, *ib.*——Fees paid by persons admitted to any degree by Royal mandate, *p.* 34 ——Fees paid by every person attending a course of lectures given by a professor, *ib.*—— Additional fees paid by compounders, *ib.*——Fees paid for exercises, *ib.*

Expediency of reducing the college and University fees for medical degrees, *Rep. p.* 94——Particulars and amount of fees payable by candidates for the several degrees in medicine, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127, 128.

Felkirke Parish (York). Scholarship at St. John's College on Thurlestone's foundation open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 19 3.

Fell, Dr.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Fell, Dr. Fellowship at St. John's College founded by, *temp.* Hen. VIII., *Rep. p.* 163 ——Scholarships at the same college also founded by, *p.* 190.

Fellow Commoners. Scale of fees payable by fellow commoners for college tuition, *Rep. p.* 82——Fees paid by a fellow commoner on matriculation, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32; *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63. 65. 71——Number of matriculations of fellow commoners in certain years, 1800 to 1850 at each college, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Every fellow commoner at Trinity College pays 1 *l.* 1 *s.* per quarter for the benefit of the sizars, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 148.

FELLOWSHIPS:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Restrictions as to Place of Birth, Kindred, &c.*
3. *Conditions of Election and Tenure.*
4. *Celibacy.*
5. *Residence.*
6. *Vacancies.*
7. *Private Incomes of Fellows.*
8. *Expediency of limiting the Term of Tenure considered.*
9. *University Examination of Candidates for Fellowships advantageous.*
10. *Digest of Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners.*

1. *Generally:*

The fellowships in the colleges are the greatest incentive to exertion, *Rep. p.* 24. 156 ——The impartiality with which these prizes are awarded, one of the most valuable features of the Cambridge system, *ib.*——This purity of election of comparatively modern growth, *p.* 156——Principal causes of this excellence of modern practice, *ib.*—— Fellows have free access to the libraries of their respective colleges, and are allowed to remove books to their own chambers, *p.* 133——According to the ancient usage all the fellows of the society took a regular part in conducting and moderating the exercises of the students, *p.* 151——Nature of the relation that formerly existed between the fellow and the student, *ib.*

Total number of fellowships in all the colleges, *Rep. p.* 156——Table showing the distribution of these foundations in the several colleges, *p.* 157——Great changes which have taken place in the value and use of fellowships, *p.* 166——Important considerations suggested thereby in reference to the question of appropriated foundations, *ib.*——Statement exhibiting the annual value of a foundation fellowship at each of the colleges, *p.* 167——Particulars as to the bye-fellowships, their nature, and respect in which they need revision, *p.* 167, 168——Highly desirable that in every college there should be a competent number of well-endowed fellowships, in the election to which merit alone should be regarded, *p.* 184——The charters and statutes of some of the colleges direct the augmentation of the number of fellowships in proportion to the increase in the value of the college property, *ib.*

Effect of the establishment of the classical tripos in giving weight to the elections of fellows, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 101——The merits of candidates for fellowships in small colleges is too exclusively measured by their relative places in the classical or mathematical tripos; the system adopted at Trinity, which allows a student to follow a course of independent study without forfeiting his right to a fellowship, is to be preferred, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 145——Proposition for suppressing 20 per cent. of the fellowships in the different colleges, and applying their revenues in the endowment of existing and new professorships, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150.

2. *Restrictions as to Place of Birth, Kindred, &c.:*

Restrictions obtaining in each college as to place of birth or education, &c.; conditions of such restrictions in particular cases, and result, *Rep. p.* 157–164——All the restricted fellowships (excepting Bishop Dee's fellowship) were founded during the 16th century, *p.* 164. 166——The statutes of the earlier colleges were liberal and comprehensive, *p.* 164——Dr. Peacock's work on the statutes quoted in regard hereto, *p.* 164, 165 ——Expediency of removing all limitations, excepting in the case of particular schools, by a legislative enactment, *p.* 165——Considerations influencing the Commissioners in coming to this conclusion, *ib.*——Other considerations affecting as well the claims of kindred, as those of a merely local character, *p.* 166——The chief motives for local restrictions in the election to fellowships have ceased to exist, *ib.*——If the claims of kindred and local qualification in existing foundations be extinguished, the creation of any similar claims in future accessions of endowment must be prohibited, *p.* 167—— The restrictions as to north and south, and particular counties, are no longer desirable, and should be abolished *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 167——Fellowships, &c. are better without

Report, 1852—*continued.*

FELLOWSHIPS—continued.

2. *Restrictions as to Place of Birth, Kindred, &c.*—continued.

restrictions, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 434——Large proportion of lay to ecclesiastical fellows in St. John's and Trinity Colleges; effect of these restrictions in excluding persons desirous of pursuing the study of science, *Babington, Ev. p.* 451, 452——Objections to the system of appropriated fellowships; opinion that all such restrictions to county, district or kingdom, be done away, *p.* 452.

3. *Conditions of Election and Tenure:*

Peculiarities of election to the several fellowships; changes therein recommended in certain instances, *Rep. p.* 168, 169——Provisions of the several statutes with regard to the academical standing of candidates for fellowships; recommendations in regard hereto, *p.* 169, 170——Legal and medical fellowships in some of the colleges; course recommended to be taken in regard to these classes of fellowships, *p.* 170——Statutable requirements in regard to theological degrees taken by fellows; recommendation in regard thereto, *p.* 170, 171——Strong objections to the removal of the obligations imposed upon fellows in regard to the choice of a profession. *p.* 171——The allowance of a reasonable interval of time before a newly-elected fellow should be required to enter into Holy orders, or vacate his fellowship recommended, *ib.*

4. *Celibacy:*

The condition of celibacy at present attached to all fellowships cannot conveniently be relaxed, *Rep. p.* 84——The condition of celibacy is now invariably attached to the tenure of all fellowships, *p.* 172——Opinion that it cannot be conveniently separated from the collegiate system, *ib.*——Effect of the condition to prevent many men of ability from continuing their residence in the University; manner in which this is proposed to be obviated, *ib.*——Rule laid down in the Elizabethan statutes in regard hereto, *ib.*——In revising the statutes of the University and of the colleges, it will be necessary to provide for the continuance of this rule, *ib.*——Highly objectionable to make fellowships tenable after marriage, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190.

5. *Residence:*

Change in this system of tuition resulting from the non-residence of a large number of the fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——Inexpedient to recall the severity of ancient statutable regulations in respect to the residence of fellows within the walls of the college, *p.* 171——Sufficient to enforce the residence during term time of the master and scholars, *ib.*——Very questionable whether desirable to retain the more distinguished students in the University after attaining fellowships; sufficient for the purposes of education will always remain, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166——The fellows should not be forced into residence, but the non-resident members of the foundations ought to contribute more than they do to the work of education, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 194——The succession to fellowships is slower than it should be; the abolition of non-residence would be a gain in this matter; plan for distributing a portion of the smaller benefices in the Chancellor's gift among the fellows, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190.

6. *Vacancies:*

Diversity in the law and practice of the several colleges in regard to the time during which fellowships are kept vacant, *Rep. p.* 170——Recommendation for retaining the annual election at a fixed time for the three large colleges, and that all vacancies in other colleges be filled up within twelve months, *ib.*

7. *Private Incomes of Fellows:*

Condition in most of the ancient college statutes respecting the amount of private income with which the tenure of fellowships and scholarships shall be incompatible, *Rep. p.* 171——Modifications of the ancient statutable regulations effected in the revised codes of several of the colleges; those modifications approved of, *ib.*

8. *Expediency of limiting the Term of Tenure considered:*

Expediency of limiting the tenure of fellowships to a term of years; recommendations as to what this term should be, *Rep. p.* 182, 183——All the colleges founded since the Reformation required, in their original codes, that the fellows should cease to derive any advantage from the college after a limited time, *p.* 182.

9. *University Examination of Candidates for Fellowships advantageous:*

A University examination of candidates for fellowships in the smaller colleges recommended, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216——Advantage of establishing an examination by a University Board of those gentlemen who shall be elected to fellowships; nature of the examination that might be required in such cases, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 270, 271.

10. *Digest*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

FELLOWSHIPS—continued.

10. *Digest of Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners as to whether the great increase of the emoluments, &c., in the law and church, &c., have had the effect of inducing the more distinguished students, after attaining fellowships, to quit the University; whether this has increased the difficulty of retaining the best qualified persons to fill the more important offices in the colleges and University, and as to the means of increasing the emoluments of tutors, &c., so as to retain the ablest men, *Ev. p.* 141.

Answers to the foregoing from the following, viz.:

Pembroke College:—

No effect whatever has been produced by the causes referred to; desirable, nevertheless, to increase the emoluments of the public teachers; this proposed to be effected by enlarging the inducements to students to go to the University, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 146.

Gonville and Caius College:—

The desire to marry and settle in domestic life has had more influence than any other motive, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158——No serious difficulty has yet been found in retaining the best qualified persons to fill offices in college or University; the emoluments and honour attaching to the important offices are sufficient to induce well-qualified men to remain; non-residence a great abuse; suggestions for improving the position of professors, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 189, 190.

Corpus Christi College:—

A considerable part of the highest talent is drained off to the law; high ideas of the Christian ministry do not prevent men from acting as college tutors, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177.

Queen's College:—

To retain the ablest men would require a more radical change in the University and college system than it is possible to carry out at the present time, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178, 179.

St. Catharine's Hall:—

A greater number of persons who have gained distinction leave the University now than formerly; with such emoluments and prospects as the University is able to afford, no difficulty has been found in securing well-qualified men, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 183——Suggestions for increasing the professorial emoluments, *ib.*

Christ's College:—

The effect of the increased emoluments in the legal profession, preferments in the Church, and the improved revenues of public schools, has been to draw away many of the ablest men at the time when experience has rendered them most useful, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164——Suggestion for allowing members of the senate to open houses for the board and education of students, who should be members of the University, though not of any college, *ib.*——Plan proposed for raising a fund for augmenting the incomes of professorships by payments from students for attending lectures, by contributions from the colleges, and by a better management of the Pitt Press, *ib.*——The difficulty of retaining men of ability lies in the underpayment of lecturers and tutors, their offices leading to nothing; the present professorships, however well endowed, would not remedy this defect, which is owing to the uncertainty of tenure rather than any other cause; not desirable that the tutor should be married; a wide difference, however, between the offices of tutor and lecturer, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 195——The causes referred to have operated most prejudicially to the University; changes suggested in the collegiate and academical system, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 215.

St. John's College:—

There is no difficulty found in retaining the best qualified persons to fill the more important offices; the increase of the number and emoluments of the masterships in large schools is the chief cause of withdrawal; any plan fixing men in their present positions as tutors, &c. for life, would act most prejudicially, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 168——No difficulty in the large colleges in finding able men to fill the offices of tutor and lecturer; there may be in the small colleges, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169——Doubts whether a less disposition to remain in college obtains now than formerly; if it exists it is to be attributed to an impression that the system of the University is carried on in an unsatisfactory manner, and that its arrangements fall behind the requirements of the age, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 175.

Magdalene College:—

The quick succession and great youthfulness of college tutors and officers have been decidedly detrimental to the colleges, *Warter, Ev. p.* 202.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Fellowships—10. *Digest of Answers &c.*—continued.

Trinity College:

The difficulty of retaining the best qualified students after obtaining fellowships has been materially increased of late years; cathedral preferments, increase of proprietary schools, district churches, inspectorships of schools, &c. has operated in causing this, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 149——Suggestions for remedying this state of things, *p.* 149, 150——Large emoluments and removal of the restriction on marriage in the case of tutors of colleges would retain many distinguished men; the best men might however be retained too long; doubts whether the causes specified have had the effect supposed, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 154——The changes alluded to, especially in the law, have had the effect of much diminishing the number of residents from which the official staff is supplied, *Evans, Ev. p.* 159——Doubts whether the changes that have taken place in the legal and clerical profession have occasioned any difficulty in retaining the services of those best qualified to fill college offices, *Frere, Ev. p.* 161——The changes enumerated have undoubtedly been injurious to the University; increasing the number of professorships, unclogging others from the conditions of celibacy and Holy orders, and increasing the proportion of lay to clerical fellowships, suggested as a remedy, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 199, 200——The changes referred to have not affected this college; the present very wide licence of non-residence of fellows injurious; suggestions for a class of college professors constituted out of the present fellows, with certain commutations as to Holy orders and celibacy, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 207.

Emmanuel College:

No alteration in the collegiate system would be desirable in order to secure the services of the best men, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Downing College:—

The causes enumerated have tended materially to engage the abler University men in professions more generally and earlier than heretofore; the effects consequently are to withdraw the more advanced students, and to debar professors from larger historical research, and a more thorough investigation and exposition of principles; the increase of professional emoluments will be best left to the increase of each professor's class; no increase of tutorial emoluments is needed to induce sufficiently able men to hold college tutorships, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 210.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the fellowships of the several colleges; their mode of election, conditions of eligibility and tenure, and stipends and duties; also whether expedient to remove restrictions now affecting the same or to consolidate the smaller fellowships, *Ev. p.* 302——Answers to the foregoing from the following colleges and halls, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 306, 307. 311——Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 317–319, 320——Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325, 326. 328, 329——Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 331. 333. 338——Corpus Christi College, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344. 346, 347——King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 347, 348, 349——Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 354, 355——St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 361, 362. 369——Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372–375. 387——St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 396, 397, 398——Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 404, 405. 412, 413——Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414. 417, 418——Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425, 426——Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 428–430. 434——Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 436, 437, 438.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the yearly sums received by the fellows on the foundation, or on any supplemental or bye-foundation in the several colleges and halls, *Ev. p.* 303——Answers thereto from the following, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Ev. p.* 313, 314——Pembroke College, *Ev. p.* 321, 322——Trinity Hall, *Ev. p* 342——King's College, *Ev. p.* 351, 352——Queen's College, *Ev. p.* 357——Christ's College, *Ev. p.* 391——St. John's College, *Ev. p.* 400——Trinity College, *Ev. p.* 422, 423——Emmanuel College, *Ev. p.* 427——Downing College, *Ev. p.* 445.

See also *Bye-Fellowships. Private Property. Residence*, 2. *Schools. Small Colleges.*

Finch, Sir John. Fellowship at Christ's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 160——Scholarship at the same college also founded by, *p.* 189.

Finch, Sir John, and Sir Thomas Baines. The Master of Christ's College receives 50*l.* from rents given by, to Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372——Not desirable to consolidate these fellowships and scholarships, *p.* 387——Income of these foundations, *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev p.* 390, 391, 392.

Fines. Particulars thereof enforced for breach of academical discipline, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 31.

Fisher, Rev. Osmond, Fellow of Jesus College. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Fisher, W. W., M.D., Downing Professor of Medicine. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Particulars of the foundation of the Downing Professorship of Medicine, *Ev. p.* 125——Duties annexed by the charter and statutes, *ib.*——Extent to which the same have been modified, *ib.*——Duties actually performed, *ib.*——Amount of original endowment, *ib.*——No subsequent augmentation has been made thereto, *ib.*——Amount of extraneous emolument, *ib.*——Amount of fees, *ib.*——Present annual value of the professorship from all sources, *ib.*——Mode of appointment, *p.* 125, 126——Qualifications required of candidates *p.* 126——Residence attached to the professorship, *ib.*——There are no facilities for practical illustration, *ib.*——Opinion as to any modification of the professor's duties, *ib.*——Present general condition of the study, *ib.*

Outline of the proceedings in physic, viz.: time required for the B. M. degree; it is too long, *Ev. p.* 126——Course of study requisite for this degree, *ib.*——Questionable propriety of retaining the present form of examinations, *p.* 127——Period required to elapse before examination for the licentiate degree, *ib.*—Requirements for this degree, *ib.*——Conditions for the degree of M. D., *ib.*——Exercises for this degree, *ib.*——Fees for the foregoing degrees, *p.* 127, 128——Means of promoting the advancement of the study, *p.* 128——Proficiency in arts, *ib.*——And in natural sciences, *ib.*——Proceedings in physic, *ib.*——Eligibility of Cambridge as a medical school, *p.* 129——Comparison with the Continental and London schools, *ib.*——Present course of medical education, *p.* 130.

Suggested programme of medical study:——1. Elementary course, embracing the following studies, viz.: Human anatomy, *Ev. p.* 130——Institutes of medicine, *ib.*——Materia Medica and pharmacy, *ib.*——General pathology, *ib.*——Special pathology and special therapeutics, *ib.*——Clinical instruction, *p.* 131——Morbid anatomy, *ib.*——2. Complementary course, including the following studies, viz.: Diseases in hospital; Obstetrics, *p.* 131——Application of medical knowledge to social purposes, *ib.*——General remarks, *ib.*——Time proposed for studying for the several degrees, *p.* 131, 132——Payments, fees, &c., *p.* 132——Observations as to the terms, *ib.*——Encouragement of the study of medicine, *p.* 132, 133.

Fisher, Dr. Lectures given by Dr. Fisher, as Downing Professor of Medicine, *Rep. p.* 66——His observations appended to the replies to the queries addressed to him, adverted to, *ib.*——Letter from Dr. Fisher, dated 18 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr p.* 12.

Fishmongers' Company. Fellowship at Sidney Sussex College, the election to which is in the hands of this company, *Rep. p.* 169; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Fitzwilliam Museum. Account of the foundation of this museum, *Rep. p.* 124——Circumstances which have attended its removal to its present buildings; cost thereof; are at present unfinished, *p.* 124, 125——Justification of the outlay which has been incurred, *p.* 125——Description of the arrangement of the museum, *ib.*——State of the collection of prints; additions that have been made thereto, *p.* 125, 126——The Mesman collection *p.* 126——Particulars as to the antique statuary and ancient monumental marbles, *ib.*——Days and conditions of admission, *p.* 126, 127——Liberal manner in which the institution is administered, *p.* 127.

Number and character of books in the library at the Fitzwilliam Museum, *Rep. p.* 132——Class of literature to the purchase of which the funds should be applied, *p.* 132, 133——Number of volumes in the library; its character and condition, &c., *ib.*——Outline of the contents of the library; number of volumes, *Power, Ev. p.* 59, 60——Regulations as to admission to the library, *p.* 60——Objections to the transfer of the illustrated works in the University library to the Fitzwilliam Museum, *ib.*

Fitzwilliam, Richard, Viscount. Founder of the museum bearing his name, *Rep. p.* 124.

See also *Fitzwilliam Museum.*

Fockerby Grammar School (York). Preference to scholars of, as candidates for the Skerne fellowships at St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362. 366.

Foster, Rev. J. Specimens presented by to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Fothergill, Thomas. Books and MSS. given by to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

France, Rev. F., M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

The principal honorary classical examinations are the University scholarships, the Chancellor's medals, and the classical tripos; respects in which the latter differs from the two former, *Ev. p.* 282——Subjects of the scholarships' and the Chancellor's medals,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

France, Rev. F., M. A. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries)—*continued.*

[1. *Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations*]—continued.

examinations, *Ev. p.* 282——Particulars as to the foundation of the different scholarships, the institution of the Chancellor's medals, and the establishment of the classical tripos; changes made from time to time in the latter, *p.* 282, 283.

The examiners for the scholarships are *ex-officio* examiners, whose offices have frequently no connexion with classical studies; it would be desirable to apply the rule in the case of the Pitt scholarship to the others, *i.e.*, the Regius Professor of Greek and the Public Orator to be permanent examiners, to be assisted by two others to be appointed, *Ev. p.* 283——The same plan might be applied to the medal examination, *ib.*——Great advantage would arise to the University from the establishment of a Board of classical studies, *ib.*——Works that might be excluded from classical examinations, *ib.*——Change that might be made in the eligibility of candidates for the medal examination, in the event of its retention, *ib.*——It is desirable to throw open the classical tripos to all who have passed the ordinary degree in the previous January, *ib.*——Injudicious preference at present given to Latin verse composition over sound scholarship in the examinations for the scholarships, *p.* 283, 284——A reduction in the number of classical exercises in verse and prose might be made with advantage, *p.* 284.

[2. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Number of tutors on each side of St. John's College; lectures given by the classical tutors on witness's side of the college, *Ev. p.* 284——Most candidates for the classical tripos examination read with private tutors; if the staff of college classical lecturers were doubled, this practice would be discouraged, *ib.*——Candidates for the previous or the ordinary degree examinations need not, even under the present state of things, resort to a private tutor, unless very backward, *ib.*——Means by which private tuition might be discouraged, *ib.*

Number of sizarships at St. John's College; examination had for them; principle upon which they are filled up; the latter being irrespective of mere poverty, merit being the only practicable or desirable principle of guidance, *Ev. p.* 284——An inadequately endowed hall or college for poor students would not succeed, *p.* 285——College examinations had at St. John's; period at which the scholarship examination is held; University examinations for which preparation is required, *ib.*——Frequent college examinations have a tendency to discourage private tuition; necessity, in order to promote this tendency, for the college examinations to be conducted in correspondence with, and subordinate to the University examinations, *ib.*

There is no matriculation examination at St. John's excepting for sizarships, *Ev. p.* 285——It would not be judicious to establish a University admission examination; such an examination would act in a manner not to be desired in the case of candidates for Holy orders, *ib.*——Neither do schools require to be stimulated by such a means, *ib.*——In order to increase the staff of tutors and lecturers, the fees for college tuition should be raised; as private tuition would be then superseded, the student would be a gainer, *ib.*

Suggestion for the omission of the first and last terms; a general degree examination ought to take place in the June of the third year of residence, *Ev. p.* 285——Inconvenience arising from the accumulation of students in the Michaelmas term, *ib.*——Suggestion as to the arrangement of the examinations in the event of a change, *ib.*——Residence permitted to students during the vacation, *ib.*——Few students of St. John's form reading parties out of Cambridge with private tutors, during the vacation, *ib.*

Francis, Rev. Clement. Minerals presented by, to the Mineralogical Museum, *Rep. p.* 123; *Miller, Ev. p.* 133.

Frankland, Mr. Scholarship at St. Catharine's Hall founded by, mode of election thereto, stipend, &c., *Rep. p.* 169. 188; *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362. 366——Regard had to the recommendation of the mayor and aldermen of Coventry in the nomination to the fellowship, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362.

Frankland, Joyce. Scholarships at Caius College founded by, in 1585, *Rep. p.* 187.

Frankland, Mrs., and William Saxey. Fellowships at Gonville and Caius College founded by, in 1586, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326.

Frankwell Parish (*Salop*). Scholarships at Magdalene College, on J. Millington's foundation, open to natives of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Freeston, John. Fellowship and scholarships at Sidney Sussex College founded by; present annual value thereof, *Rep. p.* 195; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430; *Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Ev. p.* 434.

French Language. Preceptor of the French language about to be appointed by the Professor of Modern History; conditions and emoluments of the office, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 113.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

FRERE, REV. JOHN ALEXANDER, M.A., FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

The necessary expenses of college residence cannot be diminished; they are not increased by privileges granted to tradesmen, *Ev. p.* 159, 160——Classification of students formerly adopted, but since abandoned, *ib.*——Attendance given at lectures; sufficiency of the present staff of lecturers at this college, *p.* 160, 161——Charges for private tuition, *p.* 160——The re-enactment of the Grace of 1781, restricting private tuition, would not be expedient, *ib.*——Number and value of the foundation sizarships at this college; plan observed in filling them up, *ib.*

Working of the college matriculation examination, *Ev. p.* 161——Objections to a general entrance examination by the University, *ib.*——The extension of the sphere of professional employment has not increased the difficulty of obtaining college officers, *ib.*——The substitution of nine for ten terms would be an advantage; but to shorten the vacation would not, *ib.*——Permission to reside in college during the long vacation, is not easily obtained, *ib.*——Reading parties are of ordinary occurrence, and if well managed, are beneficial, *ib.*——Large proportion of students of this college living in lodgings; regulations prescribed for lodging-houses; manner in which they are observed, *p.* 161, 162.

Freshwater Rectory (*Isle of Wight*). Annexed to the mastership of St. John's College, by Sir Isaac Pennington, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397.

Funded Property of the University. Annual income produced therefrom, *Rep. p.* 138.

See also *Income and Expenditure.*

Furness Fells (*Lancaster*). Fellowships and scholarships at St. John's College, on Dr. Fell's foundation, limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 163. 190.

G.

Gale, William. Scholarships at Caius College founded by, in 1540, *Rep. p.* 187.

Garnons, Rev. G. L. P. Collection of corals presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

GASKIN, REV. T., M.A., LATE FELLOW AND TUTOR OF JESUS COLLEGE. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Method pursued by the University in determining the proficiency in mathematics of students being candidates for the B. A. degree, *Ev. p.* 226. 230–233. 234——Recommendations of the Board of Mathematical Studies (1849) in reference to this subject, *p.* 233, 234——The same having been adopted, report of the said Board (1850) on the working thereof, and further recommendations on this subject, *p.* 234–236——The book-work question of the examinations are more searching than formerly; the matter of the examinations has remained stationary during the last ten years; subjects introduced in 1831; tendency at the present time to reduce the subjects of the examination; purport of the regulations made in regard hereto in 1848, *p.* 226——No tendency at this time to extend the number of subjects of the examination, or to make them less elementary, *ib.*

Mathematical subjects embraced in the requirements for a common degree, *Ev. p.* 226, 227——Subjects of examinations for honours, *p.* 227——Reason for supposing that the standard of qualification, both for the ordinary degree and for honours, will be raised, *ib.*——Average proportion of students to the total number taking degrees, in decennial periods, from 1801 to 1851, *ib.*——Statement respecting rejected candidates for honours, *ib.*——The examples and deductions accompanying the examination propositions are generally too difficult, *p.* 227, 228——Working of the recently-appointed syndicate of studies, *p.* 228——This Board has no power to effect alterations in the examinations, *ib.*——Graces passed in consonance with suggestions made by them in 1849 and 1850, *ib.*——Subjects excluded from the examinations on the foregoing recommendations, *ib.*

The higher treatment of some subjects of examination might be advantageously postponed till after the B. A. degree, *Ev. p.* 228——No alteration is to be recommended in the subjects included in the present course of examination, *ib.*——List of elementary books used in the University, *ib.*——Completeness of the course of mathematics embraced by these books, *p.* 229——Use made of MSS. containing problems, &c., *ib.*——From 1832 to 1847 there was a tendency in the mathematical course to become increasingly symbolic and analytical; the regulations of 1848 have checked this tendency, *ib.*——The problems proposed in the examinations do not bear too large a proportion to the questions derived from the books commonly read, *ib.*——But the ingenuity of them is such at times

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Gaskin, Rev. T., M. A., late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College. (Analysis, &c.)—continued.

[*Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations*]—continued.

as to embarrass those required to solve them in the time allowed, *Ev. p.* 229——Although the number of problems is generally more than the time allowed suffices for their solution, yet it is not expedient to alter the plan in this respect; reasons assigned, *ib.*

System of preparation adopted by candidates for honours, *Ev. p.* 229——In these cases private tutors are rarely dispensed with, *ib.*——Many eminent University men are private tutors, *ib.*——Suggestion for making the private tutors auxiliaries to those of the college, *p.* 229, 230——Inducements to prosecute mathematical studies after attaining the B.A. degree, *p.* 230——To defer the examination for the Smith's Prize would not operate as an inducement, but an alteration in the subject of the prize might be advantageously made, *ib.*

Nature of the Adams' prize, *Ev. p.* 230——The institution of prizes similar to this would contribute to the continued and progressive study of mathematics and natural philosophy, *ib.*——Method adopted by the examiners to test the relative merits of the candidates for mathematical honours; alteration suggested in this plan, *ib.*——Practice of allowing private examinations which obtains in certain cases of candidates for the ordinary degree; advisability of discontinuing this practice, *ib.*——Copy of the report of the Board of Mathematical Studies for 1849, *p.* 230–234——Report of the same Board for the year 1850, *p.* 234–236.

Gates of the College. Usual hour of closing the college gates at night; regulations as to leaving and entering the college after that time, *Rep. p.* 146.——See also *Lodging Houses.*

Geldart, Rev. Dr. J. W. (*Formerly Professor of Civil Law*). Terminal examinations instituted by, for students in civil law, *Rep. p.* 33; *Maine Ev. p.* 78.

Geldart, T. C., M. A., Master of Trinity Hall. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries).

[*Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Period of foundation of Trinity Hall; particulars respecting the statutes, *Ev. p.* 330——Qualifications required, and manner of appointment of the masser, *p.* 330, 331——Mode of appointment of fellows, qualifications required, conditions attached to their election, emoluments and privileges annexed, *p.* 331——Leave of absence from residence permitted to the master and fellows, *p.* 331, 332——Number of foundation scholarships; studies prescribed, and allowances, *p.* 332——List of, and particulars respecting, other fellowships and scholarships; their endowment, and qualifications required of those elected into them, *p.* 332, 333.

Changes of practice, in regard to the regulation of the college, made at different periods, *Ev. p.* 333, 334——Present practice, so far as regards the master and fellows, *p.* 334——The like, as to the scholarships, &c., *p.* 334, 335——Particulars respecting Dr. Allen's scholarships, and the Chetwode and Oxenden exhibitions, *p.* 335——Tenure of scholarships, *ib.*——Law studentships established in 1849, *ib.*——Practice as to admissions to this college, *ib.*——Hours of Divine service, and attendance required thereat, *p.* 336.

Course of instruction given to students; this is regulated with a view to the public examinations of the University, *Ev. p.* 336——Fellows employed in giving college lectures, *ib.*——Number of the college examinations; subjects, and periods when held, *ib.*——Rewards for proficiency in the examinations, *ib.*——Attendance at lectures required of students, and also at preparatory examinations, *p.* 336, 337——Attendance required at dinner in the hall, *p.* 337——Hours at which students must be in either in college or lodgings, *ib.*——Regulations for restrictions of expenses, *ib.*——Necessary expenses of fellow commoners and pensioners, *ib.*——Average actual expenses of same, *p.* 337, 338——No provision for poor students exists at this college beyond the scholarships and exhibition, *p.* 338——No considerable reduction can be made in the price of commons, &c.; legislative interference seems necessary for further restraining habits of extravagance and facilities of credit, *ib.*

The Allen scholarships are the only ones involving limitations, and no inconvenience is felt from the circumstance; but this college feels aggrieved at its members being debarred from becoming candidates for the Bell scholarships, *Ev. p.* 338——No scholarships have become ineffective from default of claimants; no consolidation of any scholarships appears necessary, *ib.*——Reasons which have deterred the college from seeking new statutes, *ib.*

General Council of Studies. Recommendation for the institution of such a council; its contemplated character, functions and constitution described, *Rep. p.* 104.

General Jurisprudence. New professorship recommended, *Rep. p.* 102.

Geological

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Geological Lecture Room. Its size and capacity for lecturing, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 97, 98.

Geology. Date of foundation, endowment, &c., of the Woodwardian professorship of geology, *Rep. p.* 63. 72; *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 115. 117——Duties of the professor, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 115, 116——Fees, *p.* 116——Museum and library, *p.* 117–119——General condition of the study of geology in the University, *p.* 119——Best means of promoting it, *p.* 119–121.

Geometry. A new professorship of descriptive geometry recommended, *Rep. p.* 102——Date of foundation of the Lowndes' professorship of astronomy and geometry; endowment, duties, &c., *Peacocke, Ev. p.* 121, 122.

Remarks as to the choice of methods, and as to the increasing preference for geometry over analysis, *Ellis, Ev. p.* 223, 224——Erroneousness of the prevalent practice of making too rigorous a separation of geometry and analysis; change required, *p.* 224, 225——The examination, as now carried on, is not too analytical and symbolical, objections to forcing geometrical methods on students, more than is at present done, *Mould, Ev. p.* 251——The recurrence to geometrical proofs has discouraged the tendency of the mathematical course of study to become too analytical and symbolic; general effect of the change on the habits of study of the present generation of mathematical men, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 269.——*See* also *Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy, &c.*

George, I., King. Professorship of Modern History founded by, in the year 1724; particulars as to the same, *Rep. p.* 61; *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111——Letters Patent of George I, creating the modern history professorship, *App. p.* 457——Copy of letter, dated 16 May 1724, sent by His Majesty to the University on the subject of the professorship, *p.* 459——Address of the University in reply, *p.* 460——Appointment of Samuel Harris to the professorship, *p.* 461——Appointment of 15 scholars, *p.* 462.

Donation of books by George I. to the University library, *Rep. p.* 127; *Power, Ev. p.* 50, 56.

George II., King. Donation by, towards building the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 50.

George IV., King. Amount given by, to Trinity College, towards erecting additional buildings, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 424.

German Language. Preceptor of the German language recently appointed by the professor of modern history; conditions and emoluments of the office, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 112.

German Universities. Strict checks enforced on tradesmen by the law, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 197.

Giggleswick Grammar School. Scholarships at Christ's College on Carr's foundation restricted to students from, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Gilbert, Ambrose. Scholarships at St. John's College, founded by, in 1647, *Rep. p.* 191. 194——Books given by to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Gillingham, Mr. Fellowship at Emmanuel College founded by, in 1721, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425——Annual income of the property left by Mr. Gillingham, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis. Fellowships and scholarships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1824; mode of election; conditions of tenure, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Gisborne, Thomas, M.D. Books given by to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Glaston Rectory (Rutland). Net value thereof; attached, by Act of Parliament, to the mastership of St. Peter's College, *Rep. p.* 154.

Gloucestershire. Scholarship at Christ's College, on the Berkeley foundation, limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 189; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378.

Goade, Dr. Roger. Bequest by, to the library of King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 349.

Goch, Dr. Fellowships at Magdalene College founded by, in 1639; they have now no endowment, *Rep. p.* 168; *Warter, Ev. p.* 406——Foundation estate left by Lord Audley to Magdalene College, sought to be recovered during the mastership of, 1606, *Warter, Ev. p.* 404.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Gonville and Caius College:

1. *Foundation of the College; Statutes.*
2. *The Mastership.*
3. *Fellowships.*
4. *Scholarships and Exhibitions.*
5. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
6. *Lectures and Examinations.*
7. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses.*
8. *College Library.*
9. *Memorial from three Fellows.*

1. *Foundation of the College; Statutes:*

Particulars relative to the foundation of Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 324——Visitors, *p.* 325.

Two distinct codes of statutes are in force in this college; those of Dr. Caius are binding only so far as they are not repugnant to the earlier code of Bishop Bateman, *Rep. p.* 150——Curious provision in Dr. Caius' statutes respecting fines on leases, *ib.* 198——Particulars as to the statutes given by Bishop Bateman, and subsequently by Dr. Caius, *Chapman Ev. p.* 324, 325.

Copy of Mr. Tancred's deed of settlement, *App. p.* 471.

2. *The Mastership:*

Manner in which the election of master of this college is provided for, *Rep. p.* 152; *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325——Alteration introduced by Dr. Caius in the statutable regulations relating to the mastership, *Rep. p.* 153——No information as to the emoluments of the mastership, *p.* 156——Duties and stipend of the master, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325.

3. *Fellowships:*

Medical fellowships at this college, *Rep. p.* 95——Number of foundation and bye-fellowships in this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *p.* 157——Particulars as to the restricted fellowships founded by Lady Ann Scroope, Elizabeth Clere, and Dr. Caius, *p.* 158——No information furnished by this society as to the value of its foundation fellowships, *p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 170.

Election of fellows; circumstances which vacate a fellowship; absence from residence permitted to fellows, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325——Restrictions attached to fellowships, *ib.* ——Duties and stipends of the fellows, *ib.*

List of bye-fellowships founded at different periods, and statement as to scholarships and exhibitions, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326——Opinion that nothing can justify a departure from the wishes of the founders concerning the conditions attached to the elections into fellowships, &c., *p.* 328, 329——Objections to a consolidation of those bye-fellowships, which are inadequate to the maintenance of a fellow, *p.* 329.

4. *Scholarships and Exhibitions:*

Number of scholarships at this college; proportion thereof restricted; annual value, *Rep. p.* 186, 187——The college should have a more influential voice in the appointment to the Tancred medical scholarships than it has at present, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 133——No scholarships have been known to become ineffective from want of claimants, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 329——Many scholarships with small stipends are preferable to a few with large stipends, as they excite a greater number of students to compete for them, *ib.*

No sizars are admitted, *Rep. p.* 195——Provision made for poor students in the way of exhibitions, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 188; *Chapman, Ev. p.* 327, 328.

5. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Caius College in each year ending 10th October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.* ——Number of residents on 14th November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——Mode of admission of students, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326.

6. *Lectures and Examinations:*

Particulars as to the lectures given at this college; classification of the students adopted; attendance is compulsory, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 187——The staff of college lecturers is sufficiently compete, *ib.*——College examinations for which students are required to prepare; there is no matriculation examination, *p.* 189——Subjects of the collegiate lectures and examinations; number of lectures given, and persons employed in giving them; number of examinations, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326, 327——The fellows conduct

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Gonville and Caius College—continued.

Lectures and Examinations—continued.

duct the examinations; there are fourteen fellows resident in the college, and they either hold offices or are engaged in public or private tuition, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 327——Attendance of students at the college lectures, *ib.*

7. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

Students are allowed to reside in college during the long vacation, by special permission, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190——The greater number of students of this college reside in lodgings, *ib.*——Services performed at the chapel; regulations as to the attendance thereat, and also in the hall at dinner-time; hour of closing the college gates, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326——The daily college expenses of a student for eatables amount to 1 *s.* 7½ *d.*; there are no means of reducing this sum, *p.* 327——Many students go through the whole college course, including every expense, except private tuition, for 300 *l.* or 400 *l.*, *ib.*——The necessary expenses of college residence cannot be reduced; an Act of the Legislature alone can check habits of extravagance and facilities of credit; there are objections to the practice of discommuning tradesmen giving credit over 5 *l.* without notice to the tutor; instances of fraudulent and extravagant charges made by tradesmen; difficulty of dealing with such cases, *p.* 328.

8. *College Library:*

Number of volumes and MSS. in the college library; catalogue made thereof, *Rep. p.* 134——Valuable character of portions of the collection, *ib.*——The library is in the care of the librarian, who is a fellow appointed to that office by the master; a scholar acts as assistant; no regular attendance is required of them, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 329——Catalogue, arrangement of books, and general description of the library, *ib.*——Bequests to the library; sources from which the library is supported, *ib.*——Number and description of books and MSS., *ib.*——Admission permitted to the library, *p.* 329, 330——Extracts from the rules and regulations as to the MSS. and locked-up classes, *p.* 330.

9. *Memorial from three Fellows:*

Memorial of Messrs. Budd, Tozer, and Walker, senior fellows of this college, calling the attention of the Commissioners to certain facts, viz., the limitation of the mastership to men born in Norfolk, *Ev. p.* 448——The restrictions in regard to place of birth of senior fellows, *ib.*——The like in respect to the Wortley and other fellowships and scholarships, *p.* 448, 449——The inequality of the fellowships in emoluments and privileges, *p.* 449——As to the statutes given to the college by Bishop Bateman in 1353, and those of Dr. Caius in 1572, *ib.*

Remarks on the foregoing by the Commissioners, *Rep. p.* 158.

Goodbehere, H. Fellowship at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1821; annual value thereof, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333, 334; *Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Ev. p.* 341——The clerical fellow on the Goodbehere foundation gives college lectures, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 336.

Goodknape, Robert. Fellowship at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1508, *Rep. p.* 182; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332.

Goodwin, Rev. H., M.A., late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Manner in which the mathematical examinations are conducted; period over which the examination for honours extends, *Ev. p.* 236——The examinations have improved of late years; extension from time to time of the range of subjects; tendency evinced in the last few years to restrict the range of subjects, *ib.*——Preventive efficacy of the Board of mathematical studies as to any mischievous tendency in the examinations, *ib.*

Requisites for the common degree, *Ev. p.* 236——Also for honours, *ib.*——The prevalent impression that the standard of requirements for the ordinary degree has been raised is, in some respect, erroneous; difficulties opposed to raising the standard of requirements, *ib.*——The requirements for honours are now more definite, but not higher; reason of this, *ib.*——Proportion of degrees with honour, to the ordinary degree, *ib.*——Number of rejected candidates for honours, and for the ordinary degree, *p.* 237.

Comparative efficiency of the present system of examination; the re-introduction of the old system of academical school exercises is to be desired, *Ev. p.* 237——The authority of the Board of studies is merely recommendatory; satisfactory working of the Board, *ib.*——The books used are continually varying; general use made of MS. instruction in conjunction with books; efficacy of this plan, *ib.*——Tendency of mathematical study to become exclusively analytical and symbolic; checks opposed to this tendency, *ib.*——Difficulty of fixing, by legislation, the nature of the problems, *ib.*

Goodwin, Rev. H., M.A., late Fellow of Gonville &c. College. (Analysis, &c.)—continued.

6. *Lectures and Examinations*—continued.

Prevalence of private tuition; an improved system of college tuition would supersede this practice, *Ev. p.* 237——Nature of indirect encouragement given to mathematical reading, *ib.*——Advantage of deferring the examination for the Smith's prize till a later period after that for the B. A. degree, *ib.*——Operation of the Adams' prize, *p.* 238——Impediments to the prosecution of mathematical studies after the attainment of the B. A. degree, *ib.*——An improved system of professorships, and a more liberal scale of endowment, are the means by which the public teaching of the University can be made more efficacious, *ib.*

Gostlin, Dr. Scholarships at Caius College founded by, in 1626, *Rep. p.* 187——Scholarships at St. Catharine Hall founded by; annual stipend, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 364. 369.

Government Assistance. Futility of looking to the University for funds for accommodation; apparatus, &c. for rendering the professional system effective; Government aid is required, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 114.

Government Duties. See *Stamp Duties.*

Gower, Humphrey, D.D. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Graces. Mode of proceeding in passing a general Grace, *Rep. p.* 13——Regulations limiting the introduction of general Graces, *ib.*——Proposition for constituting a new council for the consideration of certain classes of Graces, *p.* 14.

Grafton, Duke of, formerly Vice-Chancellor. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Grainthorpe Parsonage (Lincoln). Allowance to fellowships at Magdalene College, on Wray's foundation, payable out of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405.

Grand Compounders. The statute about grand compounders acts very oppressively; the payment is fair enough, but should be otherwise arranged; the University has not the power to alter such a matter, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 191.

Grantham School. Exhibitions at Sidney College on Lovett's foundation, open to students from, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431.

Great Assembly. Nature of this ceremonial; oaths administered thereat; recommended to be abolished, *Rep. p.* 6, 7; *Ev. p.* 36.

Greek, Regius Professorship of. History of the foundation of this professorship, stipend, duties, &c., *Rep. p.* 48. 50. 71——This professor gives his lectures in the suite of lecture rooms belonging to Trinity College, *p.* 115——Explanation with regard to the information furnished by professor Scholefield, *Ev. p.* 92.

Green, John, Bishop of Lincoln. Sum of money given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Green, Professor. Books presented by, to the library attached to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 117.

Greenhill, Mr., of Stationers' Hall. Allowance made to, as agent to the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 56.

Gregson, Edward. Fellowships at St. John's College founded by, 19 Hen. 8, *Rep. p.* 162——Scholarship at the same college also founded by, *p.* 190.

Grenville, Hon. and Rev. G. Neville, Master of Magdalene College. Letter from, dated 7 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 6.

Gressenhall (Norfolk). Living of, purchased by King's College, *Provost and Fellows of King's College, Ev. p.* 354.

Griffith, R. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Grindal, Archbishop. Fellowship and scholarships at Pembroke College founded by, in 1583; restricted to natives of Cumberland or Westmoreland, and educated at St. Begh's school, *Rep. p.* 157, 158. 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318——Present annual value of the scholarships, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 321, 322——The Grindal Fellowship considered a great grievance to the college, *Rep. p.* 157, 158; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 320.

Scholarship at Magdalene College on Wray's foundation, to be called the Scholarship of Edmond Gryndal (late Archbishop of Canterbury), *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Groom, Rev. Mr. Exhibitions at Magdalene College founded by, in 1760, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Guilden Morden (*Cambridge*). Rent of farm at, received by the master of St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 360.

"*Gunning, on the Ceremonies of the University.*" This work referred as to discommuning, *Ev. p.* 38.

Gunning, Peter, Bishop of Ely. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Gunson, Rev. W. M., M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Synoptic view of the lectures given at Christ's College, *Ev. p.* 162——Classification of students adopted, *ib.*——Staff of lecturers provided, *ib.*——Charges made for private tuition, *ib.*——Extent to which private tuition obtains, *ib.*——Many eminent men are private tutors, *ib.*——Candidates for honours have private tuition for a longer period than those for the ordinary degree, *ib.*——The re-enactment of the Grace of 1781 restricting private tuition would be expedient, but not practicable, *p.* 163.

Number of scholarships, &c. at this college; their value, *Ev. p.* 163——Objections to pecuniary aid to students on ground of poverty only, *ib.*——A college for such students exclusively would not work well, *ib.*——Table of the college and University examinations, *ib.*——The college examinations are not too frequent, *ib.*——There is no matriculation examination at this college, *ib.*——Reasons in favour of a general admission examination by the University, *ib.*——Causes which have operated in withdrawing able men from University life, *p.* 164——Remedies proposed, *ib.*

Compulsory attendance at lecture by students for the ordinary degree works well, and might usefully be extended to other students, *Ev. p.* 164——Advantage that would arise from adapting the lectures to the University examinations; manner in which a fund for promoting this object might be raised, *ib.*——The present staff of lecturers at this college is efficient for the requirements of the ordinary examinations, but not for the modern examinations, *ib.*——A reduction in the number of terms is advisable, *ib.*——Suggestions for a re-arrangement of the examinations, *ib.*——Conditions on which students reside at college during the vacation; frequency of reading parties, *ib.*——Manner in which the rules as to lodging-houses are evaded; a residence in college is preferable to lodgings in respect to discipline, *ib.*——The establishment of a Latin professorship, and of a modern language tripos recommended, *p.* 165——Suggestions as to discipline, *ib.*

Gurdon, William. Law books presented by, to the library of Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 212.

H.

Hacket, John, Bishop of Lichfield. Donation of books made by, to the University library, *Rep. p.* 127; *Power, Ev. p.* 50——Books and MSS. given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Hailstone, Professor. When Woodwardian Professor of Geology, attempted to form a geological class, but failed, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 116——Arrangements made in his retirement from the professorship in 1818, *ib.*——Books and specimens presented by Professor Hailstone to the library, *Ev. p.* 117, 118.

Hale, Dr. Bernard. Scholarships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1662, *Rep. p.* 185; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Halford, Rev. Thomas. Contribution of, towards the extension of the library buildings, *Rep. p.* 132; *Power, Ev. p.* 59.

Halifax (*York*). Millner's scholarships at Magdalene College open to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Halitreholme, Mr. Fellowship at St. John's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 162.

Hall Dinner. Regularity in attendance at the dinner in the college hall enforced, *Rep. p.* 146.

Hallam, G. W. Minerals presented by, to the Mineralogical Museum, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133.

Hamilton, Sir William. Passages from Lord Bain's works, collected by, quoted, *Rep. p.* 102.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Harris, Samuel. Was the first Professor of Modern History; appointed in 1724, *Rep. p.* 61——Copy of appointment of Samuel Harris, *App. p.* 461.

Hart, Sir John. Fellowships at Sidney Sussex College founded by, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Harvey, Dr. Scholarship at Caius College founded by, in 1627, *Rep. p.* 187.

Harvey, John. Scholarship at Christ's College founded by; present value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Harwood, Sir Busick. Date of purchase, and cost of Sir B. Harwood's collection in the Anatomical Museum, *Rep. p.* 121——Subjects of the lectures delivered by him, as anatomical professor, *Clark, Ev. p.* 108.

Haviland, the late John, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Period of foundation of the Regius Professorship of Physic, *Ev. p.* 80——Duties assigned by the statutes, *ib.*——Duties actually performed, *ib.*——Amount of original endowment, *ib.*——Fees, *ib.*——Present income, *ib.*——Particulars relative to appointment, *ib.*——Establishment of museum, *p.* 81——Resources for practical illustration of the study, *ib.*——No means of modifying the duties of the professorship, *ib.*——General condition of the study of physic, *ib.*——Qualifications requisite for degrees, *ib.*——Changes suggested in the course of study, *p.* 81, 82.

Haviland, Dr. Valuable services rendered by Dr. Haviland to the University in its medical faculty, *Rep. p.* 36——Improvements effected by Dr. Haviland in the course of medical studies and examinations of the University, *Rep. p.* 91, 92; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Letter from Dr. Haviland, dated 11 November 1850, in answer to circular of Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 9——Subject of the lectures delivered by Dr. Haviland when professor of anatomy, *Clark, Ev. p.* 108——When Dr. Haviland first appointed Regius Professor of Physic, he was the sole representative of that faculty; he afterwards incorporated with it by means of Graces of the senate, the professors of chemistry, &c., *Fisher, Ev. p.* 128.

Hawford, Dr. Exhibitions at Christ's College founded by, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Hawkins, Dr. Scholarships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1831, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Heads of Colleges:

1. *Conditions of Election; Duties and Emoluments of the several Masterships generally.*
2. *Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners on the same Topics.*

1. *Conditions of Election; Duties and Emoluments of the several Masterships generally:*

The election to the headships of the several colleges variously provided for, *Rep. p.* 152——Practice obtaining in each college stated, *p.* 152, 153——Recommendations in regard hereto, *p.* 153——Details as to the nature and amount of the emoluments of the heads of the several colleges, *p.* 153–156——Recommendations of the Commissioners in regard hereto, *p.* 156.

2. *Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners on the same Topics:*

Answers received by the Commissioners to their circular of the 30th October 1850, from the following heads of colleges, viz.: Dr. Cookson, master of St. Peter's College, *Corr. p.* 3——The master of Clare Hall (Dr. Philpott), *ib.*——Dr. Ainslie, master of Pembroke College, *p.* 3, 4——Dr. Chapman, master of Gonville and Caius College, *p.* 4——Rev. J. Pulling, master of Corpus Christi College, *ib.*——Dr. Okes, provost of King's College, *p.* 4, 5——Dr. King, president of Queen's College, *p.* 5——Dr. Philpott, master of St. Catharine's Hall, *p.* 5, 6——Dr. Cartmell, master of Christ's College, *p.* 6——Dr. Tatham, master of St. John's College, *ib.*——Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville, master of Magdalene College, *ib.*——Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity College, *p.* 6, 7——Dr. Phelps, master of Sidney Sussex College, *p.* 7——Dr. Archdall, master of Emmanuel College, *ib.*——Rev. T. Worsley, master of Downing College, *ib.*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the mode of election, conditions of eligibility and tenure, powers, stipends, and duties, &c. of the heads of the several colleges and halls, *Ev. p.* 302——Answers to the foregoing from the following, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 306——Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 316–318——Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 324, 325——Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 330, 331——Corpus Christi College, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344——King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 347, 348——

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Heads of Colleges—continued.

2. *Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners on the same Topics*—continued.

p. 347, 348——Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 354, 355——St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 360, 361——Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 370-372——St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 396——Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 403, 404——Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414——Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425——Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 428, 429——Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 436.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners, respecting the yearly sum received by the head of each college or hall, *Ev. p.* 303——Answers thereto from the following, viz.: St. Peter's College, *p.* 313——Pembroke College, *p.* 321, 322——Trinity Hall, *p.* 342——King's College, *p.* 351-353——Queen's College, *p.* 357——Christ's College, *p.* 391——St. John's College, *p.* 400——Trinity College, *p.* 422——Emmanuel College, *p.* 427——Downing College, *p.* 445.

Heat, Light, and Magnetism, &c. The inclination sometimes evinced to exclude electricity and the cognate theories of heat, light, and magnetism from the mathematical course for the B. A. degree, could not be acceded to with advantage to the student, *Ellis, Ev. p.* 225——The hasty introduction of the new subjects, such as those of heat, electricity, &c., into the course of reading, is not to be recommended; if admitted at all, they should be made subjects of special prizes subsequent to the B. A. degree, *Steventon, Ev. p.* 266.

Heath, Sir Robert. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 402.

Hebblethwaite, Henry. Scholarships and fellowship at St. John's College founded by; terms of the deed of settlement, *Rep. p.* 163, 164. 194.

Hebrew. Voluntary examination in Hebrew for those who have passed the voluntary theological, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 88——Condition of this branch of study in the University; circumstances rendering its pursuit necessarily imperfect, *Mill, Ev. p.* 90, 91——Study of Rabbinical literature; means of its pursuit in Cambridge, *p.* 91——Necessity for the study of the cognate Semitic languages, *ib.*——The promotion of the study of Arabic urged, *p.* 91, 92.——*See* also *Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships.*

Hebrew, Regius Professorship of. History of the foundation of this professorship; stipend, duties, &c., *Rep. p.* 48. 50 *et seq.*, 71——Date of foundation of this professorship, *Mill, Ev. p.* 90——Duties of the professorship, as defined by the statutes; duties actually performed, *ib.*——Salary attached to the professorship; augmentation thereof in the present reign; annual value, *ib.*——Mode of election to the office; conditions of eligibility and tenure, *ib.*——The professor occupies rooms in Trinity College by virtue of his office, *ib.*——There is no library or museum attached to the professorship, *ib.*

Henry, III., King. The earliest Royal letters patent now traced as authentic are of this reign, *Rep. p.* 2.

Henry, VI., King. Particulars as to the foundation of King's College and Eton College by this monarch, *Rep. p.* 173 *et seq.*

Henry VIII. Injunctions issued in this reign, *Rep. p.* 2——The five Regius Professorships founded by Henry VIII. in 1540; details as to their endowment, &c., *Rep. p.* 48; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76; *Maine, Ev. p.* 77; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 80; *Mill, Ev. p.* 90.

Henslow, Rev. J. S., M.A., Professor of Botany. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Professorships:*]

Particulars of foundation of the professorship of Botany, *Ev. p.* 113——Duties originally assigned, *ib.*——Amount of endowment, *ib.*——Duties now performed, *ib.*——Present annual income from stipend and fees, *ib.*——By whom appointment is made, and duration of same, *ib.*——Particulars relative to residence, museum, &c., *p.* 113. 115——Opportunities for practical and illustrative instruction afforded to students, *p.* 113, 114——New arrangements that will be necessary on any future appointment to this chair, *p.* 114——Condition of the study, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Lecture Rooms:*]

Capacity of the lecture-rooom attached to the professorship of Botany, *Ev. p.* 114——Futility of looking to the University for funds for apparatus, &c., for rendering the professional system effective; Government aid is required, *ib.*——Fees charged to students attending the lectures; suggestions in regard thereto, *ib.*——How far new professorships are required to complete the cycle of study, *p.* 115——Expediency of providing professors with residences, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Henslow, Professor. Remarks as to the nature of his duties as professor of botany, and recommendations in regard thereto, *Rep. p.* 62, 63——Election of Mr. Henslow, in 1822, to the professorship of mineralogy; dispute raised as to the legality of the appointment; result, *p.* 66, 67——Letter from Professor Henslow, dated 7 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 12——Specimens presented by Professor Henslow to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Hereford School. Scholarships at St. John's College on the Duchess of Somerset's foundation, open to students from, *Rep. p.* 194.

Herefordshire. Scholarships at St. John's College, open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 194.

Hertfordshire. Scholarship at Clare Hall, on Cherry's foundation, appropriated to a native of, *Rep. p.* 185——Scholarships at Caius College on the foundation of Dr. Caius, *p.* 186——Scholarships at Christ's College, on Ward's foundation, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Hervey, Dr. Scholarships at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1562; value thereof, *Rep. p.* 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333.

Heversham (Westmoreland). Scholarships at Magdalene College on Millner's foundation open to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Hewett, Peter. Scholarships at Caius College founded by, in 1570. *Rep. p.* 187.

Hewke, Walter. Fellowship at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1518, *Rep. p.* 182; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332.

High Steward. High character of this office, *Rep. p.* 9——Privilege appertaining to it, *ib.*——Court leet held by the steward or his deputy, *ib.*——Mode of appointment of the high steward; objections to which open *p.* 10——Also of the deputy high steward, *ib.*

Highlord, Mr. Sizarships at St. John's College founded by, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 400.

Hildyard, Rev. James, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Amount of necessary expenses of a student; it would be difficult to diminish them materially; charges for private tuition are excessive *Ev. p.* 165——Limited check on the supply of goods by trademen to students, *ib.*——Legislative interference suggested, *ib.*——The inequalities of attainment in freshmen are impediments to a uniform success resulting from lectures; a general admission examination would partially remedy this *ib.*——Inadequacy of the staff of lecturers at Christ's College, *ib.*

The duties of the college tutors are needlessly superseded by, *Ev. p.* 165.——Charges for private tuition; belief that no real advantage results from private tuition, *ib.*——Private Tuition is now a permanent and professional occupation, *ib.*——Practice of cramming, *ib.*——Private tuition might be superseded by an increase of professors, *p.* 165, 166——Number of sizarships at Christ's College; qualifications required in those appointed to them; any institution for poor students only is not to be recommended, *p.* 166——The examinations are not too numerous; the professional lectures ought to be adapted to them, *ib.*——An examination was established at Christ's College by witness; a general admission examination by the University is to be recommended; scheme for conduct thereof, *ib.*

There exist reasonable encouragements for able students to seek professorships in the University; necessity for the establishment of a Latin professorship, *Ev. p.* 166——Suggestion for a reduction in the number of terms, and an appropriation of the payments made by the students on account of them, *ib.*——Remarks upon the present system of payment for tuition, *ib.*——Plan for re-arrangement of the academical year, *ib.*——Objections to residence in vacation; beneficial effects of reading parties; they might be made less expensive, *ib.*——Students are not exposed to greater temptation in lodgings than in college, *ib.*——The present state of the University is a sound one; the statutes of some colleges, however, might, with advantage, be slightly altered, *p.* 167.

Hind, Rev. John, M.A., late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Improved condition of the mathematical examination, *Ev. p.* 238——Effect of the changes made, *ib.*——Efforts have been made in late years to raise the mathematical requirements for the ordinary degree, *ib.*——The failures of candidates for honours and the ordinary degree have increased, *ib.*——It is scarcely possible to improve on the present plan of examination, *ib.*——Beneficial working of the syndicate of studies, *ib.*——Subjects struck out of the examinations by the syndicate; it is not advisable further to curtail the subjects for examination of the best candidates, *ib.*——But some

of

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Hind, Rev. John, M. A., late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College. (Analysis, &c.)—continued.

of the higher parts of mathematical science might be advantageously deferred till a later period, *Ev. p.* 238——Few foreign books are in use at the University, their substance being incorporated in English works; MSS. are extensively used, though not so much so as formerly, *p.* 238, 239.

The tendency of the examination to become more analytical, though on the increase at one time, has received a salutary check, *Ev. p.* 239——The problems, though not too numerous, are, perhaps, a little too difficult, *ib.*——The assistance of a private tutor is generally thought indispensable; particulars as to private tutors; the sanction of the syndicate of studies and of the tutors of colleges would be beneficial to the system of private tuition, *ib.*——Limited encouragement offered for the prosecution of mathematical study after the B.A. degree; means by which this might be remedied, *ib.*——The proficiency in mathematical science required for the ordinary degree is too small, *ib.*

Hinman, Rev. J. Scholarship at Clare Hall founded by, *Rep. p.* 186.

History. See *Ancient History. Modern History.*

Hitchin, Vicarage of. Augmented by Trinity College from the Pigott fund, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 424.

Hoare, Rev. Arthur M., M. A., Fellow of St. John's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Manner in which students are classified at St. John's College, *Ev. p.* 167——The staff of lecturers is not sufficient to prepare students for the University examinations, *p.* 167, 168——Objections to imposing any restriction on private tuition, *p.* 167——Necessity of adapting the college lectures to the University examinations, *ib.*——Objections to the establishment of a hall or college for poor students only, *ib.*——The University or college examinations are not too severe or frequent, *ib.*——There is no examination before admission to this college, *p.* 168——Expediency of a general matriculation examination by the University, *ib.*

There is no difficulty experienced in filling the college and University offices, *Ev. p.* 168——The increase in the number and emoluments of large schools has taken many men from University life, *ib.*—— Impolicy of making the college tutorships more permanent than at present, *ib.*——Remarks respecting the terms, *ib.*——The subjects of the ordinary B. A. examination should not be increased, *ib.*——Prejudicial influence of lodgings on students, *ib.*——Suggestion for the establishment of a systematic scheme of theological training, *ib.*

Hobart, ——. Donation by, to the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 50.

Hobbs Mr. Scholarships at St. Catharine Hall founded by; annual value, *Phillpott, Ev. p.* 365.

Hobbs, Thomas. See *Livesey, Amy, &c.*

Holderness (York). Scholarships at St. John's College on Ducket's foundation limited to natives of the vicinity of, *Rep. p.* 190.

Holdsworth, Richard, D.D. Sum of money given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Holidays. See *Vacations.*

Holmes, John. Exhibition at Pembroke College founded by, in 1568; amount of the allowance, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319.

Holmes, William. Scholarhips at Magdalene College forwarded by, in 1656; annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Holt, Jeremiah. MSS. bequeathed by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Holt School (Norfolk). Exhibitions at Christ's College on Dame Drury's foundation, with preference to students from, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Holton Hall (Suffolk). Estate called, purchased by Corpus Christi College out of the proceeds of Bishop Mawson's bequest, *Rep. p.* 188.

Holway, Moses. Fellowship and scholarships at St. Catharine's Hall founded by; annual value, *Rep. p.* 188; *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362. 366——Failure of candidates for the Holway scholarships, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 369.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Holy Communion. Administration thereof at the college chapels; participation is entirely voluntary, *Rep. p.* 145, 146.——*See* also *Communion.*

Holy Orders. Effect of the condition of taking Holy Orders and remaining celibate upon the prolonged residence of distinguished men in the University, *Rep. p.* 82 *et seq.*—— Disposition existing to view the University as a theological institution; the interests of both the University and the Established Church are best consulted by a mixture of theological with other studies, *p.* 94——Objections to the practical working of the condition imposed by the statutes of colleges upon fellows of entering into Holy Orders; extent to which a relaxation of the rule should be permitted, *p.* 171——Requirements of the statutes of King's College as to the fellows taking Holy Orders; how far observed, *p.* 174, 175——Requirements of the statutes of Trinity Hall as to certain of the fellows taking Holy Orders, *p.* 181, 182.——*See* also *Celibacy.*

Honorary Degrees. Anomalies existing in the case of these degrees, *Rep. p.* 29——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government on these degrees, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63—— Table showing the number of honorary degrees granted in certain years, 1800 to 1850, *p.* 67 *et seq.*

Honours:

1. *Proportion of Students taking Honours.*
2. *Preparation requisite.*
3. *Examination for Honours.*

1. *Proportion of Students taking Honours:*

Proportion of candidates for the B. A. degree taking mathematical honours, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 236; *Mould, Ev. p.* 251; *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *d*——Number of students at Sidney Sussex College, who have taken honours and degrees in the last ten years, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 256——Statement respecting rejected candidates for honours, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 227—— The failures of candidates for honours, and the ordinary degree, have increased, *Hind, Ev. p.* 238.

2. *Preparation requisite:*

System of preparation adopted by candidates for honours, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 229——In these cases private tutors are rarely dispensed with, *ib.*——Amount of knowledge requisite for obtaining mathematical honours, *Mould, Ev. p.* 250, 251——No disposition has existed of late years to raise the standard of qualification for mathematical honours; the standard for the common degree was raised in 1837 and 1846, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 261—— Efficacy of the existing regulations in securing the attention of candidates for honours to the elementary subjects and principles of mathematics; the course of reading pursued by the advanced students might be restricted with advantage, *p.* 263——Mode in which candidates for mathematical honours proceed in preparing themselves for the examination, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *d.*

3. *Examination for Honours:*

Subjects of examination for candidates for honours, how conducted, *Rep. p.* 21. 23—— The requirements for honours are now more definite, but not higher; reasons of this, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 236——Beneficial character of the influence exercised by the Board of Mathematical Studies over the examinations, and the course of reading for honours, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 262——Course of mathematics required for an ordinary degree; circumstances determining the place of a candidate for mathematical honours on the tripos, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *a*——Previous to 1848 there was a slight tendency to lower the qualification for a place in the mathematical tripos; regulations made herein in 1848, and subsequently; effects of these regulations, *ib.*——Objection to the change which threw open the honours of the classical tripos to persons who had not obtained a mathematical honour, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 274.

Manner in which the mathematical examinations are conducted; period over which the examination for honours extend, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 236——Beneficial tendency of the changes effected in 1848 in the examinations for mathematical honours, *Mathison, Ev. p.* 249.——The examination papers for honours are too long for the time allowed for answering them; extension of time suggested, *Peill, Ev. p.* 254——The examination for mathematical honours is not more searching, but more extensively than formerly, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 256——Importance of the recent change limiting the three first days' examination to the elementary parts of the course, *ib.*——Changes made at different periods in the time of the commencement of the examination of candidates for mathematical honours; and also in the interval between such commencement and the final publication of the list of honours, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 258, 259——Like changes in the time allowed to candidates for answering questions, and in that allowed for answering the propositions from books and from problems, *p.* 259——General character of the alterations made of late years in the examination for mathematical honours, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *a.*

Method adopted by the examiners to test the relative merits of the candidates for mathematical honours; alteration suggested in this plan, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 230——System of classification of candidates for mathematical honours formerly adopted; subsequent alterations

Report, 1852—*continued.*

HONOURS—continued.

2. *Examination for Honours*—continued.

alterations as to same, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 240——Successful candidates for mathematical honours are placed on the tripos list in the order of merit, *ib.*——Classification of candidates for honours practised formerly, such classification being determined by the exercises in the schools; alterations made herein prior to 1838, when the practice was discontinued, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 259——Grave objections to which the present plan of classification, after examination, of candidates for honours is open; suggestions for its improvement, *Steventon, Ev. p.* 266, 267——Average number of candidates for mathematical honours; duration of the examination; exposition of the system of "marks" by which the relative proficiency of candidates is arrived at, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *a.*

HOPKINS, WILLIAM, M.A., PRESIDENT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Changes made in 1827 and at subsequent periods in the duration of the examinations; object of these changes and improvement resulting from them, *Ev. p.* 239——By the Grace of 1827, the examinations were uniformly required to be conducted by written questions, instead of, as formerly, in part *vivâ voce*; this has been a great improvement, *p.* 239, 240——System of classification of candidates for mathematical honours formerly adopted, and subsequent alterations as to same, *p.* 240——Extension of time of duration of examinations made in 1848; working of this modification, *ib.*——The University legislation of the last twenty-four years has had a most beneficial tendency, *ib.*

Circumstances determining the appointment of moderators and examiners, *Ev. p.* 240——Successful candidates for mathematical honours are placed on the tripos list in the order of merit, *ib.*——The mathematical examinations are more stringent than formerly; reasons for this, *ib.*——Extensions of the subjects of examination, made at different periods; causes which have prevented these extensions from imposing much additional labour on the students, *p.* 241——Object of the examinations; their efficiency, *ib.*——A reduction, however, in the number of questions would be an improvement, *ib.*

Whether the examinations answer the intentions with which they have been instituted must always be a matter of opinion, *Ev. p.* 241, 242——Definite character of the examinations; advantages of this feature; the present system, nevertheless, defective, inasmuch as although it determines accurately the elements of the candidate's knowledge, it does not require the combination of these elements, which must constitute the highest test of the student's powers, *p.* 242——A *vivâ-voce* examination, combined with that by printed questions, would remedy this defect, *ib.*——The deficiency was formerly obviated by the exercises in the schools; manner in which it happened that these were discontinued, *ib.*

Inclination in students to direct their energies to the objects most likely to influence their places in the tripos, rather than the higher purposes of the study, *Ev. p.* 242——Influence which a *vivâ-voce* examination would have in discouraging this tendency, *p.* 242, 243——Favourable influence of the present system of mathematical examinations on the mental development of students; but it is desirable that a higher and more diffuse tone should be given to their acquirements, *p.* 243——Beneficial nature of the superintendence exercised by the syndicate of studies over the mathematical course, *ib.*——Extent to which the reading on certain subjects is limited, *ib.*——It is not advisable to restrict the studies in such manner as to bring them "within the grasp of the present public and recognized teaching of the University," *ib.*

Mathematical works used in the University; MSS. are in universal use; description of them, *Ev. p.* 244——Abuse to which the use of MSS. is subject, *ib.*——There is no tendency in the present course of mathematical study to become exclusively analytical and symbolic, *ib.*——The present system, both of reading and examining, has a tendency to fix the mind too much on the mere use of mathematical symbols; written questions and answers on the examinations will always tend to this end, *ib.*——The problems bear too large a proportion to the questions from books and simple examples; character of the problems; their number is greater than the time allowed admits of solution; reasons why this is not to be objected to; a substitution of easier for the more difficult problems is desirable, *p.* 244, 245.

State of preparation attained to, by students entering the University, *Ev. p.* 245——Period during which students are generally accustomed to have private tutors, *ib.*——Attendance at college lectures required of students, *ib.*——Manner in which the vacations are generally passed, *ib.*——Class of gentlmen, who constitute the class of private tutors, *ib.*——Desirable that the private tutors should in some way be recognised as authorised teachers; suggestions for effecting this result, *ib.*——Influences opposed to any modification of the present collegiate system; difficulties to be contemplated in carrying out the foregoing suggestions, *p.* 245,246——Lectures to be efficacious should have a catechetical character, and this can only be had by lecturing to small classes, *p.* 246——Effect that the adoption of such measures as suggested, would

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Hopkins, William, M. A., President of the Geological Society. (Analysis, &c.)—continued.

[*Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations*]—continued.

have on the expenses of private tuition, *Ev. p.* 247——Causes why no such system of academic lecture, as suggested has ever been attempted by the mathematical professors, *ib.*

Absence of inducements to the study of mathematics after the B. A. degree, *Ev. p.* 247——It is not advisable to defer the examination for the Smith's prize, in order to furnish such an inducement, nor to establish any prizes to be gained by examination; but prizes for essays would accomplish the desired result, *ib.*——Recapitulation of witness's suggestions, together with further remarks on the present collegiate system and the expediency or otherwise of an immediate adoption of any new plan, *p.* 248——General character of the higher class of students; equitable system on which the honours and emoluments of the University are awarded, *ib.*——The test of merit recognised by the University and colleges in the disposal of emoluments is of a strictly intellectual nature; experience proves that this test secures a high tone of morality, *p,* 248, 249.

Hopkins, Mr. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Hore, Margery. See *Atkin, Thomas, &c.*

Hospital Practice. Certificates of attendance on, required of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 35——Also, for the degree of Doctor of Physic, *p.* 36.

See also *Addenbrooke's Hospital*

Hostels. In the early state of the University, students lodged in hostels; they fell into disuse as the colleges increased, *Rep. p.* 2——Proposition for establishing hostels in connexion with colleges, for the reception of students, as a substitute for the present lodging-houses, *p.* 19——Nature and origin of hostels; were gradually displaced by the colleges, *p.* 143——Advantages of reviving the ancient system of hostelries; their peculiar features sketched, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 151, 152——Hospices or hostels for poor students grafted on the old foundations, and under the control of the lecturers, suggested, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 196.——*See* also *Pensioners. Poor Students,* 1.

Houldsworth, Dr. Books left to Emmanuel College library by, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 428.

Howlett, Samuel. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Hughes, Rev. David. Sum of money left to Queen's College by, in 1779, to be applied to certain Divinity prizes, and for the augmentation of livings; sum expended since 1800 in the latter, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 357——Bequest by, to Queen's College library, *p.* 358.

Hughes, Rev. Mr. (Chancellor of Bangor). Scholarships at Magdalene College founded by, in 1543, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

Hughes, Rev. H. H., M. A., late Tutor of St John's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

The necessary expenses of a residence in college cannot be materially diminished, *Ev. p.* 169——They are not increased by privileges conceded to tradespeople, *ib.*——Nature of check upon credit given at Cambridge; there is none on that given by tradesmen in London, *ib.*——It would be inexpedient to prohibit the services of private tutors, *ib.*——Reasons opposed to any institution exclusively for poor students, *ib.*——Advantages of a general matriculation examination by the University, *ib.*——There is no difficulty in large colleges in selecting competent men as tutors, &c; but there may be so in the small colleges, *ib.*——Suggestion for increasing the staff of tutors, &c., *ib.*——Scheme for a re-arrangement of the terms, *ib.*——The expenses of a University education might be diminished by the substitution of nine for ten terms, and by superseding the necessity for private tuition, *ib.*

Hull School. Scholarship at Clare Hall appropriated to a scholar from, *Rep. p.* 185.

Hulsean Christian Preacher and Christian Advocate. Particulars as to the Rev. John Hulse's foundations for a Christian Preacher and Christian Advocate, *Rep. p.* 69——Amount of stipends, and from what source derived, *ib.*——Period for which, and by whom elected, *ib.*——Decree in Chancery of 1830, *ib.*——Remarks in regard to these foundations, *ib.*——Suggestion for applying the income of these two offices to the establishment of one of the new chairs of theology, *p.* 87.

Hulsean Prize. Particulars as to this prize, *Rep. p.* 32; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Humphrey, Rev. W. G., M. A., Fellow of Trinity College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

An assimilation of the constitution of the boards of examiners of the several University scholarships to that of the Pitt scholarship, would be a beneficial arrangement, *Ev. p.* 286——The revival of *vivâ-voce* examination in certain cases, would supply a deficiency at present much felt. *ib.*

Hume, Sir Abraham. His mineralogical collection presented to the University, by Viscount Alford, *Rep. p.* 123.

Hunsdon, John Carey, Lord. Sum of money given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 402.

Huntingdon Grammar School. Scholarship at St. Peter's College on Mr. Miller's foundation appropriated to, *Rep. p.* 185; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Huntingdon, Town of. Scholarship at Christ's College on Broadbanke's foundation restricted to a native of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Hutton, Timothy. Bequest given by to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Hemsworth [*Hymsworth*] *Parish* (*York*). Scholarship at St. John's College, on Thurleston's foundation, open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 193, 194.

I.

Income and Expenditure:

1. *Of the University.*
2. *Of the Colleges.*

1. *Of the University:*

Annual income of the University, available for general purposes, passing through the hands of the Vice-chancellor, *Rep. p.* 138——Annual expenditure, for general purposes, charged against this income, *ib.*——Income appropriated to specific objects, *ib.*——Amount passing through the hands of other officers, *ib.*——Income arising from the funded property of the University, *ib.*——Amount derived from fees on matriculations and degrees, *p.* 138, 139——Augmentation of these fees at different periods; particulars generally with reference to them, *p.* 139, 140——Recommendation that the taxes paid to Government be remitted, *p.* 140——Particulars of, and recommendations as to, the Parliamentary grant in aid of the stipends of certain professors, *p.* 140, 141——Grants of money formerly made by the University for public purposes, not of an academic character, *p.* 141——Publication of the accounts annually; audit thereof, in compliance with a Grace of 1851, *ib.*——Provision of the Elizabethan statutes for the custody of University money; present actual practice, *ib.*——Stipend of the Vice-chancellor; onerous nature of his duties in relation to the University finances; recommendation, *p.* 141, 142——Means for securing an effective audit of the accounts considered, *p.* 142——Remarks on the power exercised by the University of taxing its members, *ib.*——Expediency of legalizing this power, *ib.*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners, relating to the income and expenditure of the University, and audit of accounts, *Ev. p.* 14——Answers to the foregoing from the Vice-chancellor (Okes), *p.* 15–17.

2. *Of the Colleges:*

Statements of income and expenditure have been received from twelve out of the seventeen colleges, *Rep. p.* 196——The five from which no information has been received are Clare Hall, Gonville and Caius, Corpus Christi, St. Catharine's Hall, and Jesus, *ib.*——Gross incomes of the twelve colleges, *p.* 196, 197——Great improvement effected of late years in the college estates, especially in the abolition of beneficial leases, *p.* 197–199——Curious provision in Dr. Caius' statutes for Gonville and Caius College, respecting fines for leases, *p.* 198.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the gross and net income of the several colleges and halls, specifying particulars; also the manner in which the net income is distributed, and to whom, specifying the sums received by masters, fellows, and scholars, &c., with other particulars in regard thereto, *Ev. p.* 303, 304——Answers thereto from the following colleges, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Ev. p.* 312–315——Pembroke College, *p.* 320–323——Trinity Hall, *p.* 339–343——King's College, *p.* 349–354——

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Income and Expenditure—continued.

2. *Of the Colleges*—continued.

Queen's College, *Ev. p.* 357——Christ's College, *p.* 389-396——St. John's College, *p.* 398-401——Trinity College, *p.* 419. 424——Emmanuel College, *p.* 426-428——Sidney Sussex College, *p.* 434, 435——Downing College, *p.* 439-445.

See also *Accounts of the University.* *Vice-Chancellor of the University*, 3.

Income Tax. Objections to the levying of income-tax on the annual contributions to the University library fund, *Power, Ev. p.* 53; *Babington, Ev. p.* 452.

International Law. Suggestion for a professorship of international law, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 102.

Ipswich School. Scholarships at Pembroke College, on Smart's and Scrivener's foundation, appropriated to; value thereof, *Rep. p.* 186——Application made by the managers of the school to the college, for the consolidation of the scholarships; the proposal not entertained, *ib.*——Particulars as to the scholarships on Smart's foundation restricted; amount of the allowance, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318——Scholars rarely come from Ipswich to this college, *p.* 320——Expediency of consolidating these scholarships considered, *ib.*——Present emoluments attached to these scholarships, *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Scholarship at Trinity Hall, on Moptyd's foundation, restricted to students from, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333.

Ireland, Joshua. Bequest by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Ives' Select Papers. This work referred to, *Rep. p.* 186.

J.

Jackson, Rev. Richard. Founded the Jacksonian Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, *Rep. p.* 65.

Jacksonian Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 65——Amount and sources of endowment, *p.* 65. 72——Qualifications required of the professor, *p.* 65——Character of the lectures given by the present and former professors, *ib.*

James I., King. Letter sent by, to the Vice-chancellor in 1613, respecting subscription to the three articles in the Thirty-sixth Canon, *Rep. p.* 40——Grace accordingly passed by the senate in compliance therewith, *p.* 41——Further instructions on this subject subsequently given by his Majesty; obedience paid thereto by the University, *ib.*——Petition of James Tabor, register of the University, to the King, with answer thereto, dated 27 February 1623, *ib.*——Decree thereupon passed, *p.* 42——Augmentation of the endowment of the Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity by James I., *Rep. p.* 46; *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87——Augmentation of the Regius Professorship of Divinity by James I., *Rep. p.* 49; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76.

James, Thomas. Scholarship at Pembroke College founded by, in 1632; amount of the allowance, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Jarrett, Professor (*Sir Thomas Adams, Professor of Arabic*). No replies have been received to the queries addressed by the Commissioners to this professor, *Rep. p.* 56.

Jenens, Rev. Thomas. Exhibitions at Christ's College founded by; present proceeds, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Jenkinson, Rev. G. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Jeremie, Rev. J. A., D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Professorships:*]

Period of foundation of the Regius Professorship of Divinity, *Ev. p.* 76——Duties annexed by statute, *ib.*——Duties actually performed, *ib.*——Amount of original endowment, *ib.*——Present annual value, *ib.*——General condition of the study, *ib.*——Exercises required for degrees in divinity, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Lecture Rooms:*]

No lecture rooms attached to this professorship, *Ev. p.* 76——Rooms to which access is afforded, are insufficient in size, *p.* 77——Importance of regular attendance at the Divinity Lectures, *ib.*——Subject of the lectures, *ib.*——No fees charged for attendance thereat, *ib.*——No house attached to the professorship, but rooms in Trinity College, *ib.*

[3. *Queries*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Jeremie, Rev. J. A., D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[3. *Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

A limitation of the passages proposed for examination in the classical tripos, is to be desired; it might be effected by a Board to be formed for the superintendence of classical studies, *Ev. p.* 286——Principle on which the limitation should be made, *ib.*——The range of reading for the University scholarships might be considerably enlarged, the examiners in these instances should remain unfettered in their discretion, *ib.*——Both the classical and mathematical tripos should be open to all members of the University, *ib.*

Jeremie, Dr. Letter from, dated 13 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 9.

Jermin, Frances. Scholarship at St. John's College founded by, 23 Eliz., *Rep. p.* 189.

JESUS COLLEGE:

Stipends paid by Jesus College to the Barnaby lecturers, *Rep. p.* 48, 73——No information has been received respecting the library of this college, *p.* 135——Modifications of the original code of statutes of this college recently obtained, *p.* 150——The election of master is absolutely in the Bishop of Ely, *p.* 153——No information as to the emoluments of the mastership, *p.* 156——Number of foundation and bye-fellowships in this college, *p.* 157——No information furnished by this society as to the value of its foundation fellowships, *p.* 167.

Fellowship at this college, the election to which is vested in the Bishop of Ely; recommendation in regard hereto, *Rep. p.* 169——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *ib.*——Number of scholarships at this college; proportion thereof restricted, *p.* 189——No sizars or sub-sizars are admitted, *p.* 195.

Number of students entered at Jesus College in each year ending 10 October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14 November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70.

JOHN'S, ST., COLLEGE:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure of the College.*
3. *The Mastership.*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Scholarships.*
6. *Sizarships.*
7. *Matriculations and Examinations.*
8. *Lectures and Examinations.*
9. *Students: their Discipline and Expenses.*
10. *College Library.*

1. *Generally:*

The appointment to the Linacre professorship of medicine is vested in the master and fellows, *Rep. p.* 48——Revision of the statutes of St. John's effected of late years, *p.* 150——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases *p.* 197.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure of the College:*

Statement of the sources and amount of the income of this college, and manner in which the same is expended, *Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Ev. p.* 398, 399——Average annual sum received by the master, and fellows, and scholars on the foundation, *p.* 400——Provision made for the supplemental fellowships and scholarships, *ib.*——Statutable provision for reservation of a fourth of the revenue and possessions for the maintenance of supplemental foundations, *ib.*——Manner in which payments to exhibitioners are regulated, *ib.*——Way in which the expenses of the college table, in the case of fellows and scholars, is regulated, *ib.*——Particulars relative to the sizars and sub-sizars, *ib.*——Sum, under the name of "detriments," raised among the members of the college, and applied to the general household purposes of the college, and also to its ordinary repairs; extraordinary repairs being defrayed out of the income, *p.* 400, 401——Average expense of repairing church chancels, *p.* 401——Cost of prize books annually given away, *ib.*——The surplus income, after satisfaction of all claims, is divided amongst the master and fellows, *ib.*——Practice in respect to beneficial leases, *ib.*——Amount of fund for the purchase of advowsons; number purchased,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

JOHN'S, ST., COLLEGE—continued.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure of the College*—continued.

and assistance afforded to small livings, *Ev. p.* 401——A new court added to the college buildings in 1830, a loan to complete the same having been raised, *ib.*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196.

3. *The Mastership:*

The power of choosing the master is vested in the fellows being of the degree M. A., *Rep. p.* 152——Sources and amount of emolument of the mastership, *p.* 154, 155.

Appointment of the master, and election of the fellows and scholars of St. John's College; qualifications required in them, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 396——Absence from residence permitted to the master and fellows; duties of fellows; particulars relative to the government of the college; stipends, emoluments, and advantages of the master, fellows, and scholars; statement as to the supplemental foundations, *p.* 397——Inexpediency of removing the limitations as to fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions in this college, *p.* 398——It is not desirable that any of the fellowships, scholarships, or exhibitions should be consolidated, *ib.*

4. *Fellowships:*

Number of foundation and bye-fellowships at this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *Rep. p.* 157——The election of fellows is confined to candidates born in England and Wales, *ib.*——Particulars as to the twenty-one appropriated foundations and fellowships, *p.* 160–164——Fellowship limited to the choristers of the college, *p.* 163——Modifications effected by the society in the limitations as to consanguinity, place of birth, &c., imposed by founders of fellowships, *p.* 165——Value of a foundation fellowship, *p.* 167.

Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *Rep. p.* 199——The B.D. degree an essential requisite in the college statutes, and is complied with in practice, *p.* 170——Fellowship, the presentation to which is in the Bishop of Ely, *p.* 169——The election to fellowships is required to take place annually at a stated time, *p.* 170——Requirements of the statutes as to fellows entering Holy Orders, *p.* 171——Provision made in the revised statutes of the college, in regard to the private property of fellows, *ib.*——Tenure of fellowships and scholarships, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 396, 397——Proportion of lay to ecclesiastical fellows; effect of the condtion of Holy Orders to exclude persons desirous of pursuing the study of science and to remain laymen, *Babington, Ev. p.* 451.

5. *Scholarships:*

Number of scholarships at this college; particulars as to those entirely open; also of those restricted, and value, *Rep. p.* 189–194——Usage as to disposal of scholarships and exhibitions in cases of there being no eligible claimant, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 398.

6. *Sizarships:*

Number of sizars and sub-sizars admitted; pecuniary and other advantages annexed thereto, *Rep. p.* 195; *Tatham, Ev. p.* 398.

7. *Matriculations and Examinations:*

Number of students entered at St. John's College in each year, ending 10 October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14 November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——No matriculation examination of students at St. John's, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 168——Practice respecting the admission of students over and above the members of the foundation, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397.

8. *Lectures and Examinations:*

Subjects embraced by the course of collegiate instruction, number of fellows employed in giving the college lectures, and number of college examinations annually; prizes given at same, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397.

The staff of college lecturers is not sufficient to prepare students for the University examinations; additional tuition is required, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 167, 168——Classification of students adopted, *p.* 167.

9. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

Hours of Divine service in the chapel; attendance required thereat, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397——Attendance required at the college lectures and in the hall at dinner; hour at which students are required to be in college or their licensed lodging at night, *p.* 398——Control exercised over the expenses of students, *ib.*——Amount of the necessary expenses of

Report, 1852—*continued.*

JOHN'S, ST., COLLEGE—continued.

9. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses*—continued.

of the several classes of students, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 398——The present moderate amount of the necessary expenses of students cannot be reduced; the existing regulations for restraining extravagance works beneficially, *ib.*

10. *College Library:*

Number of volumes in the college library; classes of literature therein, *Rep. p.* 134; *Tatham, Ev. p.* 402——The library has received many considerable gifts, *Rep. p.* 134—— Catalogue of the MSS., and of rare books lately published, *ib.*——One of the fellows of the college acts as librarian, and is assisted by a sub-librarian, who is generally a scholar of the college, and a graduate of the University, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 401——There is a catalogue of the books and a descriptive catalogue of the MSS.; the arrangement of the books is generally according to their subjects, but not strictly so; the library-room is not fire-proof, *ib.*——Sum contributed by each fellow, on his election, to the purposes of the library; amount of librarian's and sub-librarian's salaries, which, together with the other expenses of the library, are defrayed out of the general funds of the college; sum annually spent in the purchase and binding of books, *p.* 402——Access permitted to the library *ib.*——Rules of the library as ordered by the master and senior fellows; instructions of the librarian to the sub-librarian, *ib.*——List of the several contributors of money or books, and number of volumes given or bequeathed, *p.* 402, 403.

John's, St., College v. *Todington* (*Burrow*, i. *p.* 158). This case referred to, *Rep. p.* 162.

Johnson, Rev. Archdeacon Robert,. Exhibitions at Emmanuel College, founded by; annual value thereof, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427——Exhibitions at Sidney Sussex College, also founded by; annual value; term of tenure, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430; *Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Ev. p.* 434.

Jones, T. S. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Jurisdiction of the University. See *Discipline.*

Jurisprudence. See *Civil Law.*

K.

Kay, Roger. Books and MSS. given, by to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Kaye, Dr., Bishop of Lincoln. Examination instituted by, when Regius Professor of Divinity of candidates for the B. D. degree, *Rep. p.* 30.

Kendal, Vicarage of. Augmented from "The Pigott Fund" by Trinity College, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 424.

Kent County. Scholarship at St. John's College, on the foundation of Mr. Ducket, limited to candidates from certain places in Kent, *Rep. p.* 190——One of Cardinal Morton's scholarships at the same college open to natives of Kent, *p.* 192——Robinson's fellowships and scholarships at St. John's College open to natives of, *ib.*

Scholarship at Trinity College, on Newman's foundation, open to natives of this county, *Rep. p.* 194——Scholarship at Trinity Hall, on Oxenden's foundation, with preference to sons of Kentish clergymen, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333——Brown's exhibitions at Emmanuel College open to scholars from any school in the county, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427——Candidates for the foundation scholarships at Sidney College required to be natives of Kent, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 429.

Keton, John, D.D. Fellowships at St. John's College founded by, temp. Hen. VIII., *Rep. p.* 162——Legal proceedings of which one became the subject in 1756, *ib.*——Subsequent disputes, *ib.*—— Re-constitution of the fellowships required in consequence of the changes effected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the collegiate church of Southwell, *p.* 162, 163.

King, Rev. Joshua, D.D., President of Queen's College. Letter from, dated 25 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 5——Letter from, to the Commissioners, stating his inability, from ill health, to reply to the queries contained in their circular of December, 1850, *Ev. p.* 354.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

KING'S COLLEGE:

1. *Foundation of the College: its connexion with Eton College; Statutes, and how far observed; Changes expedient.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure of the College.*
3. *The Provostship.*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Scholarships.*
6. *Matriculations and Examinations.*
7. *Lectures and Examinations.*
8. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses.*
9. *College Library.*
10. *Privilege in regard to the B. A. Degree.*

1. *Foundation of the College; its connexion with Eton College; Statutes, and how far observed; Changes expedient:*

General remarks on the peculiar circumstances connected with the foundation of King's College, and its relations with Eton College, *Rep. p.* 173——Position of the provost and scholars as affected by the oaths which they have taken to obey the statutes of their founder (Hen. VI.); solemn character of those oaths, *ib.*——Objects of the foundation as described in the patent; connexion between this corporation and Eton College, *p.* 174.

Abstract of commentary on the statutes, and the conditions involved in their observance, viz. as to fellows taking Holy Orders, *Rep. p.* 174——Prohibition from doing clerical duty in any other church than that of the college, *ib.*——Numbers on the foundation immutable, *ib.*——Residence, *p.* 175——Course of instruction, *ib.*——Poverty, *ib.*——Comparison of the practice of the college in modern times with the foregoing, *p.* 175, 176.

A reform of the college statutes urgently necessary, *Rep. p.* 174——Plan suggested for removing the existing incongruities, and extending the usefulness of the college, *p.* 176, 177.

Particulars as to the deed of composition entered into between the society and the University in 1456; objects thereof, and manner in which it should be dealt with, *Rep. p.* 177.

Inexpediency of removing the appropriations and limitations, &c. now obtaining, relative to the election to, or tenure of the fellowships or scholarships in this college, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348, 349——A consolidation of the fellowships and scholarships of the college is not desirable, *p.* 349.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure of the College:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 197.

Sum derived by the college during each year from 1845 to 1851, inclusive, from arrears and rents of land, tithes and rentcharge, house rents, quit and composition rents, and rents of underwood and game, *Provost and Fellows of King's College, Ev. p.* 349——Amount of fines during same period, taken on renewal of beneficial leases, *p.* 349, 350——Amount of manorial fines; proceeds of sale of timber, *p.* 350——Receipts from all the beforementioned sources in the years 1836 and 1851, the former year being the last brought to account before the Tithe Commutation Act took effect, *ib.*——Amount of present gross yearly income derived from houses, from tithe rentcharge, and from college dues, *p.* 350, 351——Gross and net income on an average of the seven years from 1845 to 1851 inclusive, *p.* 351——Present gross income from funded property, *ib.*——There are no room rents, and the degree fees are of the small amount stated, *ib.*——Total of the net general income of the college, *ib.*

Average amount of dividends paid to the provost, fellows and scholars, *Ev. p.* 351, 352——Total average income of the different members of the college, *p.* 352——Manner in which the expense of the table in the college hall is defrayed, *ib.*——There is no statutable provision for sizars or sub-sizars, nor for the maintenance of students who are not on the foundation, *ib.*——Detailed statement of annual expense of the college chapel, *ib.*——Average annual expense of the repairs to the college buildings and walks, *p.* 352, 353——Statement as to the building fund, and also as to the repair of church chancels, *p.* 353.

Annual amount expended in prizes and rewards, and in subscriptions to charities and schools, *Ev. p.* 353——Other miscellaneous purposes to which the college income is applied, *ib.*——General statement of the expenditure of the college, *ib.*——Practice with respect to beneficial leases, *p.* 354——Application of the Advowson Fund, *ib.*——Period at which the most recent additions were made to the college buildings, *ib.*

3. *The*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

KING'S COLLEGE—continued.

3. *The Provostship:*

The power of choosing the provost is vested in the fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——Emoluments of the provost, *p.* 154——Mode of appointment of the provost; qualifications required; conditions on which the offices is held; residence enjoined; duties, powers and stipend, and emoluments, *Okes, Ev. p.* 347.

4. *Fellowships:*

Value of a foundation fellowship at this college, *Rep. p.* 167——The certainty of succession from a probationary scholarship to a perpetual fellowship an objectionable feature in this foundation, *p.* 176——Average number of probationary fellows; annual stipend of a probationary fellow; also of an actual fellow while an under graduate, and when B. A., *p.* 188——Election of fellows; tenure of fellowship; residence required; duties and emoluments, *Okes, Ev. p.* 347, 348——There are no supplemental or bye fellowships, nor any exhibition, *p.* 348.

5. *Scholarships:*

Mode of election to scholarships, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348——Scholars of this college have their rooms, commons, allowances of bread and beer and tuition free of expense, besides a share of the dividends and other allowances, *p.* 348.

No sizars are admitted, *Rep. p.* 195.

6. *Matriculations and Examinations:*

Number of students entered at King's College in each year ending 10th October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14th November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——Students over and above the members of the foundation have in former times been admitted, but the statutes forbid the admission of strangers "*ad onus collegii*," *Okes, Ev. p.* 348.

7. *Lectures and Examinations:*

College lectures and examinations; prizes given, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348.

8. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

Hours of service in the college chapel; attendance thereat required from the scholars, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348——Attendance of scholars at lectures, and at dinner in hall; hour at which they are required to be in college at night; no members of this college are permitted to reside in lodgings, *ib.*——The queries of the Commissioners relative to the expenses of students are not applicable to this college, *ib.*——There are no facilities for credit given within the college, *ib.*——Manner in which any enactments as to extravagant practices will always be inefficacious, *ib.*

9. *College Library:*

Number of volumes contained in the college library; the collection of Jacob Bryant is included, *Rep. p.* 135——The library is in the care of a librarian, one of the fellows of the college; his duties, *Okes, Ev. p.* 349——Catalogue; arrangement of books; description of building; number and description of volumes; bequests; access to the library, *ib.*

10. *Privilege in regard to the B. A. Degree:*

Privilege possessed by this society of presenting their students to the University for the B. A. degree without undergoing any examination, *Rep. p.* 29——The college has voluntarily surrendered this privilege, *p.* 29. 173.

King's College (London). Course of education for the duties of the ministerial office established at King's College, *Rep. p.* 31——Provision made for the manipulative instruction of students, *p.* 117——Scholarship founded by Magdalene College in 1835, open to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

King's School (Canterbury). Exhibitions at Emmanuel College, on Brown's foundation, open to students from, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

Kingston (Cambridge). Estate at, belonging to King's College library, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.

Kirkby Lonsdale School. Scholarships at Christ's College, on Bishop Otway's foundation, open to scholars from, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392——Other scholarships at the same college, on Wilson's foundation, restricted to students from, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Kirkpatrick, John. Casts of works of ancient art presented by, to the Fitzwilliam Museum, *Rep. p.* 126.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Kirton (*Kyrton*) *School* (*Lincoln*). Wray's scholarships at Magdalene College open to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Knight, Mr. Collection of county visitations presented by, to Gonville and Caius College library, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 329.

Knights. By a letter of Charles II., in 1679, the University is authorised to confer the degree of M. A. on a knight, without compliance with the usual forms, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 29.

Knightbridge, Dr. John. The professorship of moral theology and casuistical divinity founded by, in 1667; particulars as to the professorship; amount of the endowment, *Rep. p.* 57, 58; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 99, 100.

L.

Laboratories and Apparatus. Deficiency in the University of any organised system of practical instruction by means of laboratories, and apparatus, and museums, *Rep. p.* 116 —— Quotations from evidence, indicating a sense of this deficiency, *p.* 116, 117——Ample provision made in King's College, London; the Birkbeck laboratory of London University College, and in other home and foreign institutions, *p.* 117——No want of apparatus, however, or of instruction for its use, in the astronomical department, *p.* 117, 118—— Objections to an extensive encouragement of experimental science answered, *p.* 118, 119——Great want of a laboratory in the University, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 97.

See also *Apparatus. Museums.*

Lady Margaret's Preacher. Period of foundation; stipend; no duties performed, *Rep. p.* 48——Suggestion for the suppression of the inconsiderable payment at present attached to this office, *p.* 87.

Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity. Period of foundation of this professsorship; name of founder, &c., *Rep. p.* 47; *Blunt, Ev. p.* 86—— Duties required by the statutes; duties actually performed, *Rep. p.* 47; *Blunt, Ev. p.* 86, 87——Particulars and amount of original endowment; present annual value; no fees or other emoluments, *Rep. p.* 47. 71; *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87——Mode and tenure of appointment, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87——No residence attached, *ib.*

Lectures delivered; usual subject thereof; attendance given, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87—— Plan on which the lectures of the present professor are based; their relation to the questions set at the voluntary theological examination, *p.* 88, 89.

Modifications of the statutes relating to the professorship advisable, *Rep. p.* 47—— Suggestion, on the next vacancy, of reserving a portion of the funds of the professorship for the endowment of a new theological professorship, *p.* 87.

Lamb, Very Rev. Dr., Dean of Bristol. Opinion expressed by, relative to the right exercised by the Vice-chancellor to grant ale-licences, *Rep. p.* 7; *Ev. p.* 37.

Lancashire. Foundation fellowships at Christ's College open to natives of this county, *Rep. p.* 159; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372——Scholarships on the original foundation of Christ's College, open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375——Scholarships at the same college, on Risley's foundation, also open to natives of the county; present annual value thereof, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Bible clerkship at St. Catharine's Hall restricted to natives of; annual stipend, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 363.

Fellowship at St. John's College, on Gregson's foundation, for natives of, *Rep. p.* 162, 163——Scholarship at the same college, also on Gregson's foundation, limited to natives of, *p.* 190.

Landbeach (*Cambridge*). Estate at, belonging to the University library, *Rep. p.* 128.

Languages. See *German Language. Modern Languages. Oriental Languages.*

Lany, Bishop. Fellowship at Pembroke College founded by, in 1675, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318 ——Present emoluments, *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Latham, Rev. H., M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries).

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Amount of a student's necessary expenses at Trinity Hall; no material reduction can be effected, *Ev. p.* 170——Regulations respecting tradesmen in Cambridge; manner in which tradesmen from London evade them; remedy proposed, *ib.*——Attendance of students

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Latham, Rev. H., M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition*]—continued.

dents at lectures, *Ev. p.* 170, 171——Particulars relative to private tuition, *p.* 171——Its restriction by enactment would not succeed; comparative efficiency of college lectures; a mitigation of the abuse must rest with the college authorities; cases in which private tuition is beneficial, *ib.*——Objections to any institution exclusively for poor students, *ib.*

Examinations undergone by students at this college; great utility of the college examinations, *Ev. p.* 172——The increase in instructive and popular works has thinned the attendance on professional lectures; qualities in lectures which would encourage attendance at them, *ib.*——No actual examination on admission to this college, *ib.*——Benefits that would accrue from a slight general entrance examination, *ib.*——Boon Government might confer by abolishing the matriculation tax, *ib.*

Difficulties opposed to the reduction of the terms from ten to nine, *Ev. p.* 172——Manner in which the necessity for a reduction might be obviated, *p.* 173——Conditions on which permission to reside during vacation is granted, *ib.*——Proportion of students joining reading parties, *ib.*——Number of students in lodgings; control exercised over them, *ib.*——Difficulty experienced by colleges in providing for students of extraordinary ability, *ib.*——Such men are in general obliged to frequent the classes of eminent private tutors, *ib.*——Suggestion for meeting cases of this character, *ib.*

Latin Language. The study of Latin needs greater encouragement than it at present receives at this University, *Thring, Ev. p.* 289.

Latin, Professorship of. Necessity for the addition of a professorship of Latin to the department of classical study, *Rep. p.* 98. 102——The foundation of a Latin professorship recommended; source from whence his stipend could be defrayed, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 165——A professorship of Latin is grievously wanted; a permanent endowment of 300 *l.* or 400 *l.* a year would secure this for the students, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166——Proposition for the constitution and endowment of a Latin professorship, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 176.

Laughton, Rev. Thomas. Scholarship at Christ's College founded by; annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Law, Faculty of. Great benefits that would result to the University and to the country from a re-organization of the faculty of law; application thereof more especially to Trinity Hall, *Rep. p.* 182, 183——Causes of the small number of law students; suggestions for promoting the study, *Amos, Ev. p.* 123, 124——A course of lectures on medical jurisprudence desirable; Cambridge almost the only medical school of repute in Europe without such a chair, *p.* 124——The state of this faculty, and the system followed to obtain the degree in law is very imperfect; an attempt recently made to amend it failed, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190——Number of foundation fellowships in St. John's and Trinity Colleges; proportion required to take Holy Orders, *Babington, Ev. p.* 451——Effect of these restrictions in excluding persons desirous of pursuing the study of science and to remain laymen, *ib.*

Particulars as to the Downing professorship of the laws of England, *Rep. p.* 65. 73——Lectures delivered by the Downing professor, *Amos, Ev. p.* 123.

See also *Bachelor of Laws. Bar, The. Boards of Studies,* II. 3. *Canon Law. Civil Law, Faculty of. Doctor of Laws. Downing Professorship of the Laws of England. Examinations,* V. *Legal Fellowships.*

Law of Nations and Diplomacy. Suggestion for the foundation of such a professorship, *Rep. p.* 101, 102.

Lawrence, Sir Souldern. Bequest by, to the library of St. John's college, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Le Bas Prize. Particulars as to this prize, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27.

Lectores Ordinarii or Barnaby Lecturers. Particulars as to these readerships; stipend, duties, &c., *Rep. p.* 48. 73——Suggestion for the suppression of the inconsiderable payments at present attached to these offices, *p.* 87.

Lecture Rooms. Inadequacy of the present provision of lecture rooms belonging to the University, *Rep. p.* 115——Extent of that provision, *ib.*——Power of the Vice-Chancellor, in regard to assigning rooms for lectures; his authority is rarely appealed to, *ib.*——Suite of lecture rooms designed to occupy the ground floor of the proposed new library, *ib.*——Want of funds for building and maintaining lecture-rooms and museums, &c., *p.* 116——Suggestion for attaining this object without a very great expenditure, *ib.*

Capacity of the lecture room attached to the anatomical museum, *Rep. p.* 119——The law lectures are delivered in the law school; an apartment for the use of which the Regius Professor pays an annual sum to the University, *Maine, Ev. p.* 78——The founda-

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Lecture Rooms—continued.

tion of new professorships would render further room necessary, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 98; *Whewell Ev. p.* 101; *Cumming, Ev. p.* 103——The present University lecture rooms are insufficient to answer their purpose well, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 101——Absolute necessity for public lecture rooms; site, and means of raising funds for their erection suggested, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners as to the lecture rooms belonging to the University, or rooms, used as such by the several professors; accommodation afforded, &c.; answers thereto by the following, viz.: Dr. Jeremie, Regius professor of Divinity, *Ev. p.* 76——Dr. Robinson, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, *p.* 92——G. G. Stokes Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, *p.* 97——Dr. Whewell, Professor of Moral Philosophy, *p.* 101——Rev. J. Cumming, Professor of Chemistry, *p.* 103——Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany, *p.* 114——W. H. Miller, Professor of Mineralogy, *p.* 134——G. Pryme, Professor of Political Economy, *p.* 136.

Lecture Tickets. Amount received annually from the special and general lecture tickets of 3*l.* and 5*l.*, which all candidates for the bachelor's degree, whose names do not occur in the mathematical tripos, are obliged to procure, *Rep. p.* 71——Proportions and mode of distribution, *ib.*

Lecturers. Origin of the term lecturer or lector, *Rep. p.* 46——Severity of the conditions imposed upon this body in ancient times, *ib.*——Observations on the practice of requiring lecturers to deposit copies of their lectures for preservation in the University archives, *p.* 70——Recommendation for creating a new body of public lecturers; mode of remuneration and duties prescribed, *p.* 81——Mode in which the public lecturers should be appointed, *p.* 82——Authority by which their several duties should be assigned from time to time, *p.* 82, 83——Beneficial results to be expected from a good system of public lecturers, *p.* 83——Opinions of various witnesses in support of this opinion, *p.* 83-85——Source from which the stipends of the proposed public lecturers should be defrayed; opinions of various witnesses in regard hereto, cited, *p.* 85 *et seq.*

Suggestion for increasing the tuition payment, and the number of lecturers, and to suppress the vocation of private tutors, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 189——The colleges themselves should, out of their own funds, contribute directly towards the support of the tutors and lecturers, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 194——Suggestion that each lectureship be endowed with a fellowship, and a sum proportionate to the number of students in its class, and should be constituted a life appointment in the gift of the masters and fellows of the college, *Phear, Ev. p.* 255.

Extract from the will of Dame Mary Sadleir founding the Algebra lectureships, with other papers, *App. p.* 462-468.

See also *Public Lecturers of Readerships of Philosophy, &c. Sadlerian Lectureships.*

LECTURES:

I. *Of University Professors:*
1. Particulars as to the Lectures Delivered, and the Attendance required thereat.
2. Alterations in the System expedient

II. *Of College Lecturers and Tutors:*
1. Generally.
2. Digest of Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners on the subject.

I. *Of University Professors:*

1. Particulars as to the Lectures Delivered, and the Attendance required thereat:

Programme issued annually by the Vice-Chancellor of the lectures to be given by the professors in the ensuing academic year; arrangement under which this is done, *Rep. p.* 115——Requirements of the Elizabethan statutes as to the lectures to be delivered, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 22 *et seq.*——Fees paid for attendance on a course of lectures by a professor, *p.* 34.

Particulars as to the lectures delivered by the following professors; viz.: the Regius Professor of Divinity, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76, 77——Regius Professor of Civil Law, *Maine, Ev. p.* 77——Regius Professor of Physic, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81——Plumian Professor of Astronomy, *Challis, Ev. p.* 104, 105——Professor of Anatomy, *Rep. p.* 120; *Clark, Ev. p.* 108——Professor of Botany, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113——Woodwardian Professor of Geology, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 115, 116——Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 121, 122——Downing Professor of Law, *Amos, Ev. p.* 123——Professor of Mineralogy, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133——Professor of Political Economy, *Pryme, Ev. p.* 135.

List of professors whose lectures candidates for the B. A. degree are required to attend, *Rep. p.* 21——Degree of L.L.B., *p.* 33——Degree of L.L.D., *p.* 34——Degree of M.B., *p.* 35——Degree of M.D., *p.* 36.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

LECTURES—continued.

I. *Of University Professors*—continued.

1. Particulars as to the Lectures delivered, &c.—*continued.*

Attendance on lectures secured by means of the voluntary theological examination, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 88——Numerous attendance given upon the lectures of the Professor of Modern History, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 112——Attendance of inhabitants of the town at the lectures of the Woodwardian Professor; they are freely admitted, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 116. 119——No lectures have ever been given by the Professor of Music, *Walmisley, Ev. p.* 137——Reasons for which the professor's lectures have less influence than they formerly had, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 222——Causes why no system of academic lectures has ever been attempted by the Mathematical Professors, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 247.

2. Alterations in the System expedient:

Suggestions for a more complete organization of the lectures of the three Divinity Professors, so as to bring them into a closer relation to one another, and to the examination itself, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 88——Expediency of establishing a course of lectures on medical jurisprudence, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124——Want of lectures on scientific agriculture, *ib.*——Also on civil engineering, *ib.*——The adoption of an arrangement for making the admission to lectures gratuitous urged, *Miller, Ev. p.* 135——No objection to extending lectures through the whole length of the terms, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150——The plan, in operation, of compulsory attendance upon the lectures of some of the professors works well, and might be extended; fund that might be raised thereby, *Gunston, Ev. p.* 164——Lectures, to be efficacious, should have a catechetical character, and this can only be had by lecturing to small classes, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 246.

Questions circulated by the Commissioners, relative to the present system of fees for attending public lectures; provision existing for a complete and systematic course of lectures, and whether any new foundations are necessary, *Ev. p.* 75——Answers to the foregoing, from the following, viz.: Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity, *Ev. p.* 76, 77——Dr. Robinson, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, *p.* 92, 93——G. G. Stokes, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, *p.* 97. 99——Dr. Whewell, Professor of Moral Philosophy, *p.* 101, 102——Rev. J. Cumming, Professor of Chemistry, *p.* 103——Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany, *p.* 114, 115——Andrew Amos, Downing Professor of Law, *p.* 124, 125——W. H. Miller, Professor of Mineralogy, *p.* 134, 135——George Pryme, Professor of Political Economy, *p.* 136.

II. *Of College Lecturers and Tutors:*

1. Generally:

Respects in which the system of college lecturing is defective, as regards the highest training for mathematical honours, *Rep. p.* 108——The lectures of the tutors and assistant tutors are one mode of discipline, *p.* 146——Evils of the present system of enforcing attendance on lectures in college during the best part of the day, from which often no benefit whatever is derived, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 114——Attendance at college lectures required of students, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 245.

2. Digest of Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners on this subject:

Queries circulated by the Commissioners, relative to the lectures given in each college; attendance thereon; whether the staff of lecturers is sufficient, and how far their functions are superseded by private tutors, *Ev. p.* 140.

Answers to the foregoing, from the following colleges and halls, viz.:

Pembroke College:—

Subjects of the lectures for the freshmen's year, and for the second and third years, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 143——Classification of students; attendance is compulsory, *ib.*——The staff of lecturers is sufficient, *ib.*——The system of private tuition interferes materially with the efficacy of college lecturers, *ib.*——Lectures given in Greek and Latin composition, *ib.*

Gonville and Caius College:—

Description of the lectures given; classification of students is very partial; attendance compulsory; the staff of lecturers is complete, if they give their whole time to the office, and could command the full attention of the students, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 187.

Trinity Hall:—

Course pursued in regard to the attendance of students on the different college lectures; compulsion with respect to certain lectures, *Latham, Ev. p.* 170——Voluntary attendance on some lectures, *p.* 171——The college staff of lecturers is quite sufficient, *ib.*

Corpus Christi College:—

Table of the lectures at this college, *Mould, Ev. p.* 176——Classification of students adopted, *p.* 177——Attendance is compulsory, *ib.*——Subjects treated, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Lectures—continued.

II. *Of College Lecturers and Tutors*—continued.

2. Digest of Answers to Queries, &c.—*continued.*

Queen's College :—

Description of the lectures given at this college; classification of students; the college tutors are responsible for the supply of lecturers, and paying them; attendance is compulsory; the staff is sufficient, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178.

St. Catharine's Hall :—

List of the lectures given at this college; classification of students; attendance is compulsory; the staff of lecturers is sufficient, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 180.

Christ's College :—

Synoptic view of the lectures given to the students of this college, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 162 —— Classification of students, *ib.*——The staff of lecturers is competent for the mathematical and classical triposes, but no provision has been made in regard to the newly established moral and natural sciences triposes, *ib.*

The inequality of attainment among pupils renders impossible lecturing with equal profit to all, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 165——A general admission examination would be some remedy for this, *ib.*——Attendance is compulsory, *ib.*——The functions of the tutors are needlessly superseded by private tutors, *ib.*

Classification of students; attendance is compulsory; the staff of lecturers is amply sufficient; their functions, to some extent, are superseded by private tutors, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 185.

Number of lectures given daily; subjects thereof; number of lecturers; classification of students; attendance for the most part compulsory; the staff of lecturers sufficient, but their functions superseded, to a great extent, by private tuition, *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 191.

Particulars as to the mathematical lectures; classification of students; attendance required; the staff of lecturers is sufficient, but the funds of a small college are not ample enough for such a multiplication of lecturers as would render private tuition unnecessary, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193.

Number of lecturers; subjects of the compulsory lectures, and of the voluntary lectures; period at which students are classified; the staff not sufficient for the honour examinations; the functions of the lecturers, in the case of candidates for honours, superseded by private tutors, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 212.

St John's College :—

Principle of classification of students observed at this college, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 167—— The staff of lecturers not sufficient to prepare students for the University examinations without assistance from private tutors, *ib.*——Additions to the staff necessary, *ib.*

Magdalene College :—

Attendance is, as far as possible, compulsory; the staff of lecturers of this, as well as every other college, is insufficient to provide for the entire course of public instruction, and the consequence is that a great portion of the instruction is supplied by private tutors, *Warter, Ev. p.* 201.

Trinity College :—

Number of tutors, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 147——Average number of students under lecture, *ib.*——Quite sufficient educational force, *p.* 148——Principal hindrances to the complete and regular development of the system of instruction, *ib.*——Classification of students, *ib.*——Extent to which attendance is compulsory; hindrance to attendance on college lectures resulting from the system of private tuition, *ib.*

Classification of students, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 152——Attendance is compulsory, regard being had to the expression of a preference for any particular course, *ib.*——Classification according to capacity, if adopted at an early stage of pupilage, requires great delicacy, *Evans, Ev. p.* 159——System of classification formerly observed; reasons for its abandonment, *Frere, Ev. p.* 160.

Augmentation of the number of lecturers since the accession of the present master; classification of students adopted; conditions of attendance; the staff of lecturers fully adequate for the mathematical department; a little more in regard to classical honours required; additional force requisite for preparing students for the moral and natural sciences triposes, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 197.

Schedule of the lectures delivered at Trinity College; the lectures so given would be sufficient if they were resorted to with that intention, but a large portion of the students seek the assistance of private tutors, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 206.

Downing College :—

The staff of lecturers is sufficient for the present circumstances of the college, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 209.

Leeds

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Leeds (*York*). Scholarships at Magdalene College, on Millner's foundation, open to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Legal Fellowships. Some of the colleges have fellowships appropriated to persons pursuing the legal profession; recommendations in regard to this class, *Rep. p.* 170.

Legal Proceedings against Students. Decree of the University authorities respecting the enforcement of legal process against students, by tradesmen, for the recovery of debts, *Rep. p.* 17——Objections thereto urged by the Cambridge tradespeople; answered by the University, *p.* 17, 18.——*See* also *Minors.*

Legge, Dr. Collection of civil law books given by, to Gonville and Caius College library, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 329.

Legislative Interference. The authority of the Legislature the only practical means by which the recommendations of the Commissioners can be effectively carried out, *Rep. p.* 199 ——A Board, with temporary powers, suggested to be appointed by an Act of Parliament, *ib.*

Leicestershire. Exhibitions at Christ's College, on Hawford's foundation, open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Lent Term. Suggestion that students enter in the Lent term instead of the October term, *Latham, Ev. p.* 173.

Lewis, Archdeacon. Donation by, to the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 50.

Lewis, Robert and Mary. Scholarship at St. John's College founded by, in 1620, *Rep. p.* 191. 194.

Libraries (*Public and other*):

Details as to the Contents, sources of Income, and future Requirements, &c. of the following Public and other Libraries of the University and Colleges, viz.:—

The University Library, *Rep. p.* 127–132; *Power, Ev. p.* 50–59.
Fitzwilliam Library, *Rep. p.* 132; *Power, Ev. p.* 59, 60.
St. Peter's College, *Rep. p.* 135; *Cocker, Ev. p.* 315, 316.
Clare Hall, *Rep. p.* 135; *Power, Ev. p.* 60.
Pembroke College, *Rep. p.* 135; *Brown, Ev. p.* 324.
Gonville and Caius College, *Rep. p.* 134; *Chapman, Ev. p.* 329, 330.
Trinity Hall, *Rep. p.* 135; *Power, Ev. p.* 60.
Corpus Christi College, *Rep. p.* 134; *Pulling, Ev. p.* 347.
King's College, *Rep. p.* 135; *Okes, Ev. p.* 349.
Queen's College, *Rep. p.* 134; *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.
St. Catharine's Hall, *Rep. p.* 135; *Philpott, Ev. p.* 359.
Christ's College, *Rep. p.* 135.
St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 134; *Tatham, Ev. p.* 401–403.
Magdalene College, *Rep. p.* 134; *Bright, Ev. p.* 413.
Trinity College, *Rep. p.* 133; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 425.
Emmanuel College, *Rep. p.* 135; *Archdall, Ev. p.* 428.
Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 435.
Downing College, *Rep. p.* 135; *Worsley, Ev. p.* 212. 438.

Library of astronomical works at the observatory, *Challis, Ev. p.* 105——An inconsiderable collection attached to the professorship of modern history; no fund available for its maintenance, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111——Library attached to the museum of the Woodwardian professorship of geology, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 117—— No library attached to the professorship of political economy; the present professor has formed a collection of books; loan thereof made to students, *Pryme, Ev. p.* 135.

Licences, Alehouse and Wine. Statement, in memorial of the council of the borough of Cambridge as to the granting of licences, *Rep. p.* 7, and *Ev. p.* 37—— Answer thereto by a syndicate appointed to consider the memorial, *Ev. p.* 42.

See also *Ale Licences. Theatrical and other Entertainments. Wine Licences.*

Licences to Lodging-house Keepers. By whom granted; conditions annexed, *Rep. p.* 18.

See also *Lodging Houses.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Licentiate of Medicine, Degree of:

In what cases licences *ad practicandum in medicina* are granted, *Rep. p.* 36——Particulars of fees paid on admission to this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Amount of stamp duty paid to Governnent, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *p.* 67–70——Conditions required to be observed by candidates for this degree, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127——Proposed re-arrangement of the course of medical study and probation, by which this degree would be dispensed with, *p.* 132.

Licentiates in Divinity. Suggestion for a degree of licentiate in divinity, requiring a much shorter residence, *Warter, Ev. p.* 201.

Licentiates in Theology. Proposition of the syndicate for the revision of the statutes for the establishment of a new class of theological students, to be so called; approval of this plan, *Rep. p.* 31——Restrictive condition annexed by the syndicate to this plan; objections thereto; suggestions for modifying this condition, *p.* 32.

Lightfoot, Edward. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Linacre Professorship of Medicine. Date of foundation thereof; stipend; duties, and how at present performed, *Rep. p.* 48——Proposed appropriation of this professorship to the purposes of a medical scholarship, *p.* 96.

Lincoln, Bishop of. Letter from, as visitor of King's College, dated 11 November 1850, in reply to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 2.

Lincoln Diocese. Scholarships at St. John's College, on Lord Keeper Williams's foundation, limited to persons born within, *Rep. p.* 191.

Lincoln School. Scholarships at Magdalene College, on Wray's foundation, open to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Lincolnshire. Fellowship at St. John's College, on Thimbleby's foundation, restricted to natives of, *Rep. p.* 163——Preference shown to natives of, as candidates for scholarships at St. Catharine Hall, on Ramsden's (Skerne's) foundation, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 363. 366——Scholarship at Christ's College, on Laughton's foundation, open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393——Scholarships at Magdalene College, on the Countess of Warwick's foundation, open to natives of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Littledale, Mr. Justice. Sum of money given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Livesay, Amy, and Thomas Hobbs. Allowance for a scholarship at Pembroke College given by, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319.

Local Burthens. Statement, in memorial, of the town council, relative to the inequalities of the local burthens imposed on the University, and the exemptions from certain thereof enjoyed, *Ev. p.* 40——Reply of the syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the foregoing, *p.* 45.

Lodge, Mr. (*late University Librarian*). Quarterly tax of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* first levied on members of the University, on the recommendation of, for the purchase of books, *Rep. p.* 131.

Lodging Houses:

1. *General Particulars relative to the Lodging House System, and the Supervision exercised.*
2. *Digest of Answers to Queries on this subject with reference to each College.*

1. *General Particulars relative to the Lodging House System, and the Supervision exercised:*

Supervision exercised by the University authorities over lodging-houses; licences granted, *Rep. p.* 18——General nature of the rules laid down, *ib.*——How far the system is equal to collegiate superintendence, *p.* 19——It has long been the practice to allow students to reside in lodgings, *p.* 144——Great care taken to place proper checks upon the keepers of lodging-houses; regulations enforced, *ib.*——Number of students residing in lodgings in November 1850 and November 1851, *ib.*——Operation of the lodging-house system; conflicting opinions in regard hereto, *ib.*——Advantage of erecting buildings for the reception of students in immediate connexion with the collegiate bodies, *p.* 144, 145——Details as to the authority exercised by the University over the houses in which students lodge; licences granted, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32.

Copy

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Lodging Houses—continued.

1. *General Particulars relative to the Lodging House System, &c.*—continued.

Copy of the University regulations respecting lodging-houses, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 157—— Lodging-house licence, *ib.*——Lodging-house certificate, *ib.*

2. *Digest of Answers to Queries on this subject with reference to each College:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the residence of students in lodgings in the town; the regulations enforced, and how far the same are generally observed; also whether students are under less rigorous control than those in college, *Ev. p.* 141.

Answers to the foregoing from the following, viz.:—

Pembroke College:—

Some of the students reside in lodgings; the regulations are observed; students in lodgings are not under less rigorous control than those in college, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 146.

Gonville and Caius College:—

The regulations for the lodging-house keepers are in many cases ineffectual; reasons thereof, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158——The greater number of the students of this college reside in lodgings; the regulations on the whole are observed; the proctors might enforce a stricter attention to them, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190.

Trinity Hall:—

About ten students belonging to this college reside in lodgings; they are subject to more rigorous control than in college, if the housekeepers report regularly; cases of neglect or connivance occur, *Latham, Ev. p.* 173.

Corpus Christi College:—

None of the students of this college reside in lodgings; the system is bad; reducing the terms of residence to nine would diminish the necessity for lodging-houses, colleges ought not to take students they cannot accommodate, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177.

Queen's College:—

Several of the students reside in lodgings during term, *Peill, Ev. p.* 179.

St. Catharine's Hall:—

Number of students of this college in lodgings; regulations enforced; not many cases in which the keepers have been punished; in most instances they escape detection; the great majority, however, are honestly desirous to observe the regulations; students in such houses, in some respects, are under stricter control than those in college; supervision exercised by the proctors, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 184, 185.

Christ's College:—

Part of the students of this college reside in lodgings; regulations laid down; how evaded; students in lodgings are under less control, and exposed to greater temptation, than those in college, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 165.

The "gate" returns of the lodging-houses are much tampered with; in other respects the students in lodgings are not exposed to greater temptation than those in college, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166.

The students are subject to the same regulations in lodgings as in college; the regulations are generally observed, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186.

Some of the students reside in lodgings; highly desirable that they should be accommodated in college when possible, *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192.

Number of sets of rooms in this college; number of students in lodgings; these houses are looked upon with so much disfavour that any one of whose conduct any doubt is felt is required to reside in college, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 196.

Several of the students reside in lodgings; the regulations are very loosely observed; students in the town are under far less rigorous control, and are exposed to greater temptations than those in college, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

St. John's College:—

The regulations imposed on lodging-house keepers are not generally observed; the students are therefore exposed to greater temptations, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 168.

Magdalene College:—

A few of the students of this college reside in lodgings; no great evil arises out of it; the penalty falling on the keeper for infraction of the regulations is heavy; greater temptations in lodgings than in college; further inspection and discipline recommended, *Warter, Ev. p.* 203.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Lodging Houses—continued.

2. *Digest of Answers to Queries, &c.*—continued.

Trinity College:—

The majority of the students of this college reside in lodgings; the regulations are generally observed; the students are not less under control, and are not subjected to greater temptations; a well-selected lodging is to be preferred to residence in college, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 151.

A considerable proportion of the students in this college reside in lodgings; the majority of the lodging-house keepers discharge their trust with fidelity, but more supervision is, nevertheless, required; the control over the student is more complete in a lodging-house of respectability than in college, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 155.

A considerable proportion of the students are lodged in the town; regulations enforced; penalty for infraction; a large number of the lodging-house keepers are faithful to their trust; incessant watchfulness is required on the part of the deans, *Frere, Ev. p.* 161, 162.

Three-fifths of the students are in lodgings during Michaelmas term, and one-half during the rest of the year; conditions imposed on the keepers, how far observed; not much difference between the control exercised over students in lodgings and those in college, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 200, 201.

Students in lodgings, in general, are nearly as much under control as in college; are more so as to their hours than when in college; number of students belonging to this college residing in lodgings, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 208.

Emmanuel College:—

A great many of the students reside in lodgings; the lodgings are all licensed, and the college-gate bill is equally applicable, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Downing College:—

This college has very rarely any residents in the town, except fellow commoners, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 212.

Logic. Particulars as to the Barnaby logic lectureship, *Rep. p.* 48. 73.

Londisdale (*Westmoreland*). Bible clerkship at St. Catharine Hall restricted to natives of; annual stipend, *Phillpott, Ev. p.* 363.

London. Scholarships at Caius College, on the foundation of Dr. Caius, appropriated to natives of, *Rep. p.* 186.

London Tradesmen. Effect of the rules regulating the dealings between students and tradesmen in the town of Cambridge in causing the former to resort to London and other non-resident traders, *Rep. p.* 17——Indefinite credit is not given by London tradesmen till they are satisfied that the debtor has the means of payment, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 143; *Latham, Ev. p.* 170——College authorities have no control over the London tradesmen and money lender; legislative aid required, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 152; *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 165——There is no way of preventing tradesmen in London from giving credit, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169——Some London tradesmen have established offices in Cambridge to receive orders; means of meeting them, *Latham, Ev. p.* 170.

Great difficulty of checking the supply of goods on credit by London tradesmen; measures suggested, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 180——Evils of the system of illicit dealing through the agents of London tradesmen; no control over this, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 187——The effect of the University regulations for controlling credit is to throw business into the hands of London tradesmen, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193——The University has and can have no control over London tradesmen, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 197——The danger from the London tradesman and Jew requires legislation, *Warter, Ev. p.* 201.

See also *Tradesmen.*

London and Blackwall Railway Company. Property belonging to the professorship of moral philosophy sold to, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 100.

London University. Effect of the institution of the University of London in lessening the number of medical degrees taken at Cambridge, *Rep. p.* 92.

Long, Dr. Exhibition at Pembroke College, founded by; amount of the allowance, *Ainstie, Ev. p.* 319; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Long Vacation:

Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the residence of students in college during the long vacation, and the regulations of discipline to which they are subjected; and also as to reading parties, and their results, *Ev. p.* 141——Digest of Answers to the foregoing in regard to the following colleges and halls; viz.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Long Vacation—continued.

St. Catharine Hall:—

Students of this college have not hitherto been permitted to reside in college during the long vacation, but it has recently been determined to allow it; special permission will be required; regulation laid down, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 184.

Christ's College:—

Students are allowed to reside; permission is never withheld from a deserving student; regulations enforced, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164.

Not desirable to encourage residence in college during the long vacation, though under certain circumstances it is conceded, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166——Students of regular conduct are frequently allowed to reside; special permission is required, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186——Students are allowed to reside by special permission, *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192——Students of good character are allowed to reside; strict attention to the college regulations is enforced; reading parties at a distance are preferable, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 196——None but scholars (who have a statutable right to do so) are allowed to reside without special permission; regulations enforced, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

Corpus Christi College:—

The well-conducted and industrious reside in college with special permission, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177.

Downing College:—

In so small a society, it rarely happens that a student wishes to reside; the practice is discouraged, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 212.

Emmanuel College:—

Not within the walls of the college; some few remain in lodgings by special permission, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Gonville and Caius College:—

Students are allowed to reside on receiving special permission; the regulations are more stringent than in term, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190.

St. John's College:—

This vacation should be shortened by a month, and extend from the middle of June to the middle of September, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 175.

Magdalene College:—

Students of steady habits and good conduct are allowed, with special permission, to reside whenever a fellow remains in college, *Warter, Ev. p.* 203.

Pembroke College:—

Students are not permitted to reside in college; but are in the town, by special permission to those whose conduct has been unexceptionable, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 146.

Queen's College:—

Special permission is granted to deserving students; one of the tutors always resides, to enforce discipline, *Peill, Ev. p.* 179.

Trinity College:—

Strong objections to any curtailment of the long vacation, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150——Students who have proved themselves suitable persons by their place in the college examinations, &c., are allowed to reside, on obtaining special permission; they are subject to more stringent discipline than in term, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 154——Leave is not given, except under special circumstances; the discipline is much the same as in term time, *Frere, Ev. p.* 161——The indulgence is accorded to certain classes of students; regulations enforced, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 200——Permission is given only to students of the first class; a more extensive practice of residence would lead to great evils, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 208.

Trinity Hall:—

Special permission is required, and awarded only to diligent students, *Latham, Ev. p.* 173.

See also *Reading Parties.* *Vacations.*

Longsdon. Estate at, appropriated to the Jacksonian Professor, &c., *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 423.

Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 56——Amount of stipend, and from what source derived, *p.* 56. 73——There are no statutes, &c., regulating its duties, *p.* 56——Paucity of students attending the lectures, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic—continued.

No record of the origin of this professorship; no statutable requirements, *Robinson, Ev. p.* 92——Lectures at present given, *ib.*——Amount of the original endowment; not subsequently increased; no fees; present value of the professorship, *ib.*——In whom the appointment is vested, *ib.*——No library appropriated to the professorship; suggestion for the augmentation of the Oriental literature in the University library, *ib.*——Suggestions for an alteration in the professor's duties, and for increasing the number of students attending his lectures, *ib.*——A room at the Pitt Press assigned for the delivery of the lectures, *p.* 92, 93——The lectures are gratuitous, *p.* 93——No residence or rooms in college attached to the professorship, *ib.*

Lovett, Rev. Thomas. Exhibitions at Sidney Sussex College founded by; present annual value, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431; *Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Ev. p.* 434.

Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 63——List of the electors, *ib.*——Amount of the endowment; sources from which derived, *p.* 63. 71——Course of duty prescribed, *p.* 63——Difficulty of forming classes to attend the lectures, *p.* 64——Remarks on this head, *ib.*

Founded by Thomas Lowndes, of Overton (Chester), in 1748, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 121——Extract from his will relating to the professorship, *ib.*——Duties annexed; statutes drawn up by George, Earl of Macclesfield, *ib.*——No modification has taken place, *p.* 122——Duties performed by the present professor, *ib.*——Nature and amount of the original endowment; no subsequent augmentation; no fees, *ib.*——Present annual value, *ib.*——Names of the electors; no conditions of eligibility or tenability are enforced, *ib.*——No residence, museum, or library; collection of apparatus, *ib.*——Lectures given; those on practical astronomy are delivered by the Plumian professor, *ib.*

Lowndes, Thomas. Founder of the Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry, *Rep. p.* 63; *Peacock, Ev. p.* 121.

Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 57——Severe conditions of the deed of foundation; their character and requirements, *ib.*——Terms of the grant of Charles II., *ib.*——Justice and expediency of relaxing the disqualifying conditions, *ib.*——Present amount and sources of income of the professorship, *p.* 73.

Period of foundation of this professorship, and by whom established, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 93——Duties actually performed, *ib.*——Conditions of tenure of the professorship; restrictions as to holding offices, benefices, &c., *ib.*——Amount of fee taken from each person attending the lectures of the professor; annual produce thereof *ib.*——Present annual income of the professorship, *p.* 93, 94——No residence, museum, library, or apparatus is attached to the professorship, *p.* 94——The instruments employed in lecture are the private property of the professor, *ib.*——Subjects to which the lectures of the professor refer; opportunity of experimenting afforded, *ib.*——Inexpediency of altering the statutes relating to the professorship, *ib.*——The practice of registering copies of the lectures delivered by the professor has not been attended to since the time of Newton, *ib.*——Urgent necessity for a museum of physical instruments, *ib.*——Copy of the deed of foundation of the professorship, *p.* 95——Grant of Charles II., confirming the foundation, *p.* 96——Grant of Charles II., containing a dispensation to the professor to hold a professorship without taking Holy Orders, *p.* 97——Subjects on which the Lucasian Professor now lectures, which were formerly undertaken by the Plumian professor, *Challis, Ev. p.* 104. 106.

Lumley, Marmaduke, Bishop of Lincoln. Bequest by, to Queen's College library, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.

Lupton, Dr. Roger. Fellowships and scholarships at St. John's College founded by, *temp.* Henry VIII., *Rep. p.* 163. 194.

M.

Macartney, Dr. Price paid for his collection of anatomical specimens, *Rep. p.* 121——Works presented by, to the Anatomical Museum, *Clark, Ev. p.* 109.

Macclesfield, George, Earl of. Sketch of statutes drawn up by Lord Macclesfield for the regulation of the Lowndes' Professorship of Astronomy, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 121.

Macky's Journey through England. This work quoted, *Ev. p.* 36.

M'Coy, Professor. Arrangement of specimens in the Woodwardian Collection effected by, *Rep. p.* 122; *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

MAGDALENE COLLEGE:

1. *Foundation of the College; Statutes and Interpolations therein.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure of the College.*
3. *The Mastership.*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Scholarships.*
6. *Sizarships.*
7. *Lectures, &c.*
8. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
9. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses.*
10. *College Library.*

1. *Foundation of the College; Statutes and Interpolations therein:*

Interpolations in the statutes of the college, *Rep. p.* 151——Date of charter of foundation of this college; date of statutes; interpolations made in the statutes at a subsequent period to their compilation; questionableness of the legality of such interpolations; a revision of the statutes, after the example of several of the other colleges, is to be recommended, *Warter, Ev. p.* 403, 404.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure of the College:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 198——Dividends of the college; net income paid annually to the master and fellows; addition thereto from a property left by Dr. Peckard; other emoluments accruing to the master, *Warter, Ev. p.* 404, 405——Account of the manner in which the college lost the Covent-garden property, *p.* 404.

3. *The Mastership:*

The right of appointment of master is vested in the owner of the house at Audley End, *Rep. p.* 153——Emoluments of the mastership, *p.* 155——Mode of appointment of the head fellows and scholars; qualifications requisite; restrictions upon the election thereto; conditions of tenure; length of residence required, and duties now performed; the latter not being in conformity with the statutes from the alteration of circumstances, *Warter, Ev. p.* 404.

4. *Fellowships:*

Number of foundation and bye-fellowships in this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *Rep. p.* 157——Value of a foundation fellowship, *p.* 167——The fellowships of Dr. Goch are now without any endowment, and have only a titular existence, *p.* 168——The incorporation of the bye with the foundation fellowships recommended, *ib.*——Travelling fellowship founded by Mr. Drury; the election is in the hands of the master; recommendations in regard hereto, *p.* 169——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 170.

List of, and particulars relative to the bye fellowships, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405, 406——Advantage would arise from the removal of certain restrictions which now apply to some of the fellowships, &c., particularly in the case of the Millner scholarships, and the Norfolk travelling fellowship, *p.* 412——Reasons for which a consolidation of the smaller fellowships is not to be recommended, *p.* 413.

5. *Scholarships:*

Number of scholarships at this college; proportion thereof restricted or open, *Rep. p.* 194——List of, and particulars as to the scholarships and exhibitions, either incorporated or connected with the college, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406–408——Claimants have for years been wanting for many of the appropriated scholarships, but the college has been enabled, from the extension clauses, to treat them as open scholarships, *p.* 412.

6. *Sizarships:*

Number of sizars admitted at this college, *Rep. p.* 195——The sizars receive a small payment each time; there are four of them at this college; their appointment is claimed by the master, *Warter, Ev. p.* 411, 412——Provision under the Pepysian benefaction for the assistance of poor students, *p.* 412.

7. *Lectures, &c.*

The attendance on college lectures is compulsory, as far as possible; the staff of this or of any other college, is not sufficiently complete to provide for the entire course of public instruction, *Warter, Ev. p.* 201——Course of instruction given to students of this college, *p.* 408.

8. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Magdalene College in each year, ending 10 October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Magdalene College—continued.

8. *Matriculations and Degrees*—continued.

1851, *Rep. p.* 145——Number of residents on 14 November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67-70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——There is no statutable or other limit as to the number of members or students admitted, *Warter, Ev. p.* 408.

9. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

Students are specially permitted to reside in college during the long vacation, if a fellow remains, *Warter, Ev. p.* 203—— A few of the students belonging to the college, reside in lodgings in the town, *ib.*——Hours of Divine service in the college chapel, and attendance required thereat from undergraduates, *p.* 408——Attendance required of students at the college lectures, and at dinner in the hall, *ib.*——Hours at which students are required to be in college, or in their licensed lodgings at night, *ib.*

Regulations for the restriction of credit given to students; these regulations, however, are evaded by a resort to London tradesmen; the only remedy would be an Act of Parliament, *Warter, Ev. p.* 409——Detailed statement of the necessary expenses of the second classes of students, *p.* 409-411——Average expense of the several classes of students, *p.* 412——Remarks relative to the reduction of the expenses of college residence, *ib.*

10. *College Library:*

Valuable return of the Pepysian library provided at this college; building in which deposited, *Rep. p.* 134——Three libraries are united in that of the Magdalene College; the original foundation one, the Peckard, and the Pepysian; particulars as to each collection, *Bright, Ev. p.* 413——Deserving undergraduates are allowed to sit and read in the library, *ib.*——There is no special fund for the support of the library, the college occasionally buying books, *ib.*

Magnetical Observations. Offer made to the observatory of apparatus for conducting, declined on account of the expense of erecting a building for its reception, *Challis, Ev. p.* 107.

Maim and Felony. Cases of, excepted from the jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, *Rep. p.* 4. 9——The trial thereof committed to the high steward, in practice, has become a mere nominal power, *p.* 9.

Maine, H. J. Sumner, L. L. D., Regius Professor of Civil Law. (Analysis of his answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Period of foundation of the Regius Professorship of Civil Law, *Ev. p.* 77——Duties annexed by the statutes, *ib.*——Subject of the lectures, *ib.*——Duties actually performed, *ib.*——Original endowment and present income, *ib.*——Fees, *ib.*——Mode of appointment, *p.* 78——Residence, *ib.*——Exercises required for degrees in law, *ib.*——Subjects of examinations and course of study, *ib.*——General condition of the study, and reasons for which the lower degrees are sought, *ib.*——Suggestions for the improvement of the study, *p.* 78, 79——Inadequacy of income, *p.* 79——Evils arising from fees on degrees, *ib.*——Copy of the notice published by the professor, as a guide to persons desirous of proceeding in law, *p.* 80.

Maine, Dr. Letter from, dated 6 November 1850, in answer to circular of Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 9.

Mainwaring, J. Books and MSS. given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Maitland Prize. Particulars as to this prize, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27.

Maldon (Essex). Exhibition at Christ's College on Plume's foundation, open to students from, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Manchester School. Scholarships at St. John's College, on the Duchess of Somerset's foundation, open to students from, *Rep. p.* 194.

Manistre, Rev. John. Bequest made by, to the University Library, *Rep. p.* 128——Annual income derived from the Manistre Fund; particulars as to its administration, *Power, Ev. p.* 53.

Manners, Hon. Roger. Scholarships at Corpus Christi College, founded by, in 1559, *Rep. p.* 188.

MSS.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

MSS. Use made by students of MSS. containing problems, &c., as adjuncts to books, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 229——Abuse to which the use of MSS. is subject, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 244——Extent to which MSS. are in use, *Peill, Ev. p.* 254——Formerly most lecturers and private tutors taught from MSS.; at the present time, however, mathematical works are so abundant that both MSS. and private tuition might be dispensed with, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 257——Reason of the discontinuance of the use of MSS.; objections to their use, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 263——Regulations made by the senate to discourage the use thereof, *ib.*——Power of the moderators and examiners to discourage their use, *ib.* ——Use made of MSS.; the system of instruction by their means is part of the system of private tuition, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 c——The use of MSS. is not carried to an injurious extent; their use promotes exactness of study, but diminishes the amount of reading, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 269——Impossibility under existing circumstances of superseding their use, *ib.*——*See* also *Books.*

Mapletoft, Dr. Robert. Allowance for an exhibition at Pembroke College given by, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Maptyde, Lawrence. Scholarship at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1558, *Rep. p.* 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332.

Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby. Professorship of Divinity founded by, *Rep. p.* 46. 71; *Blunt, Ev. p.* 86——Christ's College also founded by, A. D. 1505, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 370.

See also *Lady Margaret's Preachership.* *Lady Margaret's Readership in Divinity.*

Market Bosworth Grammar School (Leicester). Fellowship and scholarships at Emmanuel College, on Dixie's foundation, open to students from, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425. 427.

Market Rasen School (Lincoln). Scholarships at Magdalene College, on the Countess of Warwick's foundation, open to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Markets and Fairs. Statement in memorial of the council of the borough of Cambridge, relative to the authority of the University at markets and fairs, *Ev. p.* 37——Comment thereon by a syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the memorial, *p.* 43.

Mark's, St., College, Chelsea. The average annual expenditure per head at this institution is 70*l.*, *Latham, Ev. p.* 171.

Marlborough School. Scholarships at St. John's College, on the Duchess of Somerset's foundation, open to students from, *Rep. p.* 194.

Marriage. See *Celibacy.*

Marsden, Mr. Observations respecting the discharge of his duties as Disney Professor of Archæology, *Rep. p.* 67.

Marshal. Amount received annually by this officer, *Rep. p.* 138——Amount derived by him from fees on degrees, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

Marsh-House, St. Osyth (Essex). Rentcharge issuing out of, for the support of two scholarships at St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 191.

Marshall, William. Allowance for a scholarship at Pembroke College given by, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319.

Martin, Professor. Appointed to the professorship of Botany, &c., in 1762, died in 1825, *Rep. p.* 62.

Mary, Queen. Ordinances issued in this reign by authority of Cardinal Pole for the government of the University, *Rep. p.* 2.

Masham Vicarage (York). Augmented by Trinity College from "The Pigott Fund," *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 424.

Mason, Robert. Books given by, to the Library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

MASTER OF ARTS, DEGREE OF:

Admission to this degree should not be rendered more difficult than at present, *Rep. p.* 29——The present interval of three years should be preserved, *ib.*——Dispensing power possessed by the University of admitting a Master of Arts to the degree of D.D., *per saltum, Rep. p.* 30, 31——Ceremony of creation gone through after admission to this degree; oath taken, *Rep. p.* 39.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Master of Arts, Degree of—continued.

Statement of the residence, studies, exercises, and examinations prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for this degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23——Comparison with the present actual practice, *p.* 29——The statutes allow the degree of M. A. to be conferred on a nobleman, or son of a nobleman, although he may not have complied with the usual conditions, *ib.*——Present regulations of the University on this point, *ib.*——By a letter of Charles II., in 1679, the degree may be conferred on a baronet or knight without compliance with the usual forms, *ib.*

Statement of fees paid on admission to the degree, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33——Fees paid by noblemen on proceeding to this degree, *ib.*——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Table showing the number of degrees of this grade conferred in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the years 1840 to 1850, distinguishing the several colleges, *p.* 67–70.

Masters of Colleges. See *Heads of Colleges.*

Masters' History of Corpus Christi College. Referred to, *Rep. p.* 159. 188.

Mathematical Prizes. Particulars as to the mathematical prizes afforded by the University. *Rep. p.* 24.——*See* also *Adams' Prize. Smith's Prize.*

Mathematical Studies:

1. *Resumé of the present State of Mathematical Study in the University.*
2. *General Summary of the Evidence on this subject received by the Commissioners.*
3. *Queries issued respecting Mathematical Studies and Examinations.*

1. *Resumé of the present State of Mathematical Study in the University:*

The present state of these studies one of great progress, *Rep. p.* 105——High reputation ever maintained by Cambridge as a mathematical University, *ib.*——Evidence proving the study to have been greatly progressive *p.* 105, 106——Abundant room, nevertheless, for ameliorations; viz. 1st. In respect of the selections of portions of the general body of the science and the rejection of superfluities, *p.* 106——Origin of the present Board of Mathematical Studies, *p.* 106, 107——Reports made by that Board adverted to, *p.* 107——Principles of rejection laid down therein, *ib.*——Opinion of the Commissioners that all changes and improvements may be safely left to the University itself, *p.* 108.

Secondly, in the mode of communicating the knowledge to be acquired; possible improvements that may be effected, *Rep. p.* 108——The present system of college lecturing is defective, and has led to private tuition with its attendant evils, *ib.*——Outline of the changes which have taken place in the system of examinations, *p.* 108–110——Vices of the examinatton system; recommendations in regard thereto, *p.* 110——Evils of "cramming," *ib.*——Report at the entire abandonment of the oral or *vivâ-voce* examination; evidence bearing on this point, *p.* 110, 111——Recommendations of the Commission, *p.* 111.

Thirdly, in what manner and to what extent the beneficial influence of mathematical study in the education and discipline of the mind is secured by the mathematical training adopted in the University, *Rep. p.* 111——Great value to be attached to the oral exposition of general principles by lecturers or professors, *p.* 112——Undue tendency formerly to analytical processes and the dextrous use of symbols; this has been corrected since 1848, *p.* 112,113——The analytical and geometrical methods compared, *p.* 113——Influence of the mathematical prizes on the mathematical reading of the student, *p.* 114——Expediency of postponing the examination for the Smith's prize, for one or two years, or until the M. A. degree, with the view to keeping up the inducement to mathematical study, considered, *ib.*

2. *General Summary of the Evidence on this subject received by the Commissioners:*

Doubts whether professional lectures on pure mathematics are effective as part of the general system, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 99——The present system too abstract and exclusive of the propositions and processes of reasoning required by the actual demand of science, *Challis, Ev. p.* 107——No adequate provision for a complete and systematic course of lectures on mathematics, and their applications to natural philosophy, *Miller, Ev. p.* 135——Grounds on which the study of mathematics is admitted into the Cambridge educational system, *Ellis, Ev. p.* 222, 223——Effect produced on the mind by mathematical studies, *p.* 223——An important constituent of which is the enlargement of the student's sphere of intuition, *ib.*——But his progress must mainly be measured by the degree in which he attains to a complete intuition to the results which he is able to prove, *ib.*——Degree in which these considerations should be taken as a guide in inquiring into the merits and defects of a mathematical course of study, intended to form part of a liberal education, *ib.*——Circumstances which must influence any conclusions on this subject, *ib.*——Alterations that might advantageously be made in the choice of subjects of study, *ib.*——Remarks on the calculus of variations, and definite and elliptic integrals, *p.* 225.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Mathematical Studies—continued.

2. *General Summary of the Evidence on this subject, &c.*—continued.

From 1832 to 1847, there was a tendency in the mathematical course to become increasingly symbolic and analytical; the regulations of 1848 have checked this tendency, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 229——Inducements to prosecute mathematical studies after attaining the B. A. degree, *p.* 230——The institution of prizes, similar to this, would contribute to the continued and progressive study of mathematics and natural philosophy, *ib.*——Tendency of mathematical study to become exclusively analytical and symbolic; checks opposed to this tendency, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 237——Nature of indirect encouragement given to mathematical reading, *ib.*——Impediments to the prosecution of mathematical studies after attainment of the B. A. degree, *p.* 238——Limited encouragement offered for the prosecution of mathematical study after the B. A. degree; means by which this might be remedied, *Hind, Ev. p.* 239.

There is no tendency in the present course of mathematical study to become exclusively analytical and symbolic, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 244——The present system, both of reading and examining, has a tendency to fix the mind too much on the mere use of mathematical symbols; written questions and answers on the examinations will always tend to this end, *ib.*——Absence of inducements to the study of mathematics after the B. A. degree, *p.* 247——Any external interference with the mathematical course of study, or the conduct of the examinations is not to be recommended, *Mathison, Ev. p.* 249——Hardly any motive for continuing mathematical studies after the B. A. degree is held out by the University, *Mould, Ev. p.* 252——Circumstances at present militating against the ultimate prosecution of mathematical studies, as a profession, *ib.*——Scheme by which these obstructions might be obviated, *ib.*——Exposition of the present system of mathematical teaching at the University, *Phear, Ev. p.* 255.

Provisions made from time to time by the senate, for preventing the course of mathematical study from becoming too exclusively analytical and symbolic, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 263, 264——Existing inducements for the continuance of mathematical studies after the B. A. degree, *p.* 265——Tendency of the mathematical course of study, as determined by the examiners to become increasingly analytical and symbolical in character; few students derive any advantage, *Steventon, Ev. p.* 266——The mathematical course is decidedly more analytical now than formerly, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *d*——Remarks suggestive of the best method of study, *ib.*——Indirect inducements arising in the University for the continuance of the study of mathematics after the B. A. degree, *ib.*——The number of subjects required to be studied is not greater than may be mastered by students of fair abilities; circumstances to be considered in diminishing their number, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 268, 269——Inducements for the continuance of mathematical study after the B. A. degree; favourable influence of the fellowship examination at Trinity College in this respect; considerations involved in the institution of similar examinations at other colleges, *p.* 270——Limited character of the inducements held out by the University for the continuance of study after B. A. degree; the changes suggested by the Commissioners would be productive of a favourable effect in this respect, failure of the present essay prizes in accomplishing the desired result, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 271.

3. *Queries issued respecting Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the mathematical studies and examinations of the University, *Ev. p.* 220, 221——Answers thereto from the following mathematical tutors and lecturers and the moderators and examiners for the past ten years: viz.: Rev. J. Cooper, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *Ev. p.* 222——R. L. Ellis, late fellow of Trinity College, *p.* 222–226——Rev. T. Gaskin, late fellow and tutor of Jesus College, *p.* 226–236——Rev. H. Goodwin, late fellow of Gonville and Caius College, *p.* 236–238——Rev. J. Hind, late fellow of Sidney Sussex College, *p.* 238, 239——W. Hopkins, president of the Geological Society, *p.* 239–249——Rev. W. C. Mathison, fellow of Trinity College, *p.* 249, 250——Rev. J. G. Mould, fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, *p.* 250–254——Rev. J. N. Peill, fellow and tutor of Queen's College, *p.* 254——J. B. Phear, fellow of Clare Hall, *p.* 255——Dr. Phelps, master of Sidney Sussex College, *p.* 256–258——Dr. Philpott, master of Catherine Hall, *p.* 258–266——Rev. E. H. Steventon, late fellow of Corpus Christi College, *p.* 266, 267——G. G. Stokes, Lucasian professor of mathematics, *p.* 267–267 *e.*——Rev. C. A. Swainson, fellow and tutor of Christ College, *p.* 267 *e*–271——Rev. W. H. Thompson, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 271——Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity College, *p.* 271–274.

See also *Adams' Prize. Boards of Studies*, I. *Books*, 1. *Examinations*, VI. *Geometry. Honours. Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. Physical Optics. Prizes. Problems. Sadlerian Lectureships. Smith's Prize. Studies of the University.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Mathison, Rev. W. C., m.a., Fellow of Trinity College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Any external interference with the mathematical course of study, or the conduct of the examinations, is not to be recommended, *Ev. p.* 249——Beneficial tendency of the changes effected in 1848 in the examinations for mathematical honours, *ib.*——Curtailment of the book-work question recommended by the Mathematical Board in 1849, and since made, *ib.*——The Board has only power to make recommendations, but these recommendations are generally adopted, *ib.*——The recommendations of the Board in June 1850, as to a limitation of the subjects of examination are to be approved of, *ib.*——There are no grounds for a reduction of the number of problems, *ib.*——Private tutors are generally considered desirable, but not indispensable; important service rendered by them in their present capacity; manner in which their influence would be diminished if they received any official character, *ib.*——Expenses of private tuition, *p.* 250——Objections to the institution of examinations at a later period than the present B.A. degree, *ib.*

Matriculation:

1. *Nature of this Form.*
2. *Statistics of Matriculations and of the Fees payable thereon.*
3. *Digest of Evidence on the Subject of the Admission Examination at each College, and also as to whether desirable to institute a General University Matriculation Examination.*

1. *Nature of this Form:*

In what matriculation consists; is strictly enforced, *Rep. p.* 20——Oath required by the ancient ordinances of the University to be taken by the students on matriculation; this is now converted into an affirmation, *p.* 38——No other engagement or test is required at matriculation, *ib.*

2. *Statistics of Matriculations and of the Fees payable thereon:*

Annual average income derived from fees on matriculation, *Rep. p.* 139——The fees payable were raised on 1st June 1825, *ib.*——And again on 2d November 1842, *ib.*——Table of fees paid on matriculation, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government on each matriculation, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Average annual produce of the duties, *ib.*——Average annual number of matriculations; number in 1850, *p.* 65——Average annual payment to the University chest and to the registry, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at each college in each of the years 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, and 1840 to 1850, distinguishing noblemen, fellow commoners, pensioners, and sizars, *p.* 66——Augmentation of the fees in 1825 and again in 1842, *p.* 71——Objection to the tax now paid to Government on matriculation, *Babington, Ev. p.* 453.

3. *Digest of Evidence on the Subject of the Admission Examination at each College, and also as to whether desirable to institute a General University Matriculation Examination:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners as to any examination of students previous to admission or matriculation; whether such an examination conducted by the University would be desirable, and the probable effect of such an examination, *Ev. p.* 141——Answers to the foregoing in regard to the following colleges and halls, viz.:

Pembroke College:—

No general examination by the college; students are admitted on the certificate of a M.A., and are examined by the tutor on coming to reside, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 145——An admission examination conducted by the University would produce no good effect whatever, *ib.*

Gonville and Caius College:—

An entrance examination is essential to the efficacy of college ectures; cases in which a general entrance examination would be objectionable, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158.

No examination at this college, except the nominal one by a M.A., which is utterly valueless; great value of a University examination previous to matriculation; if confined to a college, it would entirely destroy the effect, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 189.

Trinity Hall:—

No actual examination at this college; a certificate is required from a M.A. that he has examined the candidate, *Latham, Ev. p.* 172——A slight entrance examination would be beneficial; general principles on which it should be conducted, *ib.*——The expense would be a serious charge on the University; this might be met, however, by the abolition of the Government tax, *ib.*

No

Report, 1852—*continued.*

MATRICULATION—continued.

3. *Digest of Evidence, &c.*—continued.

Corpus Christi College:—

No matriculation examination passed by students at this college; a certificate of competency signed by a M. A. is sufficient, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177——A matriculation examination, if established, should be conducted by the University; the expediency is doubtful, *ib.*——The establishment of a University examination prior to admission recommended, *Steventon, Ev. p.* 267.

Queen's College:—

Every candidate for admission is required to produce a certificate from a M. A., *Peill, Ev. p.* 178.

St. Catharine Hall:—

No examination at this college previous to admission; a certificate of a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, that the candidate is properly qualified in point of learning for residence at the University is required, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 182——A proposal made in 1848 for the appointment of a syndicate for drawing up a plan for a general examination was rejected, *ib.*—— Such an examination would tend to lessen the number of under-graduates; other objections to it, *p.* 182, 183.

Christ's College:—

No examination of students previous to matriculation at this college; a general University examination would be an inestimable good, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 163——A general examination on admission conducted by the University on a low scale most desirable; plan on which it should be carried out, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 165, 166.

No examination previous to admission at this college; the immediate effect of an examination conducted by the University would be a very great diminution of admissions, but it would stimulate preparation for the University, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186——No examination previous to admission; a certificate of qualification from a M. A. is required in all cases; a general University examination would be beneficial if too much be not required; it would at first diminish the admissions, but eventually stimulate public and other schools, *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192.

No admission examination at this college; a general University examination would be attended with almost unqualified good results; the number of admissions would not be affected more than five per cent.; it would act as a stimulant, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 195—— No examination at this college previous to admission; a general examination conducted by the University would be most desirable; all that is demanded at the present previous examination should be required; the result would be a temporary diminution of students, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 214, 215.

St John's College:—

No such examination at this college; a general examination is desirable; respects in which it would be advisable, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 168——A University matriculation examination would be desirable; it would diminish the number of students at first, but eventually would render it less necessary to pass the present number of terms before the B. A. degree, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169——A general examination before matriculation would be advantageous; in what its advantages would consist, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 174, 175.

There is no matriculation examination at St. John's excepting for sizarships, *France, Ev. p.* 285——It would not be judicious to establish a University admission examination; such an examination would act in a manner not to be desired in the case of candidates for Holy Orders, *ib.*——Neither do schools require to be stimulated by such means, *ib.*

Magdalene College:—

The results of a general University examination would stimulate the public schools and provincial private tutors, *Warter, Ev. p.* 202.

Trinity College:—

An examination of a very elementary character is enforced upon first coming into residence at this college, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 149—— A general admission examination by the University not desirable; reasons against it, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 154——Exceedingly difficult to regulate the proper standard of a University examination, besides being an interference with the essential rights of colleges, *Evans, Ev. p.* 159.

An examination of students previous to matriculation is held at this college; established in 1836; satisfactory results; has not had the effect of deterring students from applying for admission; a general University examination not likely to be equally useful, *Frere, Ev. p.* 161——The examination enforced at this college has not diminished the number of

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Matriculation—continued.

3. *Digest of Evidence, &c.—Trinity College*—continued.

applicants for admission; a general examination would require the selection of examiners of judgment, experience, and attainments; other points on which caution is expedient; its probable effects on the public schools, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 199——The initial examination at this college is attended with a good effect; respects in which useful; a University examination not to be recommended at present; probable result on the schools, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 207.

Emmanuel College:—

No examination previous to the admission of students to Emmanuel College: they are admitted on certificate of fitness from a M.A. of either University; a general University examination not desirable, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Downing College:—

Candidates are examined individually on applying for admission; the present system of each college examining its own students to be preferred to a University examination, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 210.

Other Evidence:—

Memorial of the College of Preceptors urging the authorization of a stringent matriculation examination before students be allowed to reside, *Ev. p.* 453.

See also *Fees*, II. *Oaths*, 1. *Previous Examination*, 3. *Stamp Duty. Terms*, 2.

Matthews, Lady Frances. Scholarships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1632, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Mawson, Bishop. Scholarships at Corpus Christi College founded by; increase in the stipends effected in 1802, *Rep. p.* 188.

Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge. Oath administered to, by the University; recommended to be abolished, *Rep. p.* 6, 7; *Ev. p.* 35. 41.——*See* also *Town of Cambridge.*

Medicine, Faculty of:

1. *Studies and Exercises in this Faculty.*
2. *Condition of the Study; Objections to Cambridge as a Medical School answered.*
3. *Professorships.*
4. *Recommendations for the Improvement of the Faculty.*

1. *Studies and Exercises in this Faculty:*

Requirements of the statutes regulating degrees in physic; also actual practice: 1st. Bachelor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 35——2d. Doctor of Physic, *p.* 36——Qualifications required of candidates for the degrees in medicine, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81——Outline of the proceedings in physic; course of study and examinations, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 126–130.

2. *Condition of the Study; Objections to Cambridge as a Medical School answered:*

General condition of this branch of study, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81; *Bond, Ev. p.* 82, 83; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 126——Museum available for the students; practice afforded by the hospital, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81.

Some of the colleges have fellowships devoted to persons pursuing the legal profession; recommendations in regard to this class, *Rep. p.* 170——Objections to the town of Cambridge as not offering wherewith to form a medical school answered, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 129——Comparison with London, *ib.*——In what the opportunities for the study of medicine at Cambridge consist, *ib.*——Observations hereon, *Rep. p.* 93, 94.

3. *Professorships:*

Particulars as to the Linacre professorship of medicine, *Rep. p.* 48——The like as to the Regius professor of physic, *Rep. p.* 52, *et seq.* 56; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 80; *Bond, Ev. p.* 82——Particulars as to the Downing professorship of medicine, *Rep. p.* 66. 72; *Fisher Ev. p.* 125——The professorship of chemistry, *Rep. p.* 58; *Cumming, Ev. p.* 102——The professorship of anatomy, *Rep. p.* 60; *Clark, Ev. p.* 107——The professorship of botany, *Rep. p.* 62; *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113.

4. *Recommendations for the Improvement of the Faculty:*

Suggestions of the syndicate for the revision of the statutes in regard to this faculty, *Rep. p.* 36, 37——Board of Medical Studies proposed by Dr. Haviland, *p.* 37——Organization, by Dr. Haviland, of the studies of medical students, *p.* 91, 92——

Severity

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Medicine, Faculty of—continued.

4. *Recommendations for the Improvement of the Faculty*—continued.

Severity of the examinations, *p.* 92——Failure of the regulations, nevertheless, to increase the number of medical students, *ib.*——Causes which have contributed to this failure, *ib.*——Revisions of the statutes proposed, *p.* 92, 93——Additional professorship of anatomy necessary, *p.* 93——Evidence of Dr. Fisher quoted in reply to the objection urged against Cambridge as a medical school, *p.* 93, 94——Means suggested for encouraging the resort of medical students to the University, *p.* 94——Exercises required for the medical degrees; modifications of which they are susceptible, *p.* 94, 95——Absence of any marks of honour to those medical students who pass with credit, *p.* 95——Also of any provision to assist medical students in the University, *ib.*——The Tancred studentships referred to, *ib.*——Inefficiency of the medical fellowships in certain colleges, *ib.*——Expediency of appropriating some of the emoluments of the University and colleges to the students in the medical sciences, *p.* 96——Importance of instituting medical scholarships, *ib.*——The Linacre professorship at St. John's College, *ib.*

Changes desirable in the course of medical study, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81, 82——Suggestions for the improvement of the study, *Bond, Ev. p.* 83, 84——Mode by which these suggestions might be carried out, *p.* 84, 85——Proceedings in physic by graduates in that faculty, *p.* 85——A course of lectures on medical jurisprudence is desirable; Cambridge almost the only medical school of repute in Europe without such a chair, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124.

The time required for the B.M. degree is too long, and the general academical qualifications too limited, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 126——Best means of promoting the advancement of the study of medicine; scheme of study suggested, *p.* 128-130——How far the present medical professional staff is adequate to the requirements of a faculty of physic, *p.* 129, 130 *et seq.*

Suggestions for and programme of medical study adjusted to the general character of the proceedings in physic, which obtain in this University, viz. I. Elementary course: Human anatomy, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 130—Institutes of medicine, *ib.*—Materia medica and pharmacy, *ib.*—General pathology, *ib.*—Special pathology and therapeutics, *ib.*—Clinical instruction, *p.* 131—Morbid anatomy, *ib.*——II. Complementary course: Practical study of diseases, *p.* 131—Obstetrics, *ib.*—Application of medical knowledge to social purposes, *ib.*—General remarks, *ib.*—Period of study, *ib.*—Payments, fees, &c. *p.* 132.

See also *Addenbrooke's Hospital. Anatomy. Anatomy, Professorship of. Bachelor of Medicine. Boards of Studies,* II. 4. *Botany, Professorship of. Chemistry, Professorship of. Dissections. Doctor of Medicine. Downing Professorship of Medicine. Examinations,* VII. *Licentiate of Medicine. Linacre Professorship of Medicine. London University. Physic, Regius Professorship of.*

Mediæval Art. Absence of any provision in the University for teaching and illustrating mediæval art, *Rep. p.* 67, 68.

Melbourne, Lord. Scholarships at St. Peter's College in the patronage of, *Rep. p.* 185; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Members' Prizes. Particulars as to these prizes given by the University representatives; date when established, and value, *Rep. p.* 24; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Memorial of the Town Council. Memorial addressed by the town council to the Commissioners respecting respecting the relations between the University and the town, *Rep. p.* 5——Copy of the memorial, *Ev. p.* 35 *et seq.*——Remarks of a syndicate appointed by the senate, upon the foregoing memorial, *Ev. p.* 41 *et seq.*

Merchant Tailors' School. Many valuable exhibitions, at Pembroke College for students from this school; how far injurious to the college to have so many students from one school attracted by the largeness of the allowances, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 320.

Scholarships at Pembroke College, on Dr. Stuart's and Rev. C. Parkins's foundations, restricted to students from; amount of the allowance and term of tenure, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318.

Fellowship at St. Catharine Hall, on Holway's foundation, appropriated, in default of certain injunctions, to scholars from this school; stipend thereof; present practice, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362. 366.

Fellowship at St. John's College founded by Dr. Dee, Bishop of Peterborough for scholars from, *Rep. p.* 164——Scholarships at the same college, on Wood's foundation, open to students from, *p.* 193.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Merivale, Rev. C., M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

The necessary expenses of students at the University cannot be materially reduced, *Ev. p.* 173——A stringent supervision, on the part of the college authorities, might effect some reduction, *p.* 174——Private tuition would be resorted to, notwithstanding any improvement in the professional system, *ib.*——The union of several small colleges, for the purposes of tuition, would enable them to compete with the large colleges, *p.* 174, 175——Objections to any abandonment of college tuition, *p.* 174——An improved standard of college and professional lecturers, and greater care in the examinations, would correct what is faulty in private tuition, *ib.*——The charges for private tuition might be lessened, *ib.*

Poor students ought to have encouragements held out to them, but not be separated into a clique of themselves; poverty, independent of ability, should not be a plea for election to fellowships, &c., *Ev. p.* 174——Halls for poor students ought to be tried, *ib.*——Desirableness of making the University a centre of educational establishments, *ib.*——Advantages of a general matriculation examination, *ib.*——A dissatisfaction with the present system of education at the University is the chief cause of a University life not being in favour, *p.* 175——Means by which the staff of lecturers might be made efficient, *ib.*——Badness of the present arrangement as to terms; plan for alteration thereof, *ib.*——General remarks, *p.* 175, 176——Suggestions for re-modelling the present system of classical examinations; for an increase of the classical professors and constitution of a Board of classical examination; manner in which the funds incidental to these arrangements might be obtained, *p.* 176.

Merton College (Oxford). Date of the statutes of this college; is ten years prior to the charter for the foundation of St. Peter's College in this University, *Rep. p.* 143.

Mesman, Daniel. Details as to the collection of paintings, drawings, and prints bequeathed by, to the University, *Rep. p.* 126——This is now placed in the Fitzwilliam Museum, *ib.*

Metcalfe, Robert, D.D. Sum of money given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Michael House. A foundation merged in Trinity College by Henry VIII., *Rep. p.* 150——The statutes of this foundation said to be the first given to any college in Cambridge, *ib.*

Michaelmas Term. See *Terms*, 3.

Michell, Mr. Formerly Woodwardian Professor of Geology, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 116.

Micklethwaite, Paul. Scholarships at Sidney Sussex College founded by; annual value, *Rep. p.* 195; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Middleton (York). Estate at, belonging to Trinity College, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 423.

Middleton, Dr. Conyers. The first Woodwardian Professor of Geology, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 115.

Middleton Township (Westmoreland). Preference shown to natives of, as candidates for the Otway scholarships at Christ's College, *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Mildmay, Sir Walter. Emmanuel College founded by in 1584, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425——Exhibitions at Christ's College founded by, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Mill, Rev. W. H., D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

Date of foundation of the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, and name of founder, *Ev. p.* 90——Duties enjoined by the statutes, *ib.*——Extent to which the same are observed at the present time, *ib.*——Original endowment, *ib.*——Subsequent augmentations thereof, *ib.*——Present annual value, *ib.*——No extraneous sources of emolument, *ib.*——Particulars relative to the mode of appointment, and qualifications required, *ib.*——There is no library or museum, *ib.*——Opinion as to modification of duties, *ib.*——Present condition of this branch of study; desirableness of encouraging it, *p.* 90–92.

Mill, Dr. Remarks with reference to the discharge by Dr. Mill of his duties as Regius Professor of Hebrew, *Rep. p.* 50–52——Letter from Dr. Mill, dated 27 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 10.

Miller, Mr. Scholarship at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1683, *Rep. p.* 185; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Miller,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Miller, William Hallows, M.A., Professor of Mineralogy. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Particulars of foundation of the Professorship of Mineralogy, *Ev. p.* 133—— Duties annexed by the statutes, *ib.*——Duties actually performed, *ib.*——Original and present amount of endowment, *ib.*——No extraneous sources of emolument, *ib.*——Mode of appointment, *ib.*——No residence, *ib.*——The apparatus used is the property of the professor, *ib.*——Description of the museum, *ib.*——Deficiencies in the means of promoting the study, *p.* 134.

Statement respecting the lecture rooms of the University, *Ev. p.* 134——Lecture fees, *ib.*——Inadequacy of the provision for teaching mathematics and natural philosophy, *ib.*——Residences attached to professorships, *ib.*

Miller, Professor. Appointed professor of mineralogy by a Grace of the senate in 1832, *Rep. p.* 67——Remarks on the replies given by Professor Miller to the queries addressed to him, *ib.*——Particulars as to the lectures given by Professor Miller in the Mineralogical Museum, *p.* 123——Approval of his recommendations for the improvement of the museum, *ib.*

Millington, Dr. Fellowships at Magdalene College founded by, in 1724; annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406——Exhibitions at the same college founded by, in 1724, *p.* 407.

Millington, Mr. J. Scholarships at Magdalene College founded by, in 1734; annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Millner, Mrs. Scholarship at Magdalene College founded by, in 1736, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Millner, Rev. Thomas. Scholarship at Magdalene College founded by, in 1721; annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Milner, Dr. Isaac. One of the first holders of the Jacksonian Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, *Rep. p.* 65——Bequest to Queen's College library, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.

Mineralogical Museum. Particulars as to the museum attached to the professorship of mineralogy, *Rep. p.* 67——Locality of this collection; its origin, extent and requirements, *p.* 123——Recommendations in regard to the museum, *ib.*——Use made of the museum as a lecture room, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 97, 98——Contents of the museum; names of the principal donors, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133——Incomplete state of the collection, *p.* 134.

Mineralogy. Present state of the study of mineralogy at the University, *Miller, Ev. p.* 134.

Mineralogy, Professorship of. Period of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 66—— Large attendance given at the lectures of Dr. Clarke, *ib.*——Disputed appointment of Mr. Henslow in 1822; compromise entered into, *p.* 66, 67——Amount and source of emolument, *p.* 67. 73——Valuable museum of minerals, *p.* 67——Great want of a proper laboratory and apparatus, *ib.*

Date of foundation of this professorship, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133——Duties required to be and duties actually performed by the professor, *ib.*——Amount of the original endowment; present value, *ib.*——Mode of appointment; no conditions of eligibility or tenability, *ib.*——No residence is attached to the professorship, nor any apparatus, the instruments used being the private property of the professor, *ib.*——Contents of the museum; no funds for its enlargement, *ib.*——Students have no opportunities of conducting experimental researches, *p.* 134——No modification of the professor's duties can be suggested, *ib.*——Rooms used by the professor for his lectures, *ib.*——Fees payable by certain classes of students, *ib.*

Minors. Effect of the general law of the land preventing the recovery of debts contracted by a minor in restraining facilities of credit, *Rep. p.* 18——Expediency of extending this law to the case of all under-graduates, *ib.*

Missionary College. See *Colonial and Missionary College.*

Moderators. Origin of this term; their duties under the statutes; how now fulfilled, *Rep. p.* 22——Are nominated by the proctors, *ib.*——Annual amount received by the two moderators, *p.* 138——System of nomination of moderators; their duties in regard to the examinations, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32——Remuneration made to the moderators, *ib.*—— Annual amount derived from fees on degrees by the two moderators, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64 ——Circumstances determining the appointment of moderators and examiners, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 240.

Modern History. Recommendation that modern history be separated from the moral sciences tripos, and united with modern languages, to form a separate tripos, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 165.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Modern History, Professorship of. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 61 —— Stipend, and from what sources derived, *p.* 61. 72——Obligation imposed to maintain two teachers of modern languages, who were to instruct, gratuitously, twenty scholars to be nominated by the Crown, *p.* 61——Course pursued by the present professor (Sir James Stephen) on his appointment in 1849, *p.* 61, 62——Lectures delivered by him, *p.* 62——Connexion intended to be established between the professorship of modern history and the study of modern languages, *p.* 100——Studies this chair was designed to promote, *ib.*——Remarks as to the stipend, *p.* 101——Recommendation that the professor be relieved from the obligation to find stipends for two teachers of modern languages, *ib.*——Formal appointments of teachers of modern languages have occasionally been made by this professor, *ib.*——The professor delivers his lectures in Trinity Hall, *p.* 115——The stipend to the professor is chargeable on the hereditary revenues of the Crown; recommendation in regard thereto, *p.* 140.

The professorship was founded by Geo. I, in 1724, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111—— Duties of the professorship as defined by the letters patent; preceptors of modern languages required to be appointed; effect given thereto, *p.* 111, 112——Amount of the original endowment; present actual value, *p.* 111——Terms of appointment; conditions of eligibility; none of tenure of office, *ib.*——Collection of books attached to the library is inconsiderable; no fund available for its maintenance, *ib.*——Large attendance given at the lectures of this professor, *p.* 112——Requirement of the letters patent that the professor should appoint and pay preceptors of modern languages; effect recently given thereto, *ib.*——Royal scholars also required to be nominated for studying modern history and languages, *p.* 112, 113.

Letters patent for the creation of the professorship, *App. p.* 457——Letter of George I. to the University, dated 16 May 1724, respecting the foundation of the professorship, *p.* 459——Address of the University in reply, dated 19 May 1724, *p.* 460——Appointment of Samuel Harris to the professorship, *p.* 461——Letter from Lord Townsend to the Vice-Chancellor, dated 22 October 1724, sending the patent, *ib.*——Answer of the University to Lord Townsend, dated 23 November, *ib.*——Appointment of fifteen scholars for studying modern history, *p.* 462.

Modern Languages. Necessity for the addition of modern languages to the course of study, *Rep. p.* 26——Recommendation as to a knowledge of modern languages with modern history being required as a passport to the B. A. degree, *p.* 101——Means afforded for pursuing the study of modern languages, *ib.*——Requirements of the letters patent founding the professorship of modern history, that the professor should appoint two preceptors of modern languages; effect lately given thereto, *p.* 112——Also that twenty scholars be nominated by the Crown to study modern languages, *ib.*——The neglect of the study of modern languages a great defect; suggestion for constituting modern history and modern languages into a new tripos, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 165——Suggestion for the institution of an honour examination for the modern languages, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216 —— Encouragement that should be given to the study of modern languages, especially German, *p.* 300.——*See* also *French Language. German Language.*

Money. Important changes in the observance and effects of many statutable regulations occasioned by the alteration in the last 300 years in the value of money, *Rep. p.* 152.

Money Lenders. Disreputable class of money-lenders in Cambridge; they regard discommuning with perfect unconcern, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 197——Difficulty of repressing the class of money-lenders who infest the University, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 386.

See also *London Tradesmen.*

Montague, Edward. Scholarships at Sidney Sussex College founded by; annual value, *Rep. p.* 195; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Moore, Dr., Bishop of Ely. His library presented by George I. to the University, *Rep. p.* 127.

Moore, Mr. Collection of MSS. presented by, to Gonville and Caius College library, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 329.

Moral Discipline of the University. Is in a great measure sustained by the internal system of the colleges, *Rep. p.* 16——The University, apart from the colleges, not unmindful of its duties; its present regulations, *ib.*——Restraints on extravagance, *p.* 16–18——Supervision of lodging-houses, *p.* 18, 19——Hostels in connexion with colleges, *p.* 19.

Moral Philosophy. General condition of the study of moral pilosophy in the University; best means of promoting it, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 101.

Moral Philosophy, Professorship of. Date of foundation, and by whom founded, *Rep. p.* 57——Duties imposed by the original deed, *ib.*——Practice of the present professor (Dr. Whewell), *p.* 58——Income, and from what sources derived, *p.* 58. 73——This professor gives his lectures in the suite of rooms belonging to Trinity College, *p.* 115.

Date

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Moral Philosophy, Professorship of—continued.

Date of foundation of this professorship, and by whom founded and subsequently augmented, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 99——Duties annexed by the original foundation; duties actually performed, *p.* 100——Prizes offered by the present professor, *ib.*——Amount of the original endowment; augmentations thereof; present annual value, *ib.*——No fees asked or received; certain of the students will have to pay for future tickets when the new rules of the University come into operation, *ib.*——Mode of appointment, *ib.*——Opinion as to whether any, and what, modifications of the duties of the professorship are necessary or desirable, *p.* 101.

Moral Sciences Studies. According to the present arrangement, legal studies are included in the moral sciences tripos, *Rep. p.* 100——If increased authority were imparted to the system of legal studies, it would be convenient to separate them, *ib.*——Connexion intended to be established between modern history and modern languages, *ib.*——Particulars as to Mr. Wort's foundation for the maintenance of two travelling bachelors, *ib.*——Suggestion for its conversion into a professorship of the law of nations and diplomacy, *p.* 101——Suggestion for the institution of a Board of Moral Studies, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 101.——*See* also *Boards of Studies*, II., 5.

Moral Sciences Tripos. Establishment of this tripos; scope of the examination, *Rep. p.* 25——Number of examiners appointed to conduct the examination in this tripos, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32——Probable effect of the institution of the tripos, in increasing the number of law students, *Amos, Ev. p.* 123——Alteration required in the bearing of the moral sciences tripos, on the study of classical authors, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 298.

Moral Theology. See *Moral Philosophy, Professorship of.*

Morton, Thomas, Bishop of Durham. Books and MSS. given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 402.

Morland, Sir Samuel. MSS. given by, to the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 56.

Morton, Cardinal. Scholarships at St. John's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 192.

Moses, William. Exhibitions at Pembroke College founded by; amount of the allowance, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319.

Mould, Rev. J. G., M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

The necessary expenses of students cannot be materially diminished, *Ev. p.* 176——Inefficacy of any attempt to restrain the credit system, *ib.*——Lectures given at this college; classification of students adopted, *p.* 176, 177——Charges for private tuition; plan pursued by private tutors, *p.* 177——Class of men constituting private tutors, *ib.*——Any restriction of private tuition is not advisable, *ib.*——Number and value of the sizarships at this college, *ib.*——An institution for poor students only would be a thoroughly bad thing, *ib.*

Examinations at this college, *Ev. p.* 177——Students read too much with private tutors, *ib.*——There is no matriculation examination at this college, *ib.*——If a matriculation examination was established, it ought to be conducted by the University, *ib.*——A considerable part of the highest talent of the University is absorbed by the law; witness is not aware of college duties being declined as incompatible with the Christian Ministry, *ib.*——Staff of lecturers, &c.; limit fixed to the number employed, *ib.*——A reduction of the terms of residence might be made with advantage, *ib.*——Residence during vacation; expense the only objection to reading parties, *ib.*——No students of this college live in lodgings; the lodging system is a bad one, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Two examinations, into both of which mathematics enter, are had of candidates for the B.A. degree, *Ev. p.* 250——General nature of the changes made in the examinations, *ib.*——Remarks upon the amount of knowledge requisite for obtaining the B.A. degree, or mathematical honours, *p.* 250, 251——Proportion of candidates taking mathematical honours, *p.* 251——The introduction of some *vivâ voce* questions into the B.A. examination would supply a means, at present wanting, of testing the quality of a candidate's knowledge, *ib.*

A limitation of the subjects of the examinations, as suggested by the Commissioners, has already been anticipated in the Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies of 3 June 1850; it would be desirable to add to the subjects excluded therein, that part of the undulatory theory respecting double refraction, *Ev. p.* 251——Description of books and MSS. in use at the University, *ib.*——The examination, as now carried on, is not too analytical and symbolical; objections to forcing geometrical methods on students

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Mould, Rev. J. G., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*
more than is at present done, *Ev. p.* 251——Variable character of the problems; they are not too numerous, but are perhaps too difficult, and often dependent on special artifice, *ib.* ——Candidates for honours almost universally have private tutors; many might dispense with them, but for those who read high, it is all but necessary, *ib.*—— Educational standard of private tutors; manner in which students might be relieved of the expense of their services, *ib.*

Defects in the respective systems of college tutors and of private tutors, *Ev. p.* 251 ——Hardly any motive for continuing mathematical study after the B.A. degree is held out by the University, *p.* 252——The postponement of the Smith's prize, or the institution of prizes for graduates, would not promote this object in any material degree, *ib.* ——Circumstances at present militating against the ultimate prosecution of mathematical studies as a profession, *ib.*——Scheme by which these obstructions might be obviated, *ib.*——Copy of the Report of the Board of Mathematical Studies for 1850, *p.* 252–254.

Mountjoy House, Doctors Commons. Lease of, obtained by Trinity Hall, probably as a residence for civilians, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 334.

Mouse, Dr. William. Fellowship and Scholarship at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1586; value thereof, *Rep. p.* 182. 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333.

Muniments (University). See *Registrary of the University.*

Münster, Count. Fossils from his collection purchased for the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 117, 118.

Museums. Particulars as to the present condition and requirements of the museums and collections attached to several of the professorships; viz.: the Anatomical Museum and lecture room, *Rep. p.* 119-121; *Clark, Ev. p.* 109——Botanic garden and museum, *Rep. p.* 121; *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113——Woodwardian Museum of Geology, *Rep. p.* 122; *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 117——Mineralogical Museum, *Rep. p.* 123; *Miller, Ev. p.* 133, 134 ——Recommendations in regard to these collections, *Rep. p.* 123, 124——Fitzwilliam Museum, *p.* 124–127——Concluding remarks, *p.* 127——No museum attached to the professorship of botany; as "Walker's Reader in Botany," the present professor has a museum, with a small library and herbarium under his care, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113——No museum attached to the Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 122——A museum of natural history a desideratum, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158.

See also *Anatomical Museum. Antiquities, Museum of. Botanic Garden, and Museum. Laboratories and Apparatus. Libraries. Mineralogical Museum. Natural History Museum. Physical Instruments. Woodwardian Museum of Geology.*

Music, Degrees in. Particulars as to the degrees in music conferred by the University, *Rep. p.* 37——Grounds on which musical degrees are chiefly sought, *Walmisley, Ev. p.* 137——Music not cultivated to any great extent in the University, *ib.*——A taste for the art is rapidly increasing, *ib.*

See also *Bachelor of Music, Degree of. Doctor of Music, Degree of.*

Music, Professorship of. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 68——There is no endowment, *p.* 68. 73——Duties, *p.* 68——No lectures have been given hitherto; the present professor (Walmisley) intends giving them, *ib.*

Date of foundation of this professorship, and by whom founded, *Walmisley, Ev. p.* 136——Mode of election, *ib.*——No salary; emoluments from fees, *ib.*——Number of degrees in music granted in the last fourteen years, *ib.*——Copy of the Grace presented to the senate on the occasion of the appointment of the present professor, *ib.*——His duties, *p.* 136, 137——No lectures hitherto given, *p.* 137——Objects for which degrees in music are usually sought, *ib.*——Present state of the study; a taste for the art is increasing, *ib.*

N.

Natural History Museum. Such a museum a desideratum in the University, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158.

Natural Sciences Studies, Board of. See *Studies, Board of.*

Natural Sciences Tripos. Recent institution of this tripos; its scope, *Rep. p.* 25——Number of examiners appointed to conduct the examination in this tripos, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32—— Additional labour cast upon the professor of anatomy by the establishment of the tripos, *Clark, Ev. p.* 109——The establishment of this tripos will render necessary new arrangements for future appointments to the botanical chair, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 114.

See also *Examinations,* VIII.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

National Society's Training Establishment (Chelsea). See *Mark's, St., College.*

Newcastle, Holles, Duke of (Chancellor of the University). Donation by, towards building the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 50——Established in 1751 the gold medals given annually, known as the Chancellor's medals, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Newcome, John, D.D. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Newman, Mr. Scholarship at Trinity College founded by; annual value, *Rep. p.* 194; *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 423.

Newmarket. Exhibition at Christ's College, on Tancred's foundation, for a native of; present annual value thereof, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Newton, Sir Isaac. Held the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, *Rep. p.* 57.

Nicke, Richard, Bishop of Norwich. Fellowship and scholarships at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1557, *Rep. p.* 182. 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332.

Noblemen. Scale of fees payable by noblemen for college tuition, *Rep. p.* 82——Fees paid by a nobleman on matriculation, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32; *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63. 65. 71——Fees paid by noblemen on proceeding to the several degrees of M.A., L.L.D., and D.D., *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 33——Number of matriculations of noblemen in certain years, 1800 to 1850, at each college, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66.

The statutes allow the degree of M.A. to be conferred on a nobleman, or the son of a nobleman, although he may not have complied with the usual conditions; actual regulations of the University, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 29——Every nobleman at Trinity College pays 2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter for the benefit of the sizars, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 148.

Non-Regent House. Constitution thereof, *Rep. p.* 13.——*See* also *Regent House.*

Norfolk County. Fellowships and scholarships at the several colleges open to natives of this county, viz.: *St. Peter's College:* On Dr. Perne's foundation, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.——*Gonville and Caius College:* Fellowships on Dr. Caius' foundation, *Rep. p.* 158; *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325. 329——On Wortley's foundation, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326——Scholarships on Dr. Caius' foundation, *Rep. p.* 186—On Matthew Stokys' foundation, *Rep. p.* 187—On Dr. Belward's foundation, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 328. The master of this college required to be a native of Norfolk or Suffolk, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325——*Corpus Christi College:* Fellowships on Archbishop Parker's foundation, *Rep. p.* 159; *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344——*Christ's College:* Exhibition on Clarke's foundation, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393—On Rawlins' foundation, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392—On Bunting's foundation, *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392——*St. John's College:* Fellowship on Gregson's foundation, *Rep. p.* 162——*Magdalene College:* Fellowship on Drury's foundation, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

Norfolk, Duchess of. Scholarship founded at Corpus Christi College, out of a benefaction of, *Rep. p.* 188.

Normanby School (York). Freeston's exhibitions at Sidney College, open to scholars from, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Norris, John. Founded the Norrisian Professorship of Divinity, *Rep. p.* 64.

Norrisian Prize. Particulars as to this prize, *Rep. p.* 32; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27.

Norrisian Professorship of Divinity. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 64——Amount of endowment, *p.* 64. 73——Mode of election, *p.* 64——Duties, *ib.*——Compulsory character of the attendance upon the lectures, *ib.*——Recommendation that the Norrisian professor be added to the examiners in the voluntary theological examinations, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 88.

North, Edward Lord. Scholarships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1574, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Northampton, Marquis of. Collection of minerals presented by, to the Mineralogical Museum, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133.

Northamptonshire. Scholarships at Christ's College, on Sir Walter Mildmay's foundation, for natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392——Exhibitions at the same college, on Hawford's foundation, open to natives of this county, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392——Scholarships at Sidney Sussex College, on Montague's foundation, open to natives of, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Northumberland. Foundation fellowships at Christ's College, limited to natives of this county, *Rep. p.* 159; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372——Foundation scholarships at the same college, open to natives of the county, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375——Scholarship at the same college, on Patynson's foundation, limited to natives of Northumberland, *p.* 378.

Northumberland, the late Duke of (Chancellor of the University). Twenty feet refractor presented to the observatory by, *Challis, Ev. p.* 106——The Northumberland Equatorial was mounted in 1838, and has been worked with success, *Rep. p.* 59.

Norwich Cathedral. Canonry of, enjoyed by master of St. Catharine's Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 361.

Norwich City. Scholarships founded by Dr. Caius, at Caius College, limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 186——Other scholarships in the same college, founded by Dr. Gostlin, similarly limited, *p.* 187——The like scholarships founded by Matthew Stokys, *ib.*

Fellowships at Corpus Christi College, on Parker's foundation, similarly appropriated; emoluments and privileges, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 334. 344——Scholarships on Drury's foundation at the same college, *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392——Exhibition at the same college, on Clarke's foundation, also open to natives of this city, *p.* 393.

Norwich Diocese. Particulars of the connexion between the diocese and Trinity Hall as founded by Bishop Bateman, *Rep. p.* 178 *et seq.*——Scholarship at Trinity Hall, on Maptyde's foundation, restricted to one born within the diocese, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333——Scholarships at the same college, on Allen's foundation, similarly appropriated, *ib.*

Fellowships at Gonville and Caius College restricted to natives of the diocese, *Rep. p.* 158; *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325——Scholarship at Pembroke College, founded by Henry Carter, appropriated to natives of the diocese, *Rep. p.* 187——Similar scholarships founded by Peter Hewett, *ib.*

Norwich School. Exhibitions at Christ's College on Dame Drury's foundation, with a preference to students from, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378——Similar exhibition at the same college on Clark's foundation, *p.* 379.

Nottinghamshire. Fellowships at Christ's College limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 159; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372——Scholarships at the same college similarly limited, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375.

Nubell Estate. Stipend of a fellowship at Magdalene College charged on, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405.

O.

Oakham School. Exhibitions at Sidney Sussex College on Johnson's and Lovett's foundation, open to students from, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430, 431——Exhibitions at Emmanuel College, on Johnson's foundation, open to students from, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

OATHS:

1. *On Matriculation and Admission to Degrees.*
2. *Oaths taken by the Mayor, &c., of Cambridge before the Chancellor of the University.*

1. *On Matriculation and Admission to Degrees:*

Oath required by the ancient ordinances of the University to be taken by students on matriculation; this is now converted into an equivalent affirmation or promise, *Rep. p.* 38——Oath or affirmation required to be taken before admission to the degree of B. A., *ib.*——Academical oath taken on admission to a higher degree, *p.* 38, 39——Recommendation of the syndicate for the revision of the statutes that no academical oath be in future required of any person on admission to a degree, *p.* 39.

Oaths administered to a master of arts on creation, *Rep. p.* 39——Also to doctors in the several faculties, *ib.*——Recommendation of the syndicate to discontinue these oaths also, *ib.*

Subscription required before admission to a degree; origin thereof, and changes effected at different periods, *Rep. p.* 39-44——Relaxations of the form of subscription proposed by the syndicate, *p.* 43, 44——Importance of the question as to the admission of Dissenters to degrees; sense of the Commissioners hereon, *p.* 44——Oaths of allegiance and supremacy enforced by Act of Parliament before admission to degrees, *ib.*——Value of the information on this subject, furnished by Dr. Ainslie, of Pembroke College,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Oaths—continued.

1. *On Matriculation and Admission to Degrees*—continued.

College, *Rep. p.* 44, 45——Reference to the evidence, &c., supplied by Dr. Whewell, of Trinity College, *p.* 45.

The oath to observe the statutes is enforced on all persons becoming members of the collegiate foundations, as distinguished from those who are only entered on the Boards of any of the colleges, *Rep. p.* 152——Recommendation of the syndicate for the revision of the statutes that no oath be required upon admission to a degree, *ib.*——Recommendation of the Commissioners that an alteration of a similar character might be extended to the collegiate statutes, *ib.*

Oath administered to the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, *Challis, Ev. p.* 105.

2. *Oaths taken by the Mayor, &c., of Cambridge before the Chancellor of the University:*

Oath administered to the mayor and bailiffs by the Vice-chancellor of the University; authority for this proceeding, *Rep. p.* 6; *Ev. p.* 35——The aldermen's oath, *Rep. p.* 6; *Ev. p.* 36——The oath for the four burgesses, *ib.*——The oath for two of every parish, *ib.*——Objections urged by the town to the administration of these oaths; answer thereto by the University, *Rep. p.* 6, 7; *Ev. p.* 41—— Recommendation of the Commissioners that they be discontinued, *Rep. p.* 7.

See also *Allegiance and Supremacy, Oaths of. Degrees,* 3. *Statutes,* 2.

Observatory, The. Observatory erected by the University in 1823, *Rep. p.* 59——The Plumian Professor of Astronomy appointed director, *ib.*——Particulars as to the observatory and its requirements, *ib.*——Duties of the Plumian Professor in regard to the observatory, *Challis, Ev. p.* 104. 106——Constitution and functions of the observatory syndicate, *p.* 104——Grants made from the University chest towards the support of the observatory, *p.* 105——The Plumian Professor resides rent free at the observatory, *ib.*——Library of astronomical works, *ib.*——Astronomical instruments attached to the professorship and belonging to the observatory; no available funds for the maintenance of apparatus, *ib.*

Opportunities of practical instruction and observation afforded to the students, *Challis, Ev. p.* 106——System of regular astronomical observations commenced at the observatory in 1828 by Professor Airy, *ib.*——Instruments now in use; observations carried on therewith; computations and calculations performed, *ib.*——Objections to the separation of the direction of the observatory; principal duties of the Plumian Professorship, *p.* 107——Means by which the efficiency of the observatory might be increased, *ib.*——Emoluments of the assistants; are too small, *ib.*——Offer made of apparatus for magnetical observations; the expense of erection of a building for its reception prevents its being accepted, *ib.*——Great importance of increasing the efficiency of the observatory, *ib.*

See also *Plumian Professorship of Astronomy, &c.*

Obstetrics. This branch of medicine not taught in Cambridge, there not being a lying-in institution, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 131.

Offences. See *Fines. Punishments.*

Officers, &c. of the University. See *Caput. Chancellor of the University. Examiners. High Steward of the University. Lecturers. Librarian of the University. Moderators. Proctors. Professorships. Pro-Proctors. Public Orator, The. Registrary of the University. Schoolkeeper. Scrutators. Senate, The. Syndicates. Taxors. Vice-Chancellor of the University.*

Okes, Rev. Richard, d.d., Provost of King's College and Vice-Chancellor.—(Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to the Revenues of the University:*]

Average yearly income of the University applicable to general purposes, *Ev. p.* 15——And of income appropriated to specific objects, *ib.*——Average yearly expenditure of the University, *p.* 16——Sums expended out of the University chest, and from other sources, during the last thirty years, in extending and improving the buildings of the University, *p.* 16, 17——Audit of accounts; how, and when, and by whom, conducted, *p.* 17——There is no permanent University Bursar; doubtful advantage of appointing such an officer, *ib.*——Impossibility of stating the proportion between the sums received by the University from students, and those expended on account of that class, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to the University Press:*]

Number of syndics of the University printing press appointed; mode of appointment and duties, *Ev. p.* 19——Meetings held; attendance thereat; quorum, *ib.*——Duties, *ib.*——Mode of appointment of the printer; his salary, *p.* 20——Appurtenances of the

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Okes, Rev. Richard, D.D., *Provost of King's College and Vice-Chancellor* (Analysis, &c.) —*continued.*

[2. *Queries as to the University Press*]—continued.

office, *Ev. p.* 20——Employment of inferior officers, *ib.*——Privilege of printing Bibles and prayer-books, *ib.*——Drawback of paper duty allowed; amount thereof, 1810–1850, *ib.*——Amount received from the Government in commutation of the privilege of printing almanacks, *ib.*——Account of the number of Bibles, testaments and prayer-books printed in the years 1810–1850, *p.* 21——Net prices in certain years, *ib.*——Effect of the licence to print the Bible being extended to Scotland, *ib.*——General business of the press, *ib.*——Accounts kept, *ib.*——Doubtful advantage of any change of management, *ib.*

[3. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Mode of appointment of the provost, qualifications required, conditions on which the office is held, residence enjoined, duties, powers, and stipends and emoluments, *Ev. p.* 347——Election of fellows, tenure of fellowship, evidence required, duties, and emoluments, *p.* 347, 348——Election to scholarships, *p.* 348——There are no supplemental or bye-fellowships at this college, nor any exhibition, *ib.*——Students over and above the members of the foundation have in former times been admitted, but the statutes forbid the admission of strangers "*ad onus Collegii*," *ib.*

Hours of service in the College Chapel; attendance thereat required from the scholars, *Ev. p.* 348——College lectures and examinations; prizes given, *ib.*——Attendance of scholars at lectures and at dinner in hall; hour at which they are required to be in college at night; no members of this college are permitted to reside in lodgings, *ib.*——The queries of the Commissioners relative to the expenses of students, are not applicable to this college, *ib.*——Scholars of this college have their rooms, commons, allowances of bread and beer, and tuition free of expense, besides a share of the dividends to other allowances, *ib.*——There are no facilities for credit given within the college; manner in which any enactments as to extravagant practices will always be inefficacious, *ib.*

Inexpediency of removing the appropriations and limitations, &c., now obtaining, relative to the election to, or tenure of the fellowships or scholarships in this college, *Ev. p.* 348, 349——A consolidation of the fellowships or scholarships of the college is not desirable, *p.* 349.

[4. *Queries as to the College Libraries:*]

The library is in the care of a librarian, one of the fellows of the college; his duties, *Ev. p.* 349——Catalogue, arrangement of books, description of building; number and description of volumes; bequests; access to library, *ib.*

Okes, Dr. Letter from Dr. Okes, dated 8 December 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 4——Further letter from, dated 21 July 1851, explaining reason of his not answering communications from the Commissioners, *p.* 5——Further letter from, dated 9 February 1852, on the subject of the queries propounded by the Commissioners, *ib.*——Letter from Dr. Okes to the Commissioners, dated 5 March 1852, in reply to their circulars of 15 May and 6 November 1851, and enclosing answers to queries enclosed therein, *Ev. p.* 19.

Old Botanic Garden. Suggestion for the erection of a suite of lecture-rooms and museums on the site of the Old Botanic Garden, *Rep. p.* 116—— Inadequacy of the old garden to the wants of botanical science; new one formed in 1829 and subsequent years, *p.* 121.

See also *Botanic Garden and Museum.*

Oral Examinations. See *Vivâ-voce Examinations.*

Opponencies:

Number of opponencies required by the Elizabethan statutes to be kept for the several degrees; comparison with the actual practice; *viz.:*

Bachelor of Arts, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 26.
Bachelor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 35; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 28; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81.
Master of Arts, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29.
Bachelor in Divinity, *Rep. p.* 30; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76.
Doctor in Divinity, *Rep. p.* 30; *Ainslie Ev. p.* 24. 29; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76.
Doctor of Law, *Rep. p.* 34; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 25. 30; *Maine, Ev. p.* 78.
Doctor of Physic, *Rep. p.* 36; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 25. 30; *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81; *Fisher, Ev. p.* 127.

Optics. See *Physical Optics.*

Orator, The. See *Public Orator, The.*

Oriental Languages. The institution of a University honour examination for the Oriental languages recommended, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Orsett (*Essex*). Scholarships at St. John's College, on the foundation of Ambrose Gilbert, limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 191.

Osyth, St., Parish (*Essex*). Rentcharge issuing out of messuage at, for the support of two scholarships at St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 191.

Otway, Dr., Bishop of Ossory. Scholarships at Christ's College founded by; annual value of scholarships, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Otway, Name of. Preference shown to persons of the, as candidates for the Otway scholarships at Christ's College, *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

"*Out of College Men.*" Strong feeling in all colleges against admitting students of one college to scholarships and fellowships in another college, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Over (*Cambridge*). Land of, belonging to the library of St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 359.

Overton (*Chester*). Estate at, belonging to the Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 121, 122.

Owen, Professor. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Oxenden, Dr. Scholarship at Trinity Hall founded by, in 1704; duties annexed; stipend, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333. 335. 338.

P.

Packe, J. (*King's College*). Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Page, Mr. Emoluments as assistant at the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 51.

Paget, Dr. Manner in which he fulfils the duties of Linacre professor of medicine, *Rep. p.* 48.

Palmer, Rev. J. Augmentation by, of the stipend of the Sir Thomas Adams's professorship of Arabic, *Rep. p.* 56.

Paper Duty. Account of amounts of duty on paper used at the University press, remitted in the years 1810 to 1850, *Syndics of the Press, Ev. p.* 20.

Paper Examinations. See *Examinations. Private Tuition. Problems. Vivâ-voce Examinations.*

Parents and Guardians:

Enough is not done by parents and guardians in checking habits of extravagance and dissipation among students, *Rep. p.* 147——Parents might avail themselves more freely than they do, of the protection afforded by the law to minors, *Latham, Ev. p.* 170——Judicious treatment on the part of the parent can alone prevent unnecessary expense on the part of the student, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 192——Want of co-operation between parents and the University authorities, in controlling the expenses of students, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 204, 205, 206——Considerations as to restraining habits of extravagance; co-operation that must be given by parents before any rules can be effective; necessity also for a reform in the expensive habits which obtain at the public schools, *ib. p.* 416.

Parke, Thomas. Fellowships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1601; mode of election, and conditions of tenure, *Rep. p.* 169; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308——Scholarships at the same college, also founded by, in 1637, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Parker, Archbishop. Archbishop Parker was master of Corpus Christi College *circa* 1548, *Rep. p.* 188——*Declaratio Status Collegii* drawn up by, in 37 Hen. VIII., by Archbishop Parker and others, as visitors of Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333——Act (obtained probably by the influence of) in the first year of Elizabeth, conferring the title of Trinity Hall to its possessions, *p.* 334.

Fellowships at Corpus Christi College founded by, in 1569, *Rep. p.* 159; *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344——Scholarship at Gonville and Caius College founded by, *Rep. p.* 187; *Chapman, Ev. p.* 329——Scholarship at Trinity Hall founded by; restrictions in regard thereto; annual value, *Rep. p.* 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333, 334.

Gift of books made by the Archbishop to the University library, *Rep. p.* 127——The MS. library of Archbishop Parker is deposited at Corpus Christi College; conditions on which accessible, *Rep. p.* 134; *Pulling, Ev. p.* 347——Strict surveillance under which his collection is placed, *Power, Ev. p.* 60.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Parkin, Rev. Charles. Scholarships at Pembroke College founded by; their present annual value, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Parkinson, Sir Thomas. Scholarships at Magdalene College, on Wray's foundation, to be called scholarships of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

Parliamentary Grant. Amount and distribution of the grant in aid of the stipends of certain professors, *Rep. p.* 140——Revision thereof necessary, *ib.*——Particulars with reference to each professor, viz.: The Regius Professor of Civil Law, *Maine, Ev. p.* 77——Professor of Chemistry, *Cumming, Ev. p.* 102——Professor of Anatomy, *Clark, Ev. p.* 108——Regius Professor of Modern History, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111——Professor of Botany, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113——Professor of Mineralogy, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133——Origin of the Parliamentary grant made towards the payment of the stipends of certain of the professors, *Clark, Ev. p.* 108——The withholding of the grant made to the professor of modern history would render the Treasury liable to the payment charged upon the Crown revenues by George I., *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111——No immediate improvement of any consequence can be effected in the absence of a considerable Parliamentary grant, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124.—— *See* also *Stamp Duty.*

Patynson, Dr. Thomas. Scholarship at Christ's College founded by, in 36 Hen. VIII., *Rep. p.* 189; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378.

Paul's Cross (London). Requirement of the statutes that every person proceeding to the degree of B. D. should preach at St. Paul's Cross; it is now obsolete, *Rep. p.* 30; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 29——Also by candidates for the degree of D. D., *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 29.

Paul's, St., School (London). Scholarships at St. John's College, on Ward's foundation, open to students from, *Rep. p.* 193——Exhibitions at Trinity College, on Perry's foundation, appropriated to students from, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 423.

Paving and Lighting the Town of Cambridge. Contribution levied on each college for this object, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34.

Payne, Mrs. Scholarships at St. Catharine Hall founded by; annual stipend, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 364. 369.

Peacock on the Statutes. This work quoted relative to the influence of local attachments in regard to the admission to fellowships and scholarships, *Rep. p.* 164.

Peacock, Very Rev. G., D. D., Lowndes Professor of Astronomy and Geometry. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Date and terms of foundation of the Lowndes' Professorship of Astronomy, *Ev. p.* 121——Duties annexed by statutes, *ib.*——Duties actually performed, *p.* 122——Amount and nature of original endowment, *ib.*——No subsequent augmentation thereof, *ib.*——No fees, *ib.*——Present annual value of the professorship, *ib.*——In whom the election of professor is vested, *ib.*——Particulars relative to apparatus, &c., *ib.*——System adopted as to lectures, *ib.*——The professor abstains from making any suggestions, *ib.*

Peckard, Dr. Scholarships at Magdalene College founded by, in 1797, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407——Collection of books bequeathed by, to Magdalene College library, *Bright, Ev. p.* 413.

Peill, Rev. J. N., B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

A diminution of the necessary expenses of students is not practicable, *Ev. p.* 177, 178——Checks on extravagance, *p.* 178——Lectures at this college, and classification of students, *ib.*——The college tutors are responsible for the supply and payment of the lecturers, *ib.*——Attendance on the lectures is compulsory, *ib*——Efficiency of the college staff of lecturers, *ib.*——Expense of private tuition, *ib.*——Manner in which poor students at this college receive pecuniary aid, *ib.*——Erroneous opinions prevalent as to the expenses of a sizar; average expense stated, *ib.*——Bad result that might ensue from any system of gratuitous education, *ib.*——Examinations at this college, *ib.*——Test of qualification required of students on entering college, *ib.*——No alteration in the length or number of the terms should be made, *p.* 179——Suggestion as to a pass examination for the B. A. degree, *ib.*——Residence during the vacation, *ib.*——Students living in lodgings, *ib.*——Advisability of remitting the Government taxes on degrees, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Tendency of late years to raise the standard of requirement for degrees, *Ev. p.* 254——The examination for the common degree is well adapted to show the qualification of the candidates,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Peill, Rev. J. N., B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[2. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations*]—continued.

candidates, *Ev. p.* 254. The examination papers for honours are too long for the time allowed for answering them extension of time suggested, *ib.*——Omissions to be desired in the subjects of the examinations, *ib.*——To improve the mathematical knowledge of such as take high honours, special prizes should be given subsequently to the B. A. degree, *ib.* ——Extent to which MSS. are in use, *ib.*——Nature of the problems, *ib.*——Private tuition is thought indispensable for such as aspire to the higher mathematical honours, *ib.* ——Desirable to connect the instruction of the private tutor with the college lecture; difficulties opposed to it, *ib.*

Pembroke College:

1. *Statutes, Government, &c. of the College.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure.*
3. *The Mastership.*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Scholarships and Exhibitions.*
6. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
7. *Lectures and Examinations.*
8. *Students, their Discipline and Expenses.*
9. *The College Library.*

1. *Statutes, Government, &c. of the College:*

Revision of the statutes of Pembroke College effected of late years, *Rep. p.* 150—— Particulars as to government of the college, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 317.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 197.

Gross income of Pembroke College, derived from lands, houses, and tithe-rent charges, deductions therefrom, and net income remaining, *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 320, 321——Gross income derived from investments in the funds, Exchequer bills, and other securities, and from rents of rooms, fees, and charges *p.* 321——Total income from the above sources, deductions therefrom, and net income remaining, *ib.*——Expenditure of this net income, *p.* 321, 322——Statement of the emoluments annexed to the several scholarships and exhibitions of this college, *p.* 322, 323 ——All the beneficial leases of land granted by the college have expired; beneficial leases granted of houses, *p.* 323——Fund for augmentation of poor livings, *ib.*——The collegiate buildings have not been added to in recent years, *ib.*

3. *The Mastership:*

The power of choosing the master is vested in the fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——Source and amount of the emoluments of the mastership, *p.* 154——Mode of election of the master of Pembroke College; nature of oath taken by him; conditions upon which he holds office; duties assigned to him, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 316, 317——The master is the ordinary of the chapel; he may appoint one of the fellows to be president of the college, or his *locum tenens, Ev. p.* 317——Provision made in the statutes for his stipend, *ib.*

4. *Fellowships:*

Number of foundation and bye-fellowships in this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *Rep. p.* 157——The Grindal fellowship is restricted to persons born in Cumberland or Westmoreland, and educated at St. Begh's grammar-school; this restriction considered a very great grievance to the college, *Rep. p.* 157; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319, 320 ——Value of a foundation fellowship, *Rep. p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 169.

Provision made in the revised statutes of the college in regard to the private property of fellows, *Rep. p.* 171——Number of Pembroke men for whom there were no vacancies at their own college elected to fellowships at other colleges from 1844 to 1848, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 145——Procedure adopted in the election of fellows; restrictions appertaining to fellowships; limitations as to their absence from college; their duties; each fellow has an independent vote in the election of the master, &c.; their stipends, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 317, 318 ——Bye-fellowships, and conditions annexed thereto, *p.* 318.

5. *Scholarships and Exhibitions:*

Number of scholarships at this college; proportion thereof restricted; names of founders, and annual value, *Rep. p.* 186——Particulars respecting the election of scholars, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318——List of scholarships and exhibitions, together with the allowances and restrictions annexed thereto, *p.* 318, 319.

Number of sizars now admitted, *Rep. p.* 195——No provision for the maintenance of poor scholars on the ground of poverty only; exhibitions appropriated to sizars, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 144——The exhibitions are the main provision for poor students; the college

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Pembroke College—continued.

5. *Scholarships and Exhibitions*—continued.

consolidates the smaller ones; commons are allowed to Christ's Hospital scholars when admitted as sizars; deserzing sizars are sometimes rewarded from a fund formed from allowances not given to any scholar, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319.

Suggestion made by the college for the constitution of a competent authority for dealing with the appropriations to schools adverted to, *Rep. p.* 184, 185——Remarks as to a modification of the conditions attached to any of the fellowships, scholarships, &c., and as to extending the range of eligibility of scholarships, &c., *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 323——No re-adjustment of the revenues applied to the maintenance of scholars and exhibitioners appears necessary, *ib.*——Modifications required in regard to the encouragement at present given for the resort of scholars from Christ's Hospital and the Merchant Tailors' School; no change is needed in the election to tenure of the foundation fellowships or scholarships, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319, 320——Statement as to the Ipswich scholarships, *ib. p.* 320.

6. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Pembroke College in each year ending 10 October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.* ——Number of residents on 14th November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years, 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67-70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——There is no admission examination; students are received on the certificate of a M. A., *Arlett, Ev. p.* 145——There are no regulations in the statutes as to the admission of students over and above the members of the foundation, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319.

7. *Lectures and Examinations:*

Subjects of the college lectures, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 143, 144——Subjects of the college examinations, and period at which held, *p.* 145——The staff of lecturers and tutors quite sufficient, *p.* 146 —— Subjects embraced in the college lectures; they always have reference to the University examinations; preparatory examinations; fellows alone give the college lectures, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319——Only one general examination is held, and that is at Easter; subjects of it; prizes, *ib.*

8. *Students, their Discipline and Expenses:*

Actual expenses of students at this college, *Rep. p.* 148; *Arlett Ev. p.* 143——Students are not allowed to reside in college during the long vacation; but are permitted in special cases to go to lodgings in the town, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 146——Some of the students (who cannot be accommodated in college) reside in lodgings, *ib.*——Hours of service in the chapel; the computation of a student's residence in the college excludes the days when he either was not at chapel, or present in the hall at dinner-hour, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319 ——Attendance of students at lectures and dinner, *ib.*——Necessary expenses, and actual expenses of a pensioner and of a sizar, *ib.*——No means of reducing the expenses of residence in the college, or of further restricting habits of extravagance, *ib.*

9. *The College Library:*

Number of volumes in the college library, *Rep. p.* 135——The treasurer and burser of the college have the care of the library, and the latter is librarian, *Brown, Ev. p.* 324—— There is a MS. catalogue; arrangement of the books, *ib.*——Funds for library purposes, *ib.*——Number and description of the books, *ib.*——Regulations respecting admission, *ib.*

Pennington, Sir Isaac. Bequests by, to St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 155; *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397. 399——Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Pensionaries. Existed in ancient times, as a species of adjunct to the colleges, *Rep. p.* 144.

Pensioners. Scale of fees payable by pensioners for college tuition, *Rep. p.* 82——Fees paid by a pensioner on matriculation, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32; *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63. 65. 71 ——Number of matriculations of pensioners in certain years, 1800 to 1850, at each college, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66.

Pepysian Library (Magdalene College). Particulars of the Pepysian library at Magdalene College, *Rep. p.* 134; *Bright, Ev. p.* 413——Strict surveillance under which this collection is placed, *Power, Ev. p.* 60.

Permanent Syndicates. See *Syndicates.*

Perne, Dr. Fellowships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1589; qualifications required of candidates; restrictions as to place of birth; mode of election; conditions of tenure, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308——Scholarships at the same college founded by Dr. Perne in 1589, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Perquisites. College servants should be paid by fixed stipends and not by perquisites, *Rep. p.* 149.——*See* also *Servants of Colleges.*

Perry, Mr. Exhibitions at Trinity College founded by; present annual value, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 423.

Perse, Stephen. Fellowships and scholarships at Gonville and Caius College founded by in 1615, *Rep. p.* 186, 187; *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326.

Peterborough School. Fellowship at St. John's College founded for scholars from, *Rep. p.* 164.

Peter, St., College (Peterhouse):

1. *Origin of this Foundation.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure.*
3. *The Mastership.*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Scholarships.*
6. *Sizarships.*
7. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
8. *Lectures and Examinations.*
9. *Students, their Discipline and Expenses.*
10. *The College Library.*

1. *Origin of this Foundation:*

The earliest foundation at Cambridge is that of St. Peter; when and by whom established, *Rep. p.* 143.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 197.

Gross average annual income of this college derived from estates in land, from houses, and from tithe-rent charges, *Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College, Ev. p.* 312——Gross and net amount of income from these sources, and statement of deductions which constitute the difference between such gross and net income, *ib.*——Annual income from funded property, the rent of rooms in the college, fees and charges on members, and miscellaneous sources, *p.* 313——Total aggregate of gross income and of net income; and sources of income included in same, *ib.*——Statement as to the expenditure of the income, *ib.*

Sums received by the master out of the net income of the college in the years 1851 to 1845 inclusive, such sums being exclusive of certain other emoluments attached to his office, *Ev. p.* 313——Like statement as to sums received by a foundation fellow, *ib.*——Explanation as to the foregoing statements, *ib.*——There are no foundation scholars, *ib.*——Sums received by the bye-fellows on the Parke, Ramsey and Perne foundations, *ib.*——Sums received by the bye-fellows on the Gisborne foundation, and manner in which such amount is made up, *p.* 314——Sums received by the scholars on the several bye-foundations; the same person may hold several scholarships on different foundations *ib.*——Application of deductions for non-residence; statement as to stipends on bye-foundations, *ib.*

Exhibitions at this college, *Ev. p.* 314——Particulars as to the expenses of the table of the college-hall, *ib.*——Privileges allowed to the four sizars of this college, *ib.*——Amounts expended annually in the college repairs, in prizes for the encouragement of learning and in charities, *ib.*——Practice pursued as to granting beneficial leases, *ib.*——Amount of fund for purchase of advowsons, *ib.*——An addition was made to the college buildings in 1827, such addition being the Gisborne court, *ib.*——No alterations appear to be necessary as to the regulation of the scholarships and exhibitions so far as respects the localities from which claimants thereto may come, nor for a re-arrangement of the revenues of such scholarships, &c., *p.* 314, 315.

3. *The Mastership:*

Manner in which the election of master of this college is provided for, *Rep. p.* 152, 153; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 306——Stipend and allowances of the master; their amount, and source whence derived, *Rep. p.* 154; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 306——Objection to the union of a benefice in the church with the mastership, *Rep. p.* 156——Duties of the master; power to appoint a *locum tenens* during absence, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 306.

4. *Fellowships:*

Number of foundation and bye-fellowships in this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *Rep. p.* 157——Value of a foundation fellowship at this college, *p.* 167——Mode of election to the two Ramsey fellowships, *p.* 169——And to the Parke fellowships, *ib.*——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 169, 170——Mode of election of the fellows; qualifications required; oath taken; conditions as to Holy Orders and celibacy, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 307—Requirement of the statutes as to

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Peter, St., College (Peterhouse)—continued.

4. *Fellowships*—continued.

residence, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 307——Studies to which fellows are expected to devote themselves; other duties appertaining to the office, *ib.*

Two of the fellows fill the office of senior and junior bursar; duties of that office; are annually appointed, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 307——One of the fellows fills the office of prælector; his duties and stipend, *ib.*——Statutes of the bye-fellows; they have no voice in the college affairs; no duties are enjoined, *ib.*——Particulars as to these bye-fellowships; by whom founded; mode of election and stipends, &c., *p.* 308——The chief restriction which obtains as to fellowships, &c., is that which prevents the election of any one into a foundation fellowship, who is of sufficient standing to take the degree of M. A.; opinion is much divided as to the expediency of reviving this limitation, *p.* 311——It would not be advantageous to consolidate any of the fellowships, scholarships, or exhibitions, *p.* 311, 312.

5. *Scholarships:*

Number of scholarships; proportion thereof restricted; amount of the endowment, *Rep. p.* 185——Number of scholarships; names and periods of foundation; conditions of tenure, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308——There has been no default of claimants for the scholarships and exhibitions, *p.* 311——Scholarships at Magdalene College, on Wray's foundation, open to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

6. *Sizarships:*

Number of sizars now admitted at this college, *Rep. p.* 195——The statutes of the college provide for eight poor scholars; these are represented by the sizars, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 311.

7. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at St. Peter's College in each year, ending 10 October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14 November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——Regulations respecting the admission of students, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

8. *Lectures and Examinations:*

Course of collegiate instruction given to the students in each of the three years, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 309——Number of fellows employed in giving college lectures, *ib.*——Examinations held in each year; prizes awarded, *ib.*——Students in civil law and medicine, attend the professorial lectures and study privately, there being no lectures on those subjects, *ib.*

9. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

Hours at which Divine service is performed in the chapel; attendance of students thereat, and how enforced, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308——Discipline enforced respecting attendance at the college lectures and in the hall, and as to the hour when students must be within college or lodgings at night; also as to their expenses, *p.* 309——Estimate of the necessary college expenses of a fellow-commoner, pensioner, and sizar, *p.* 309, 310——Like estimate of actual expenses, *p.* 310——The necessary expenses of college residence cannot be materially diminished; influences which check habits of extravagance, *p.* 311.

10. *The College Library:*

Number of volumes in the college library, *Rep. p.* 135——The librarian is selected annually from among the fellows, *Cocker, Ev. p.* 315——Duties performed by him; no assistant librarian, *ib.*——There is a MS. catalogue of the library; manner in which the books are arranged, *ib.*——Average annual amount of the income of the library, and of the expenditure for books and binding, *ib.*——Amount of the librarian's stipend; the college provides from their general funds for the insurance of the books, and the repair of the substantial fabric of the library building, *ib.*——Number and description of the books; bequests and donations made to the library at different periods, *ib.*——Privilege of entering the library and borrowing books, *ib.*——Admission of strangers, *ib.*——Regulations respecting the library, *p.* 316.

Petyt, Sylvester. Exhibitions at Christ's College founded by; annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Petyt, William. Bequest to Christ's College by, for the augmentation of scholarships, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Phear, J. B., M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

The private tutors have the principal conduct of the mathematical education; the suspension of the college lectures would involve little if any loss to the students, *Ev. p.* 255——Exposition of the present system of mathematical teaching at the University, *ib.*——Bearing which it has on the position of the private tutors, *ib.*——The private tutors are essentially necessary to the maintenance of a healthy state of education in the University, *ib.*——Importance of a public recognition of them, at the same time leaving intact their independent relation to the colleges, and of their pupils to them, *ib.*——Sphere of teaching to which the college lecturer might then confine himself, *ib.*——Suggestion that each lectureship be endowed with a fellowship, and a sum proportionate to the number of students in its class, and should be constituted a life appointment in the gift of the masters and fellows of the college, *ib.*——Candidates for degrees should rather receive a mental training than information, *ib.*

Phelps, Rev. R., D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

The examination for mathematical honours is not more searching but more extensive than formerly, *Ev. p.* 256——Importance of the recent change limiting the three first days' examination to the elementary parts of the course, *ib.*——There is, perhaps, a preference for a wide range of subjects, rather than elementary questions, to be complained of in the mathematical tripos examination; probable causes of this tendency, *ib.*——Desire obtaining of late years to raise the standard of qualifications both for the common degree and the lowest mathematical honour; in both instances they are now sufficiently difficult, *ib.*——Number of students at Sidney Sussex College who have taken honours and degrees in the last ten years, *ib.*

The existing form of examination has resulted from the deliberations, at different periods, of syndicates appointed by the senate; the high standard of ability distinguishing these syndicates, and the success of their deliberations, suggests their fitness for devising further measures of educational progress, *Ev. p.* 256, 257——Manner in which the Board of Mathematical Studies acts on the course of University reading, *p.* 257——Objects of a University; degree in which they are understood or agreed in, *ib.*

Formerly most lecturers and private tutors taught from MSS.; at the present time, however, mathematical works are so abundant that both MSS. and private tuition might be dispensed with, *Ev. p.* 257——Eminent ability of many of the private tutors; to deprive the University of their services would be a subject for regret, yet there are reasons for considering the universal recourse of students to them as an evil, *ib.*——The adoption by the University of a settled course of mathematics would diminish private tuition, *ib.*——Manner in which the University might proceed to effect this, *p.* 257, 258——Nature of prizes that might be instituted for mathematical examinations, had after the first degree, *p.* 258.

[2. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Mode of election of the master and fellows of this college, qualifications required of them, and restrictions attached to their offices, *Ev. p.* 428, 429——Like particulars as to the scholarships, *p.* 429——Leave of absence from college residence permitted to the master, fellows, and scholars, *ib.*——Duties of the master and fellows, *ib.*——Mode of appointment of the college tutors, and duties performed by them, *ib.*——Amount of stipends to college officers, as fixed by the statutes, and sums received by them at the present time, *p.* 429, 430.

List and particulars of the different bye-foundations attached to this college, *Ev. p.* 430, 431——Statutable provisions as to pensioners; departure in present practice from these provisions, *p.* 431——Hours at which Divine service is performed in the college chapel; attendance at same expected from students, *ib.*——Course of collegiate instruction pursued, *p.* 431, 432——Number of examinations, and periods at which they are held; classification of students made after these examinations; prizes given, *ib.*——Relation which the collegiate instruction and examinations bear to the public examinations of the University, *p.* 432.

Attendance required from students at the college lectures, and at dinner in the hall, *Ev. p.* 432——Rule as to dinners being supplied to students in their own rooms, *ib.*——Hour at which the college gates are closed, and practice as to students coming in after that hour, *ib.*——Regulations enacted at different periods relative to the expenses of students; circumstances affecting this question, *p.* 432, 433——Estimates of the necessary expenses of the different classes of students, *p.* 433——Probable actual average expenses, *ib.*——The item of private tuition is excluded from these estimates; in no case is private tuition absolutely necessary, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued*.

Phelps, Rev. R., D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued*.

[2. *Queries as to the Colleges*]—continued.

The whole provision of the college in all its foundations, and in the spirit in which they are observed may be considered as for the maintenance and support of poor scholars, *Ev. p.* 433, 434——The admission of sizars is not statutably obligatory, but the practice now is to admit four, *p.* 434——Remarks as to existing facilities possessed by students to pass through a college residence with economy, *ib.*——The college authorities discourage, to the fullest extent, credit being given to students by tradesmen; and the only remedy to be suggested, in addition to those already in operation, would be the absolute prohibition of the use of wine and horses, *ib.*——Fellowships, &c. are better without restrictions or limitations, *ib.*

Phelps, Dr. Letter from, dated 13 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 7.

Philological Studies. The importance of philological studies has been over-rated, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124.——*See* also *Comparative Philology.*

Philosophy. Course of instruction required by the statutes of Elizabeth to be given by the lecturer of philosophy, *Rep. p.* 20——Particulars as to the Barnaby philosophy lectureship, *p.* 48. 73——Changes which have taken place in the studies in natural, moral, and political philosophy, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 26.

See also *Ancient Philosophy. Readerships of Philosophy, &c.*

PHILPOTT, REV. H., D.D., MASTER OF CATHARINE HALL. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Average annual expense of residence at Catharine Hall; it cannot practically be diminished, *Ev. p.* 179——Order issued in 1847 by the University authorities respecting debts contracted with vintners; control vested in tutors over transactions of students with tradesmen, *p.* 179, 180——Extent to which these restrictions are evaded by a resort to London tradesmen, *p.* 180——Lectures given at this college; classification of the students; attendance is compulsory, *ib.*——Staff of lecturers, *ib.*——Charges for private tuition, *ib.*——Class of gentlemen occupied in private tuition; plan pursued; extent to which resorted to, *ib.*——Objections to any restriction on private tuition, *p.* 180, 181.

Sizarships at this college, *Ev. p.* 181——Reasons why limited aid might beneficially be afforded to poor students, *ib.*——Objections to the establishment of any institution for poor students alone, *ib.*——Particulars relative to the college examinations, *p.* 181, 182——The examinations do not, by their number or difficulty, interfere with independent study, *p.* 182——The number of examination subjects might be reduced; private tuition is not a necessity in the majority of cases, *ib.*——Voluntary attendance on lectures unconnected with the examinations has diminished, *ib.*——There is no matriculation examination at this college, but a certificate of qualification is required, *ib.*——Objections to a general matriculation examination by the University, *ib.*

Causes that have operated in withdrawing men from University life, *Ev. p.* 183——The professors are more actively engaged in the education of students now than formerly, *ib.*——Increase in their emoluments from the fees consequently arising, *ib.*——This increase would admit of more assistants being engaged, *ib.*——The staff of tutors, &c. at this college is sufficient for the work, *ib.*——The terms might advantageously be reduced to nine; reasons in favour of retaining the first term, *ib.*——Inconvenience arising from the accumulation of students in the Michaelmas term, *ib.*——Suggested arrangement of the examinations in the event of an alteration of the terms, *p.* 183, 184——There are no grounds for shortening the vacations, *p.* 184——Objections to residence during half the term only, *ib.*——Conditions on which students of this college have recently been permitted to reside during vacation time, *ib.*——Reading parties are frequently formed, and are very beneficial, *ib.*——Lodging-house regulations; students in lodgings are, perhaps, under stricter control than when in college, *p.* 184, 185.

[2. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Mode and period of appointment of the examiners, qualifications required, period at which the examinations commence, manner in which they are conducted, their duration, subjects embraced in them, classification adopted of candidates for honours; several periods at which examinations for the B. A. degree are had, *Ev. p.* 258——Changes made at different periods in the time of the commencement of the examination of candidates for mathematical honours; and also in the interval between such commencement and the final publication of the list of honours, *p.* 258, 259——Like changes in the time allowed to candidates for answering questions, and in that allowed for answering the propositions from books and from problems, *p.* 259.

Classification

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Philpott, Rev. H., D.D., Master of Catherine Hall. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[2. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examination*—continued.

Classification of candidates for honours practised formerly, such classification being determined by the exercises in the schools; alterations made herein prior to 1838, when the practice was discontinued, *Ev. p.* 259——Before 1827 the questions from books were proposed *vivâ voce* to candidates; at that period all the questions were directed to be in writing, with an exception in certain cases; this exception was omitted in the regulations of 1832, *ib.*——Method formerly pursued in determining the relative merits of candidates between whose ability it was difficult to decide, *p.* 259, 260.

The changes enumerated have had the effect of lengthening the duration of the examinations, and giving a preponderating portion of time to book questions, as compared with problems, *Ev. p.* 260——Objects proposed in printing all the questions and problems; degree in which the elementary parts of mathematics enter into every plan of examination, *ib.*——Changes made in, at different periods, and present nature of the mathematical examination of persons proceeding to the B. A. degree not being candidates for honours, *ib.*——General tendency of the alterations made from time to time in the examinations, *ib.*——Nature of the examination now passed by candidates for a common degree, *p.* 261.

No disposition has existed of late years to raise the standard of qualification for mathematical honours; the standard for the common degree was raised in 1837 and 1846, p. 261——Advantage of introducing *vivâ voce* questions into the examination, *ib.*——The number of questions required to be answered in the time allowed gives an undue advantage to quick writing and decision of thought, but experienced examiners obviate this by extending the time for answers, *ib.*——The object in putting so many questions into the problem papers is to afford candidates a full opportunity of selection; it is not politic to fetter the discretion of the moderators in this matter, *ib.*——Satisfactory working of the questions proposed in examinations for some years past, *p.* 262.

Intention of the appointment of the Board of Mathematical Studies, *Ev. p.* 262——Duties assigned to the Board, *ib.*——Its powers are only of a recommendatory nature, *ib.*——Substance of the recommendations embraced by the two reports already made by the Board, *ib.*——Beneficial character of the influence exercised by it over the examinations, and the course of reading for honours, *ib.*——Concurrence in the recommendations of the Board for the limitation or omission of the matters defined by them as requiring "a refined and laborious analysis," *ib.*

The effect of the Adams' prize lately instituted should be awaited before determining on the establishment of special prizes for mathematics subsequent to the B. A. degree, *p.* 262, 263——Efficacy of the existing regulations in securing the attention of candidates for honours to the elementary subjects and principles of mathematics; the course of reading pursued by the advanced students might be restricted with advantage, *p.* 263——Reason of the discontinuance of the use of MSS.; objections to their use, *ib.*——Regulations made by the senate to discourage the use thereof, *ib.*——Power of the moderators and examiners to discourage their use, *ib.*

Provisions made from time to time by the senate, for preventing the course of mathematical study from becoming too exclusively analytical and symbolic, *Ev. p.* 263, 264——The time assigned to problems in the examinations is not too great as compared with questions from books, nor do they occupy too large a share of the whole examination, *ib.*——Character of the problems, *p.* 264——The number could be diminished with advantage, *ib.*——Private tuition might be dispensed with; a contrary opinion obtains among students, *ib.*——Circumstances under which it possesses advantages, *ib.*——Many men of eminent talent are engaged in private tuition; considerable addition made to students' expenses, by payments to private tutors, *p.* 265——Measures adopted by the senate at different periods, to prohibit private tuition; inefficacy of any such prohibitions, *ib.*——

Remedies suggested for preventing the abuse of private tuition, *Ev. p.* 265——Existing inducements for the continuance of mathematical studies after the B. A. degree, *ib.*——The postponement of the examination for the Smith's prize would not encourage the study of mathematics in the University, *ib.*——Particulars relative to the Adams' prize, *ib.*——Advantage likely to accrue from the institution of similar prizes, *p.* 266——Advantage of such prizes as compared with the creation of new examinations, *ib.*

[3. *Queries as to the College Libraries:*]

Office, salary, and duties of the librarian; particulars of Dr. Sherlock's bequest, *Ev. p.* 359. 367——Catalogue; classification of books; description of the library-room; arrangement of books; funds applicable to library purposes; average annual sum expended in the purchase and binding of books; number of books and manuscripts, and description of them; access to library, *p.* 359, 360.

[4. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Particulars as to the appointment, eligibility, duties, and stipend of the head of the college, as prescribed by the statutes; present practice as to the stipend and other emoluments,

Philpott, Rev. H., D.D., *Master of Catherine Hall.* (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[4. *Queries as to the Colleges*]—continued.

ments, *Ev. p.* 360, 361——Statutable regulations as to the mode of election into fellowships, and qualifications, tenure, residence, duties, and emoluments of fellows; present practice as to their duties and emoluments, *p.* 361——Statutable injunction as to a scholar appointed to read the Bible during dinner, a usage not now practised, but this is the only mention of scholars, *p.* 362.

Particulars as to the several bye-fellowships, *Ev. p.* 362——Like particulars relative to the different scholarships and exhibitions, *p.* 363-367——Statutable conditions attached to the admission of students; qualifications now required of applicants for admission as students, *p.* 367——Hours of Divine service in the college chapel; attendance required thereat, *ib.*——Course of instruction given to students, *p.* 367, 368——College lectures, *p.* 368——College examinations, *ib.*——Rewards for proficiency in these examinations, *ib.*

Attendance required at lectures, at dinner in the college hall, and in college at night, *Ev. p.* 368——Estimate of the expenses of students, *p.* 369——Assistance given to poor students, *ib.*——It is not practicable to reduce the necessary expenses of college residence, *ib.*——Regulations as to credit given to students; suggestion for the restriction of extravagance, *ib.*——Mr. Holway's scholarships have been ineffective for several years, from default of qualified claimants, *ib.*——Consolidation of minor scholarships, *ib.*

Philpott, Dr. Letter from, dated 15 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 5, 6.

Physic. See *Bachelor of Medicine. Doctor of Medicine. Licentiate of Medicine. Medicine, Faculty of.*

Physic, Regius Professorship of. History of the foundation of this professorship, stipend, duties, &c., *Rep. p.* 48. 52. 56——Amount, and sources of income of the present professor, *p.* 72——Fee paid to the professor on each mandate degree, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

Date of foundation of this professorship, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 80——Duties required to be fulfilled by the statutes; comparison with those actually performed, *ib.*——Examination of candidates for medical degrees instituted in 1819; great care with which conducted; examiners, *ib.*——Original endowment of this professorship; income derived from fees; present annual value, *ib.*——Appointment to the office; conditions of eligibility and tenure prescribed, *ib.*——No means of modifying the duties of the professorship in any manner so as to contribute more effectually to the benefit of the University, *p.* 81——Modification of the duties enjoined on the professor suggested, *Bond, Ev. p.* 85.

Physical Instruments. Great want of a museum of physical instruments in the University, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 94. 97.

Physical Optics. Zeal and success with which this branch of study is pursued, *Rep. p.* 118.

Physwick Hostel. Belonged to Gonville Hall, *Rep. p.* 144.

Pidley (Huntingdon). Fellowships at St. Peter's College, restricted to natives of, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Pigott, Rev. John. Sum left by, to Trinity College, for the improvement of poor vicarages; application thereof, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 424.

Pitt Press. See *Printing Press.*

Pitt Scholarship. Particulars as to this scholarship, *Rep. p.* 24; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Plat, Rev. John. Candidates for Wood's scholarships, at St. John's College, to be nominated by, *Rep. p.* 193.

Platt, William. Scholarships at St. John's College founded by; average annual income, *Rep. p.* 194; *Tatham, Ev. p.* 399, 400.

Pleasure Grounds. A large pleasure ground is a desideratum in the University, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158.

Plume, Dr. Thomas (Archdeacon of Rochester). Founder of the Plumian professorship of astronomy and experimental philosophy, *Rep. p.* 58; *Challis, Ev. p.* 103——Scholarship at Christ's College founded by; annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380, 381; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 394.

Plumian Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy. Date of foundation of this professorship, *Rep. p.* 58; *Challis, Ev. p.* 103——Duties imposed by the deed, *Rep. p.* 58, 59——Name of the first professor, *p.* 59——Encouragement given by Dr. Bentley; observatory erected through his influence, *ib.*——Appointment of the professor, in 1823, to the

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Plumian Professorship of Anatomy and Experimental Philosophy—continued.

the directorship of the University osbervatory, *Rep. p.* 59——Particulars as to the observatory, *p.* 59, 60——Suggestions with regard hereto, *p.* 60——Present amount and sources of income of this professorship, *p.* 71——Want of portable apparatus and instruments for the use of the students out of lecture hours, *p.* 117——Remarks as to the efficient discharge of the duties of this professorship, *p.* 118.

Duties prescribed by the original trustees; modification thereof; duties actually performed, *Challis, Ev. p.* 103, 104——Nature and amount of the original endowment; subsequent augmentations thereof, *p.* 104, 105——Fees charged to persons attending the lectures, *p.* 105——Present annual value of the professorship, *ib.*——Mode of election and appointment of the professor; conditions of eligibility, *ib.*——The professor resides rent free at the observatory, *ib.*——Library attached to the observatory; astronomical instruments and apparatus, *ib.*——No funds available for the maintenance of apparatus, *ib.*

Liberty of access to the observatory extended to members of the University, *Challis, Ev. p.* 106——Opportunities of instruction afforded to students, *ib.*——No modification of the duties performed by the Plumian Professor expedient, *ib.*——Particulars relating to the observatory, and the duties it entails on the Plumian Professor, *ib.*——Objection to any permanent addition to the official duties of the professor; those duties already too onerous, *ib.*——The separation of the duties of the observatory from those of the professorship not desirable, *p.* 107——Expediency of increasing the efficiency of the observatory by a more liberal scale of expenditure; present annual charge to the University, *ib.*——Offer made of apparatus for magnetical observations not accepted from want of means to erect a building, &c., *ib.*——Great importance of increasing the efficiency of the observatory, *ib.*——Number of students attending the lectures of the professor, *ib.*

See also *Observatory, The.*

Pocklington Grammar School. Scholarships at St. John's College appropriated to students from, *Rep. p.* 190. 194.

Podmore, Rev. R. B. Exhibition at Trinity College founded by; present annual value, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 423.

Political Economy. Small progress made by the study of political economy, *Rep. p.* 67——Paucity of attendance upon the lectures of the professor of this science; attention to it now, however, on the increase, *Pryme, Ev. p.* 135——The institution of a prize for an essay on some subject in the science suggested, *ib.*

Political Economy, Professorship of. Date of foundation of this professorship, and circumstances under which founded; duties performed, *Rep. p.* 67; *Pryme, Ev. p.* 135——No endowment or stipend, *Rep. p.* 67. 73——The lectures are gratuitous, *p.* 67——No statutes, *ib.*——Lectures delivered; small attendance thereat, *Pryme, p.* 135——No endowment; an application made to the Treasury for a grant was not entertained; no extraneous source of emolument, *ib.*——The lectures hitherto delivered gratuitously; share of fees receivable in future, *ib.*——No particular mode of appointment, nor conditions of eligibility or tenability enforced, *ib.*——No library attached; valuable collection formed by the present professor; books lent to students, *ib.*——A new foundation for this professorship is desirable, *p.* 136.

Poll-Tutors. Class of private tutors so termed; are similar to the "Répétiteurs" of Paris, or the medical crammers of London; are a nearly unmixed evil, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 198.

Pollexfen, J. H. (*Queen's College*). Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Pomfret School (*York*). Freeston's exhibitions, at Sidney Sussex College, open to scholars from, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Poor Students:

1. *Digest of Answers to Queries respecting the Foundations in each College for Poor Students, and whether expedient to found a College for Poor Students alone.*
2. *Answers to Queries respecting the actual Amounts applicable in each College to Poor Students, and Details of the Application thereof.*

1. *Digest of Answers to Queries respecting the Foundations in each College for Poor Students, and whether expedient to found a College for Poor Students alone.*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the provision made for poor students; the expediency of affording such aid on the ground of poverty alone, without regard to merit and attainments, and as to the effect of establishing a hall or college for poor students only, and the influence the domestic system of Cambridge, by which

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Poor Students—continued.

1. *Digest of Answers to Queries, &c.*—continued.

the students of one college are rarely admitted to scholarships and fellowships at another, would have upon such an institution, *Ev. p.* 140——Answers to the foregoing in regard to the following colleges and halls, viz.:

Pembroke College:—

No provision for the maintenance of students on the ground of poverty alone; three exhibitions, at 12*l.* a year each for sizars; inexpedient to afford aid to students on the ground of poverty alone, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 144——Objections to which a college for poor students would be liable, *p.* 144, 145——The existing system of the University does not present obstacles to deserving students obtaining fellowships at other than their own colleges, *p.* 145.

Gonville and Caius College:—

The effect of a hall exclusively for poor students would be bad; the advantages of such an institution might be obtained by the establishment of "University hostels," conducted with strict regard to economy, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158.

The scholarships and exhibitions are given, with few exceptions, according to merit; no provision for poor students, as such, except a few exhibitions of about 50*l.* a year, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 188——Aid should not be given independent of merit and attainments, *ib.*——All experience is against the permanence of these preferments to students; the appointments should be annual, *ib.*——Doubtful advantage of a distinct college for poor students, *ib.*

Trinity Hall:—

No special provision in this college, for poor students; a hall or college for poor students only would not answer its end; the scale of expenditure at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, for training national schoolmasters, averages 70*l.* per head per annum, *Latham, Ev. p.* 171.

Corpus Christi College:—

Six sizarships at this college worth about 20*l.* a year; poverty, without talent and acquirements, not a good ground for aid; a hall or college for poor students would be a thoroughly bad thing, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177.

Queen's College:—

The chapel clerks have their commons free during residence, with a scholarship of 15*l.* per annum each; fund under the control of the president for aiding poor students, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178——The necessary expenses of a sizar need not exceed 45*l.* per annum, *ib.*——No college or hall could be maintained, in which the expenses of the student would be lower than the present scale, unless the board, lodging, and tuition were in a great measure gratuitous; such a gratuitous system would not be beneficial to the community, as it would introduce a pauper class of students, *ib.*

St. Catharine Hall:—

Two sizarships in this college; one of 42*l.* a year, with rooms, the other 11*l.*, with rooms and commons; both appointed by the master, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 181——Provision for poor students of great use, but should not be afforded to great extent, or in very many cases, *ib.*——The establishment of a hall or college, for poor students only, not to be recommended; reasons stated, *ib.*

Christ's College:—

Forty-nine scholarships, of 15*s.* a week during residence; conditions of election and tenure; various exhibitions also; four sizarships of about 30*l.* per annum each; four Tancred studentships of about 108*l.* per annum each, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 163——Not advisable to afford pecuniary aid to students simply on the ground of poverty, *ib.*——A college for poor students only would not work well, *ib.*

Four foundation sizarships at this college; bestowed for attainment, conduct and pecuniary necessity; superior attainments should not be the sole recommendation to sizarships, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166——A hall or college exclusively for poor students would be a failure, *ib.*

The four sizarships in this college are given to the poorer students, after due inquiry into their circumstances and those of their relatives; sizarships should be given on the ground of poverty alone, as the college can reward its other students by scholarships, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186——A hall or college for poor students only would be disadvantageous, *ib.*

Four poor students are provided for by means of sizarships, the average annual value of each being 30*l.*, *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192——Poor students would derive more benefit by being distributed among the existing colleges, than by being congregated together, *ib.*

Four

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Poor Students—continued.

1. *Digest of Answers to Queries, &c.*—continued.

Christ's College—continued.

Four foundation sizarships of 4*l.* each per annum, with commons and other advantages; the entire value between 24*l.* and 26*l.*; in more than one instance the expenses of a sizar have not amounted to 37*l.* a year; considerations kept in view in filling up vacancies, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193, 194——Objections to the establishment of a hall or college for poor students only; reasons for such objections stated at length, *p.* 194——Suggestions for a wider application of the resources of the present colleges to the purposes of education, *ib.*——Scheme for founding an institution in connexion with any of the present colleges, providing sets of apartments on economical principles, *ib.*

Provision is made for poor students by means of four sizarships, worth about 25*l.* per annum each; mode and conditions of selection, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 213——A hall or college for poor students only would be beneficial if made entirely subsidiary to the study of theology, *ib.*——The domestic system of Cambridge, by which students are rarely admitted to scholarships or fellowships, at another would have a most baneful effect upon such an institution, if unprovided with ample endowments of its own, *ib.*

St. John's College:—

The establishment of a hall or college at a reduced rate of expenditure not advisable; reasons in support of this opinion, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 167——Inexpedient to regard poverty alone, without reference to merit and attainments; a hall for poor students alone would not be beneficial; one main benefit of University education arising from the association of men of various attainments and ranks would be lost altogether, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169.

Inducements and facilities ought to be held out to poor students by the colleges; such should not, however, be confined to a class by themselves; poverty should not be admitted as a plea for election to fellowships; a clear distinction should be drawn between exhibitions and scholarships; halls for poor students might be established as an experiment; they would lead to the discovery of methods for checking expense and improving discipline, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 174——Institutions for special purposes, such as training of missionaries or parochial schoolmasters, might be attached as halls to the Universities, *ib.*——An inadequately endowed hall or college for poor students would not succeed, *France, Ev. p.* 285.

Magdalene College:—

The establishment of a hall or college for poor students, on the lowest possible scale of expenditure, would be preferable to a general reduction of the necessary expenses of a University education, *Warter, Ev. p.* 202.

Trinity College:—

Sixteen foundation sizars at this college; nature and amount of their emoluments, &c.; sub-sizars, their number unlimited, pay less fees for admission and tuition, and succeed to the foundation fellowships, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 148——Highly undesirable that mere poverty, independent of attainments, should constitute a claim to admission as a sizar, *ib.*——The establishment of a hall for poor students would be a positive evil, *ib.*

An institution for poor students only would not be found successful or beneficial, unless provided with ample endowments, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 153——The plan of a hall or college for poor students quite impracticable; such an establishment might, however, be placed within a reasonable distance of Cambridge (at Stamford), with every privilege a college on the spot would have, *Evans, Ev. p.* 159——Sixteen foundation sizarships, worth from 50*l.* to 60*l.* a year; the number of sub-sizars unlimited; in what their advantages consist; practice as to filling up the sizarships and sub-sizarships; examination held, *Frere, Ev. p.* 160, 161.

In this college there are now seventy-two scholarships and sixteen sizarships; the value of both has increased by the college within the last five years; average value of each class; manner of selection, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 198——It would be extremely detrimental to choose students for these preferments without regard to merit and superior attainments, *ib.*——A college for four students could hardly be self-supporting, and the students would necessarily consist of persons of inferior attainments; result of the experiment at Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham, *p.* 199.

Sixteen sizarships in this college of the value of about 45*l.* per annum, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 206——It would not be beneficial to establish a college for poor students, *ib.*

Emmanuel College:—

Assistance given in college to poor students is always with regard to merit, industry, and poverty; the establishment of a college for poor students would not work well, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142——A strong feeling in all colleges against engrafting out-of-college men on to the foundation, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Poor Students—continued.

1. *Digest of Answers to Queries, &c.*—continued.

Downing College:—

No provision for poor scholars at this college, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 209 ——Not expedient to afford such aid on the ground of poverty alone; a hall or college for poor students alone could not educate successfully for the liberal professions; disadvantages which would attend such a plan, *p.* 209, 210.

2. *Answers to Queries respecting the actual Amounts applicable in each College to Poor Students:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the provision made in each college for the maintenance or assistance of poor students, *Ev. p.* 302——Answers to the foregoing from the following colleges and halls, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 311——Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319——Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 327, 328——Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 338——Corpus Christi College, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 346——King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 348——Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 356——St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 369——Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 385——St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 398——Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 412——Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 417——Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 426——Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 433, 434——Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 438.

See also *Hostelries. Sizarships. Sub-sizarships.*

Porson Prize. Particulars as to this prize; date of foundation and value, and for what awarded, *Rep. p.* 24; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Porson Scholarship. Particulars as to this scholarship, *Rep. p.* 24; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299.

Porteus, Beilby (Bishop of London). Bequest left by, for the purchase of medals as prizes at Christ's College: annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 382; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 394.

Power, Rev. J., M.A., Librarian of the University. (Anlaysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the University Library:*]

Duties of the librarian, *Ev. p.* 50——How appointed, *ib.*——Salary, and from what sources derived, *ib.*——Table of fees, *ib.*——Origin of the University library; benefactors thereto, *ib.*——Permanent funds for the supply of books, *ib.*——Provision made in the University statutes for the management of the library, *p.* 51——Constitution of the library syndicate, *ib.*——Meetings held, *ib.*

Number of assistant librarians, *Ev. p.* 51——Salaries of the first and other assistants, and from what source defrayed, *p.* 51, 52——Appointment of assistants, *p.* 52——Hours of attendance, *ib.*——Duties, *ib.*——Are removable, equally with the librarian, for inefficiency, or neglect of duty, *ib.*——The assistants, although ostensibly, are not actually under the control of the librarian; remarks on this head, *ib.*

Privilege of using the library, *Ev. p.* 52——Average number of books out at one time, *ib.*——Very few books are lost; damage done by careless usage; not however beyond 40*l.* or 50*l.* annually, *ib.*——Inconvenience resulting from the removal of books for the purpose of reference, *p.* 53——Classes of books and MSS. not allowed to be removed, *ib.*——MSS. are sometimes lent under certain conditions, *ib.*——Means by which undergraduates obtain the use of the library books, *ib.*——No reading room at present, *ib.*

Funds derived from private bequests for the purchase of books, *Ev. p.* 53——Tax levied upon members towards the purchase of books and the support of the library, *ib.*——Sums charged on this fund; liquidation thereof, *p.* 53, 54——Annual expense of binding, *p.* 54——Particulars of income and expenditure on account of the library subscription account, *p.* 55——Control exercised over the book-binding, *ib.*——Fees payable to the librarian, *ib.*——Number of volumes annually added to the library, *ib.*——Number of works procured under the Copyright Acts in each year, 1844 to 1850, *ib.*——Pecuniary value of the books acquired under the Copyright Acts, *ib.*——Cost of agency, *p.* 56——Strong objections to the commutation of this privilege for a money payment, *ib.*

Total number of books and MSS. in the library, *Ev. p.* 56——Particulars of books and MSS. derived from special bequests or donations, *ib.*——The MSS. and rare books are now kept in fire-proof apartments, *ib.*——Classification of the books carried out only so far as is practicable; remarks on this subject, *p.* 57——No catalogue raisonné, *ib.*——Plan of the general catalogue, *ib.*——Shelf catalogues, *ib.*——No printed catalogue of the books, *ib.*——One of the MSS. printed at Oxford, in 1697; a complete catalogue of the MSS. now determined on, *ib.*——Want of provision for the prompt cataloguing of the books, *ib.*

Authority by whom new books are ordered, *Ev. p.* 58——Recommendation of books for purchase; such recommendations not frequent by members of the University, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Power, Rev. J., M.A., Librarian to the University. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[*Queries as to the University Library*]—continued.

——Difficulty of dealing with booksellers and bookbinders, *Ev. p.* 58——Remarks on the management of the library of Trinity College, Dublin, *ib.*——Importance of providing a reading-room, *ib.*——Expediency of augmenting the funds; means of doing so considered, *p.* 58, 59——Recommendations of the syndicate appointed to consider the subject a year or two ago, *p.* 59——Munificent contributions of Rev. T. Halford and others, *ib.*——Great want of store-rooms and a business room for the librarian, *ib.*

Contents of the Fitzwilliam library, *Ev. p.* 59, 60——Regulations as to admission, *p.* 60——General remarks on the museum, *ib.*

Particulars as to the college libraries, *Ev. p.* 60——Trinity Hall library, *ib.*——Clare Hall library, *ib.*——Admission to these libraries, *ib.*——The Pepysian library at Magdalene College, and the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, *ib.*——Utility of the University library having a catalogue of the books in the college libraries, *ib.*

Power, Mr. (*University Librarian*). Full and satisfactory replies furnished by Mr. Power to the questions addressed to him, *Rep. p.* 133——Letter from Mr. Power, 9 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 9.

Prælector, (*St. Peter's College.*) One of the fellows fills the office of prælector; duties, and stipend, the office is annual, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 307.

Prayer-books. See *Bibles and Prayer-books.*

Preceptors, College of. Memorial of the council of the, to the Commissioners, urging the authorization of a stringent matriculation examination before students be allowed to keep terms, *Ev. p.* 453.

Preston (*Lancaster*). Scholarship at St. John's College on Mr. Gregson's foundation, limited to the town and parish of, *Rep. p.* 190.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION:

1. *Origin, Subjects, &c., of this Examination.*
2. *How far Objectionable.*
3. *Its Conversion into an Entrance Examination suggested.*

1. *Origin, Subjects, &c., of this Examination:*

Period at which this examination takes place; subjects embraced by it, *Rep. p.* 20. 33. 35; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 26——Number of examiners by whom the previous examination is conducted, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32——The examination was instituted about twenty-five years ago, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 199.

2. *How far Objectionable:*

Futility of the previous exmination; evils to which it gives rise, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 148——This examination is the most prejudicial regulation existing in the University, *p.* 149——Men who would find themselves hampered by the previous examination, are not likely to engage in independent study, or voluntarily attend the lectures of professors, *Latham, Ev. p.* 172——Candidates for honours are annoyed by the previous examination, but this does not constitute a sufficient cause for doing away with it, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 195——Any harm done by the previous examination has been amply compensated by the Grace of 1848, making it compulsory on all persons not candidates for mathematical honours, to attend one course at least of professional lectures, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 199——The establishment of the previous examination appeared to thin the attendance on the professor's lectures, but this affects only a particular class of students, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 207——The examination far from being too difficult, does not comprise a sufficient amount of standard classical subjects, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 210.

3. *Its Conversion into an Entrance Examination suggested:*

Improvement that would result from converting the previous examination into an entrance examination, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150——Advantage of doing away with the previous examination, and substituting in its stead, an examination on coming into residence, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 163.

Printing Press. Extent and completeness of the University printing establishment, *Rep. p.* 135——Reference to the evidence given by the Vice-chancellor and the syndics of the University press, relative thereto, *ib.*——Schedule of the prices of Bibles and Prayer-books, 1810 to 1850, *p.* 136——Causes of the reduction in price, *ib.*——Other business in which the press is employed, *ib.*——Constitution of the syndicate, by whom the affairs of the press are managed, *ib.*——Recommendation of the Commissioners in regard thereto, *p.* 136, 137——Annual sum paid to the University by the Government in compensation

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Printing Press—continued.

for the loss of the privilege of printing almanacs, *Rep. p.* 137——Beneficial manner in which this sum is applied, *ib.*

Queries issued by the Commissioners respecting the University printing press; its management; income and expenditure; resources and publication; privilege of printing Prayer-books and Bibles, &c., *Ev. p.* 18——Digest of answers to the foregoing from the Vice-chancellor and the syndics of the press, viz.: Number of syndics of the press appointed; mode of appointment and duties, *Ev. p.* 19——Meetings; average attendance; quorum, *ib.*——Grace of 2 December, 1749, defining the duties of the syndicate, *ib.* ——Mode of appointment of the University printer; his salary, *Ev. p.* 20——Printing presses and other appurtenances of the office, *ib.*——Employment of the inferior officers, *ib.*——Privilege of printing Bibles and Prayer-books, *ib.*——Drawback of paper duty allowed on certain classes of books, *ib.*——Annual sum paid to the University by the Government consequent on the loss of the privilege of printing almanacs; mode of appropriation thereof, *ib.*——Amount of the number of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books printed in the years 1810–1850, *p.* 21——Net prices in certain years, *ib.*—— Effect of the license to print the Bible being extended to Scotland, *ib.*——General business of the press, *ib.*——Accounts kept, *ib.*——Doubtful advantage of any change of management, *ib.*——A considerable surplus revenue might be derived from the press under better management, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164.

Unoccupied rooms in the Pitt Press used as lecture rooms, *Rep. p.* 115.

Prior, Matthew. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Private Examinations. Practice of allowing private examinations which obtain in certain cases of candidates for the ordinary degree; advisability of discontinuing this practice, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 230.

Private Property. Usual conditions of college statutes as to the amount of private income with which the tenure of fellowships and scholarships shall be incompatible, *Rep. p.* 171 ——The heads of colleges generally left unrestricted, *ib.*——In practice the condition has become obsolete, *ib.*——Provision made in the revised codes of several of the colleges in regard hereto, *ib.*

Private Pupils. The regulation of the University prohibiting the residence of students not admitted members of any of the colleges should be modified, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 151—— If members of the senate were allowed to open houses for the board and education of students who should be members of the University, though not of any college, many of the ablest men would be retained who are now drawn away to other pursuits, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164——Suggestion that members of the senate be allowed to take private pupils into their houses independently of the colleges; and also that students residing with their relations in the town be relieved of connexion with a college, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216, 217.

See also *Residence*, 3.

PRIVATE TUITION:

1. *Summary of Evidence respecting the system of Private Tuition; its Advantages and Disadvantages, and Means by which it might be restrained.*

3. *Conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners in regard hereto.*

2. *Particulars as to the Class adopting the profession of Private Tutor; their present and proposed future Status in relation to the teaching of the University.*

1. *Summary of Evidence respecting the system of Private Tuition; its Advantages and Disadvantages, and Means by which it might be restrained.*

The usual payment made to a private tutor is 14*l.* for a whole term, 7*l.* for a half term; the expense is a considerable addition to the expenditure of students; few dispense with the aid of a private tutor, even when not candidates for honours; the office of private tutor now a permanent professional occupation; the re-enactment of the Grace of 1781 is not to be recommended, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142——The office of private tutor is now a permanent and professional occupation; 14*l.* for daily, and 7*l.* for alternate daily, lectures, the usual charge; the latter most beneficial, and are now superseding the former; most students, candidates for honours, engage a private tutor; as also those not candidates for honours; inexpedient to re-enact the Grace of 1781; the system of private tuition

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Private Tuition—continued.

1. *Summary of Evidence, &c.*—continued.

tuition a consequence of the excessive competition for honours; interferes materially with the efficacy of college lectures, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 144.

The attendance on private tutors is pleaded as a ground of exemption from attendance at college lectures, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 148——The re-enactment of the Grace of 1781 is not desirable; the evil would be better met by a modification of the examinations, *ib.* ——£. 14 for the term for one hour daily, and 30 *l.* for the long vacation; half this charge for alternate days; few students, whether candidates for honours or not, dispense with private tutors; not really required however by the latter class; the whole cost of public tuition is 10 *l.* for the year; no restriction can be effectually imposed upon private tuition, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 153——Mathematical honours are never sought without the assistance of a private tutor; students sometimes dispense with this assistance at first, but never ultimately, *ib. p.* 222——Private tuition is a necessary consequence of the present system of examinations, and is advantageous, *ib.*

Very little need of private tuition if the college lectures be good; too much assistance from private tutors prejudicial to the student; desirable to re-enact the old prohibition previously securing to each college the most efficient lecturers, *Crowfoot, Ev. p.* 158.

Private tuition is making the same inroad on the college tutorial system as the latter has made on the University professorial system; the examinations have led to this, *Evans, Ev. p.* 159——£. 14 and 7 *l.* now the ordinary fee for a private tutor; 20 *l.* and 10 *l.* per term formerly the charge at Trinity College; inexpedient to re-enact the prohibition, *Frere, Ev. p.* 160.

The payments made to private tutors are 20 *l.* and 10 *l.*, or 14 *l.* and 7 *l.* per term; the corresponding payments for the long vacation are 40 *l.*, 20 *l.*, 30 *l.*, or 15 *l.*; three-fourths of the candidates for honours, and five-sixths of those for ordinary degrees engage private tutors; the expense amounts to one-fourth of the whole cost of education, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 162——The office of private tutor now a permanent occupation; candidates for the ordinary degree generally employ a tutor only during a term or two preceding the previous and degree examinations, *ib.*——The restriction imposed by the Grace of 1781 would be expedient if it were practicable, *p.* 163.

The charges for private tuition are excessive, and might be superseded by assistance from professors or others for a small annual payment, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 165——The functions of the college tutors are needlessly superseded by private tutors, to the injury of the students themselves, and the serious expense of their parents, *ib.*——The usual payment is 14 *l.* and 7 *l.* per term, 30 *l.* per long vacation, and 10 *l.* per short vacation; above two-thirds of the students engage private tutors, at an annual average cost of 40 *l.*, *ib.*——The office of private tutor is now a permanent profession in the University; injurious effects of the system upon the students, *ib.*——An enactment against private tuition would be evaded; means of mitigating the evil suggested, *p.* 165, 166.

The difficulty of enforcing any regulation such as that of 1781 an insuperable argument against it; increasing the efficiency of college lectures the best remedy; the occasional assistance of tutors, especially in the long vacation, important, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 167——It is inexpedient to enact any prohibition against private tuition; contrary to sound policy to interfere with any educational advantages which wealth can procure to its possessor, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169——The necessity for private tutors might be diminished by increasing the staff of college lecturers, *ib.*

A very small proportion of students at Trinity Hall read continuously with private tutors; recourse is had to them chiefly in the term preceding examinations; the fee payable is 14 *l.* and 7 *l.* per term; during the long vacation, 30 *l.* and 15 *l.*, *Latham, Ev. p.* 171——Futile and detrimental to attempt to abolish private tuition; advantages of the system; college authorities may prevent its being an unnecessary expense, or in any way an abuse, *ib.*

No improvement of the tutorial or professorial system would supersede private tuition; to establish restrictions upon it would lead to students rushing to the larger colleges; the union of the smaller colleges for the purposes of tuition would allow of a fair competition between the colleges, which does not now exist, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 174——The faults of private tuition would be best corrected by raising the standard of college and professional lecturers and the examinations, *ib.*——The fee of 14 *l.* might be abated; 10 *l.* was the customary amount formerly, *ib.*

The charge for private tuition every day is 14 *l.* per term, and 30 *l.* for long vacation; every other day, 7 *l.* and 15 *l.* for the long vacation; very few students aim at honours without private tuition; some tutors are permanent residents in Cambridge; the number of able men is small; the restriction of 1781 would not be advantageous or practicable, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177—— Candidates for honours almost universally have private tutors; many might dispense with them, but for those who read high it is all but necessary, *ib.*

£. 14 and 7 *l.* per term, and 30 *l.* and 15 *l.* for the long vacation, the usual charge,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Private Tuition—continued.

1. *Summary of Evidence, &c.*—continued.

Peill, Ev. p. 178——Private tuition is thought indispensable for such as aspire to the higher mathematical honours, *ib. p.* 254.

The payment made to a private tutor is 14 *l.* for an hour daily, and 7 *l.* for attendance on alternate days, as is frequently the case; for the long vacation it is 30 *l.* and 15 *l.*; many persons of great ability reside in Cambridge permanently as private tutors, *Philpott, Ev. p,* 180——Few students become candidates for honours without private tuition; candidates for the ordinary degree avail themselves of it only for a short time before the examination, *ib.*——Inexpedient to re-enact the prohibition of 1781; such prohibitions always evaded; private tuition is an efficient means of education, but abused, *p.* 180, 181——Private tuition might be dispensed with; a contrary opinion obtains among students, *ib. p.* 264——Circumstances under which it possesses advantages, *ib.* ——Measures adopted by the senate at different periods to prohibit private tuition; inefficacy of any such prohibitions, *p.* 265——Remedies suggested for preventing the abuse of private tuition, *ib.*

The assistance derived from private tutors is so much added to the instruction derived from the public tutors, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 185——The usual payment is 14 *l.* and 7 *l.*, and 30 *l.* for the long vacation; the office of private tutor has for may years been a permanent and professional occupation; mode of lecturing pursued; students not candidates for honours resort to private tuition, although ample instruction might be afforded by the college lectures; objectionable to enforce any regulation similar to that of 1781, *ib.*

The fee is 14 *l.* for a whole term, for a short vacation 10; *l.* and for a long vacation 30 *l.*; half those sums for half pupils; a few received 20 *l.* a term; understanding on which private tutors are engaged, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 187——Proportions in which students resort to private tutors; annual average expense to them; the payment is a superfluous expense, the private tutor in the greater number of cases being really needless, *p.* 188 ——The office has become a permanent occupation; plan of instruction pursued, *ib.*—— The same system obtains in regard to students candidates for the common examination; this is inconvenient and improper, *ib.*——No simple prohibition would be effective; a more effective arrangement of the college lectures needful; other measures also suggested, *ib.*——The aid of a private tutor not so requisite as is commonly supposed; in many respects it is prejudical; the increase in the number of private tutors is due to the increased zeal for distinction in the University examinations, *p.* 189——Attendance at professors' lectures has not systematically decreased, as is supposed; in what the disadvantages of those lectures consist, *ib.*

The functions of the college tutors are suspended to a considerable extent by the private tutors, *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 191——The usual payments are 7 *l.* or 14 *l.* for the term, and 15 *l.* or 30 *l.* for the long vacation; the average annual expense incurred by a student, amounts to 15 *l.*, *ib.*——The office of private tutor now a permanent profession; lectures delivered, *ib.*——Most students, whether candidates for honours or the ordinary degree resort to private tuition, *ib.*——Not required, however, by the latter, except, in a few extreme cases, *p.* 191, 192.—— Inexpedient to re-enact the prohibition of 1781, *p.* 192.

The sum now spent in private tuition, much less now than it was ten years since; the custom of reading only every day much increased; few wranglers have spent less than other 120 *l.*, and senior oftimes between 40 *l.* and 60 *l.* in private tuition, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193 ——The system of lecturing in classes that pursued by private tutors; the more advanced students prefer it, *ib.*——Students not candidates for honours resort to private tuition during the two or three terms preceding their degree examination, *ib.*——No advantage would result from re-enacting the Grace of 1781; an adequate provision should be made to supply the place of the private tutors, *ib.*——The funds of the small colleges ar e insufficient to maintain such a staff of lecturers as would render private tuition unnecessary, *ib.* ——Motives which prompt students to resort to private tutors; difficulties opposed to the suppression of private tuition, *p.* 269, 270——Abuses of the system of private tuition; remedy suggested, *p.* 270.

Private tutors receive 14 *l.* per a term, 30 *l.* for the long, and 10 *l.* for the Christmas vacation; recent practice of reading only on alternate days; few pupils spend more than 21 *l.* during the academical year on this head, or 100 *l.* for the entire course; in some cases the entire addition to the student's expenses will amount to 144 *l.*, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 197, 198——The office of private tutor a permanent occupation; there is also a class called "poll tutors," answering to the "répétiteurs" of Paris, and the medical crammers of London; description of students who resort to this class; their existence an unmixed evil, *p.* 198——Doubtful expediency of re-enacting the Grace of 1781, even in a modified form; seggestions for meeting the difficulty, *ib.*——The preference of students for private over public teaching, as a preparation for the mathematical examinations, is not wholly unreasonable; any attempt to put it down would be eventually unsuccessful, *ib. p.* 271.

Private tutors are either what is called whole or half; 14 *l.* or 7 *l.* per term being the respective charges; some tutors receive 10 *l.* for the half pupil, and fellows of Trinity formerly 20 *l.* per term; the charge for the long vacation is 30 *l.* or 40 *l.*; and the half pupil 15 *l.* or 20 *l.*, *Warter, Ev. p.* 201——Very few candidates for honours who do not avail

Report, 1852—*continued.*

PRIVATE TUITION—continued.

1. *Summary of Evidence, &c.*—continued.

avail themselves of private tuition; a similar system exists in regard to candidates for ordinary degrees; some test prior to residence is required, *Warter, Ev. p.* 201——The prohibition of 1781 cannot be practically carried out, *p.* 202——Means suggested for doing away with private tuition, *ib.*

Injurious effects of private tuition; not desirable to prevent it in the early part of the student's residence herein; legislation of the University, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 204——Causes of private tuition and its predominance over other modes of teaching; remedies suggested; the prohibitory Grace of 1781 was in part repealed in 1807, 1815, and 1824; purport of the Grace of 1824; this is never acted upon; its enforcement would be beneficial, but would go a very small way in suppressing private tuition, *p.* 206——Students resort to private tuition; those, however, who dispense with such assistance and rely on themselves, with the occasional explanations of the college tutors in cases of difficulty, attain to a higher state of mental culture, *p.* 273——So long as private tuition is generally allowed, individual students will not be found to dispense with it, *ib.*——A limitation of private tuition would effect a considerable reduction in the expense of a University education; it would be more advantageous perhaps to repress private tuition altogether; but to alter the college lectures so as to supersede private tuition would be to lower the character of them, and not have the effect of superseding the system, *p.* 416, 417.

An under-graduate of this college (Downing) is rarely put to the expense of a private tutor unless he takes a degree in law, when, if a fellow commoner, he is liable to 20 *l.* per term for private tuition, *Worsley, Ev.* 6. 209——Students of Downing are usually prepared for the ordinary B. A. degree without private tuition, *ib.*——Futile to pass Graces to restrain private tuition, *ib.*

The insufficiency of the staff of college lecturers to prepare candidates for honours leads to their resorting to private tutors; this, however, is unnecessarily done by candidates for the ordinary degree, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 212——Two classes of charges for private tutors; the charges for whole pupils, 14 *l.* to 20 *l.* per term; 10 *l.* for a short vacation, and 30 *l.* to 40 *l.* for the long vacation, *p.* 212, 213——Nearly three-fourths of the students employ a private tutor; the annual expense would vary from 21 *l.* to 70 *l.*; in some cases equalling the expenses of residence, *p.* 213——The office of private tutor has become a permanent occupation; mode in which the tuition is conducted, *ib.*——Few students become candidates for honours without the assistance of a private tutor; a similar system obtains in regard to students not candidates for honours, *ib.*——Injurious to put any limitation upon private tuition without the establishment of a complete and well-organized University staff of professors, *ib.*——Any interference with private tuition should be limited to term time, and not extend to the long vacation, *ib.*——The examination for the B. A. degree frequently necessitates the employment of a private tutor, not from its difficulty but from the very great number of subjects which have to be got ready, *p.* 214——Success in the mathematical tripos is unattainable without the employment of a private tutor, *ib.*

Prevalence of private tuition; an improved system of college tuition would supersede this practice, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 237——The assistance of a private tutor is generally thought indispensable, particulars as to private tutors; the sanction of the syndicate of studies and of the tutors of colleges would be beneficial to the system of private tuition, *Hind, Ev. p.* 239——Period during which students are generally accustomed to have private tutors, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 245——Effect that the adoption of such measures as suggested would have on the expenses of private tuition, *p.* 247.

Expenses of private tuition, *Mathison, Ev. p.* 250——The adoption by the University of a settled course of mathematics would diminish private tuition, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 257——Manner in which the University might proceed to effect this, *p.* 257, 258——Private tuition increases the expenses of a University education, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *d.*

Most candidates for the classical tripos examination read with private tutors; if the staff of college classical lecturers were doubled this practice would be discouraged, *France, Ev. p.* 284——Candidates for the previous or ordinary degree of examination need not, even under the present state of things, resort to a private tutor, unless very backward, *ib.*——Means by which private tuition might be discouraged, *ib.*——Frequent college examinations have a tendency to discourage private tuition; necessity, in order to promote this tendency, for the college examinations to be conducted with, and subordinate to, the University examinations, *p.* 285——The formation of classes under certain restrictions, by graduates, would supply a means of superseding private tuition, *Williams, Ev. p.* 295.

2. *Particulars as to the Class adopting the profession of Private Tutor; their present and proposed future Status in relation to the Teaching of the University:*

Remarks on the system of reading parties with private tutors, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111——Proposition for securing the services of the best of the private tutors, and

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Private Tuition—continued.

2. *Particulars as to the Class, &c.*—continued.

attaching them to the University, *Latham, Ev. p.* 173——Class of gentlemen who adopt the profession of a private tutor, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 222; *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 245; *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267*d*——It is desirable that a better communication should be maintained between the private and college tutors, respecting the student, and that the charge for private tuition should be reduced, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 222——Many eminent University men are private tutors, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 229——Suggestion for making the private tutors auxiliaries to those of the college, *p.* 229, 230.

Desirable that the private tutors should, in some way, be recognised as authorised teachers; suggestions for effecting this result, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 245——Private tutors are generally considered desirable, but not indispensable; important service rendered by them in their present capacity; manner in which their influence would be diminished if they received any official character, *Mathison, Ev. p.* 249——Educational standard of private tutors; manner in which students might be relieved of the expense of their services, *Mould, Ev. p.* 251——Defects in the respective systems of college tutors and of private tutors, *ib.*

Desirable to connect the instruction of the private tutor with the college lectures; difficulties opposed to it, *Peill, Ev. p.* 254——The private tutors have the principal conduct of the mathematical education; the suspension of the college lectures would involve little, if any, loss to the students, *Phear, Ev. p.* 255——Bearing which the present system of mathematical teaching at the University has on the position of the private tutors, *ib.*—— The private tutors are essentially necessary to the maintenance of a healthy state of education in the University, *ib.*——Importance of a public recognition of them, at the same time leaving intact their independent relation to the colleges, and of their pupils to them, *ib.*——Sphere of teaching to which the college lecturer might then confine himself, *ib.*

Eminent ability of many of the private tutors; to deprive the University of their services would be a subject for regret, yet there are reasons for considering the universal recourse of students to them as an evil, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 257——Many men of eminent talent are engaged in private tuition; considerable addition made to students' expenses by payment to private tutors, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 265——Exertions made by a distinguished private tutor to encourage a liberal and philosophical spirit of study in students, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 270——Amount of mathematical ability of private tutors, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 273—— Remarks as to the employment of private tutors as college lecturers, *ib.*

3. *Conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners in regard hereto:*

Serious extent to which the system of private tuition interferes with all other forms of instruction, *Rep. p.* 74——Analysis of the various opinions conveyed to the Commissioners on this head, viz.: Evidence of Dr. Whewell, *p.* 74, 75——Of Dr. Philpott, master of St. Catharine Hall, *p.* 75, 76——Of Mr. Hughes, tutor of St. John's, *p.* 76——Of Mr. Charles Merivale, *p.* 76, 77——Of Mr. Arlett, tutor of Pembroke and others, *p.* 77—— Of Mr. Rowland Williams, *ib.*——Of Mr. Blakesley, *p.* 77, 78——Of Mr. Thompson, tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 78——Of Mr. Cooper, tutor of Trinity, *ib.*

Inexpediency and difficulty of prohibiting private tuition; bearings of the question as regards the smaller colleges, *Rep. p.* 79——Chief motives to the employment of private tutors, *p.* 80——Conditions to be satisfied in any plan for ameliorating University tuition, *p.* 80 *et seq.*——Increasing the number and value of the public college lectures, would be the means of restraining private tuition, *p.* 76——The institution of a system of public lecturers, however efficient, would not entirely do away with private tutors, *p.* 83—— The system of private tuition, with its attendant evils, expense and "cramming," is to be traced to the defective college lecturing, *p.* 108.

See also *Examination. Poll Tutors. Reading Parties.*

Prize Essays. The expediency of the institution of prize essays in preference to prizes to be gained by examinations considered, *Rep. p.* 114.

Prizes:

1. *Details as to the various Prizes awarded.*
2. *Improvements suggested.*

1. *Details as to the various Prizes awarded:*

Particulars as to the mathematical and classical prizes awarded at this University, *Rep. p.* 23, 24; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27——Particulars of the various theological prizes and scholarships, *Rep. p.* 32, 33——Particulars as to the prizes established by the professor of Moral Philosophy (Dr. Whewell), *Rep. p.* 58; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 100, 101——Periods of foundation of the several classical prizes and examinations, *Currey, Ev. p.* 279, 280.

2. *Improvements*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Prizes—continued.

2. *Improvements suggested:*

Absence of any marks of honour to medical students passing their examinations with credit, *Rep. p.* 95——Influence of the mathematical prizes on the reading of the students, *p.* 114——Expediency of postponing the examination for the Smith's prize for one or two years, *ib.*——Suggestion for the institution of a prize for an essay on some subject connected with the science of political economy, *Pryme, Ev. p.* 135——The test of merit recognised by the University and colleges in the disposal of emoluments is of a strictly intellectual nature; experience proves that this test secures a high tone of morality, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 248, 249——To improve the mathematical knowledge of such as take high honours, special prizes should be given subsequently to the B. A. degree, *Peill, Ev. p.* 254——Nature of prizes that might be instituted for mathematical examinations, had after the first degree, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 258.

Advantage likely to accrue from the institution of prizes similar to the Adams' and Smith's prizes, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 266——Advantage of such prizes as compared with the creation of new examinations, *ib.*——The institution of a few large prizes would have the effect of encouraging the study of mathematics and natural philosophy, after the B. A. degree, but many small prizes would not be productive of such a result, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *e*——Objections to the omission from the examination of the subjects of the lunar planetary, or undulatory theory; their omission would not be compensated by having a re-examina- for special prizes, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 268——Considerations involved in the establishment of prizes for dissertations upon special mathematical problems, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 272, 273——The institution of the classical tripos has lessened the interest felt in the prizes for particular exercises, *Currey, Ev. p.* 280——One of the members' prizes might advantageously be given for an English essay, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 288.

See also *Adams' Prize. Camden Medal. Chancellor's Medals. Hulsean Prize. Maitland Prize. Members' Prizes. Norrisian Prize. Porson's Prize. Prize Essays. Scholarships. Seaton Prize. Smith's Prize. University Scholarships.*

Problems:

General Nature of the Problems proposed in the Examinations; and whether too numerous or too difficult:

General observations in reference to the present manner of filling up the problem papers on examinations, and the various tendencies of this system, *Ellis, Ev. p.* 225, 226——The problems proposed in the examinations do not bear too large a proportion to the questions derived from the books commonly read, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 229——But the ingenuity of them is such at times as to embarrass those required to solve them in the time allowed, *ib.*——Although the number of problems is generally more than the time allowed suffices for their solution, yet it is not expedient to alter the plan in this respect; reasons assigned, *ib.*——Difficulty of fixing, by legislation, the nature of the problems, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 237.

The problems, though not too numerous, are perhaps a little too difficult, *Hind, Ev. p.* 239——The problems bear too large a proportion to the questions from books and simple examples; character of the problems; their number is greater than the time allowed admits of solution; reasons why this is not to be objected to; a substitution of easier for the more difficult problems is desirable, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 244, 245——There are no grounds for a reduction of problems, *Mathison, Ev. p.* 249——Variable character of the problems; they are not too numerous, but are perhaps too difficult, and often dependent on special artifice, *Mould, Ev. p.* 251——Nature of the problems, *Peill, Ev. p.* 254.

The object in putting so many questions into the problem papers is to afford candidates a full opportunity of selection; it is not politic to fetter the discretion of the moderators in this matter, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 261——The time assigned to the problems in the examinations is not too great, as compared with questions from books, nor do they occupy too large a share of the whole examination, *p.* 264——The number could be diminished with advantage, *ib.*

Satisfactory working of the present proportion of problems to book-work questions in the examinations; difficult character of the problems; their solution depends on an innate talent for mathematics; the practice of giving students more problems to solve than the time allowed will admit of has the advantage of enabling them to select such as they are competent to answer, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *d*——The problems proposed in the examination do not bear too large a proportion to the book-work questions; manner in which they are generally arranged, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 269——The proportion of problems to book questions in the examinations has been too small, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 273.

See also *Manuscripts.*

Proctors. Mode of appointment of the proctors, *Rep. p.* 10——Their duties; important nature thereof, *ib.*——Recommendation as to the selection of persons to fill the office, *ib.*——Pro-proctors; causes which led to their appointment, *ib.*——The proctors and

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Proctors—continued.

pro-proctors, in the exercise of their office, are constantly brought into contact with the inhabitants of the town, *Rep. p.* 10——Charges of illegal excess of power should be cognizable only in the superior courts of law, *ib.*——The powers of the proctors for the maintenance of moral discipline further referred to, *p.* 16——The moderators are nominated by the proctors, *p.* 22——Amount of income received annually by the two proctors and their attendants, *p.* 138.

Number of proctors; term of office; academic status; powers and remuneration, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 31——The proctors report the misconduct of any student to his college authorities, *p.* 32——Annual amount derived by the proctors from fees on degrees, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

Control exercised by the proctors over the lodging-houses in which students reside, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 185; *Thompson, Ev. p.* 200——The discipline exercised by the proctors does, to a considerable extent, and might much more, contribute to the observance of the regulations of the lodging-houses, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190——The discipline exercised by the proctors and their officers tends only accidentally to enforce the regulations of the lodging-houses, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

Answer received by the Commissioners to their circular of the 30th October 1850, from the Rev. A. Thacker, senior proctor, *Corr. p.* 8.

See also *Constables.* *Pro-Proctors.*

PROFESSORSHIPS:

1. *Answers to Commissioners' Circular of* 30 *October* 1850.
2. *Answers to Queries respecting the several Professorships; their Duties and Emoluments.*
3. *Remarks on the foregoing Answers to Queries.*
4. *Review of the present state of the Professorial System of the University, with Suggestions for its Improvement.*
5. *Evidence received by the Commissioners, bearing generally on the same points.*
6. *Papers laid before the Commissioners.*

1. *Answers to the Commissioners' Circular of* 30 *October* 1850:

Answers received by the Commissioners to their circular of the 30th October 1850, from the following professors of the University, viz., Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity, *Corr. p.* 9——Dr. Maine, Regius Professor of Civil Law, *ib.*——Dr. Haviland, late Regius Professor of Physic, *ib.*——Rev. J. J. Blunt, Margaret Professor of Divinity, *p.* 10——Dr. Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew, *ib.*——Rev. J. Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek, *ib.*——Dr. Robinson, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, *ib.*——G. G. Stokes, Professor of Mathematics, *ib.*——Dr. Whewell, Professor of Moral Philosophy, *p.* 10, 11——Rev. J. Challis, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, *p.* 11——Dr. Clark, Professor of Anatomy, *ib.*——Sir James Stephen, Professor of Modern History, *p.* 11, 12——Rev. G. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany, *p.* 12——Dr. Fisher, Downing Professor of Medicine, *ib.*——George Pryme, Professor of Political Economy, *ib.*

2. *Answers to Queries respecting the several Professorships; their Duties and Emoluments:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the several professorships; the duties annexed to them, and duties performed; fees and emoluments; mode of appointment; lectures, and houses attached to the professorships, &c., *Ev. p.* 74, 75 —— Answers to the foregoing, from the following, viz., Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity, *p.* 76, 77——Dr. Maine, Regius Professor of Civil Law, *p.* 77–79——The late Dr. Haviland, Regius Professor of Physic, *p.* 80–82—— Dr. Bond, Regius Professor of Physic, *p.* 82–86——Rev. J. J. Blunt, Margaret Professor of Divinity, *p.* 86–89——Dr. Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew, *p.* 90–92——Rev. J. Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek, *p.* 92——Dr. Robinson, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, *ib.*——G. G. Stokes, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, *p.* 93–99——Dr. Whewell, Professor of Moral Philosophy, *p.* 99–102——Rev. J. Cumming, Professor of Chemistry, *p.* 102, 103—— Rev. J. Challis, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, *p.* 103–107——Dr. Clark, Professor of Anatomy, *p.* 107–110——Sir J. Stephen, Professor of Modern History, *p.* 111–113 ——Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany, *p.* 113–115——Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Woodwardian Professor of Geology, *p.* 115–121——Dr. Peacock, Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, *p.* 121, 122——Andrew Amos, Downing Professor of Law, *p.* 122–125——Dr. Fisher, Downing Professor of Medicine, *p.* 125–133—— W. H. Miller, Professor of Mineralogy, *p.* 133–135——George Pryme, Professor of Political Economy, *p.* 135, 136——Dr. Walmisley, Professor of Music, *p.* 136.

3. *Remarks on the foregoing Answers to Queries:*

General remarks on the answers received by the Commissioners to the queries addressed by them to the professors, *Rep. p.* 46——Review of the facts and suggestions contained

Report, 1852—*continued.*

PROFESSORSHIPS—continued.

3. *Remarks on the foregoing Answers to Queries*—continued.

contained in these replies, viz., the Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity, *Rep. p.* 46——The four Lectores Ordinarii, *p.* 48——The Linacre Professorship of Medicine, *ib.*——The five Regius Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Law, and Physic, *p.* 48–56——Sir Thomas Adams' and the Lord Almoner's Professors of Arabic, *p.* 56——The Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, *p.* 57——The Professor of Moral Philosophy, *ib.*——The Professor of Chemistry, *p.* 58——The Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, *ib.*——The Professorship of Anatomy, *p.* 60——The Professorship of Modern History, *p.* 61——The Professorship of Botany, *p.* 62——Woodwardian Professorship of Geology, *p.* 63——The Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry, *ib.*——The Norrisian Professorship of Divinity, *p.* 64——Jacksonian Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, *p.* 65——The Downing Professorship of the Laws of England, *ib.*——The Downing Professorship of Medicine, *p.* 66——Professorship of Mineralogy, *ib.*——Professorship of Political Economy, *p.* 67——The Disney Professorship of Archæology, *ib.*——Professorship of Music, *p.* 68——Sadlerian Lectureships, *ib.*——Mr. Hulse's foundations, *p.* 69——General observations of the Commissioners on the foregoing, *p.* 69, 70——Statement as to the present stipends of professors and lecturers, *p.* 71–73.

4. *Review of the present state of the Professorial System of the University, with Suggestions for its Improvement:*

Necessity for resorting to the college foundations for the means of providing additional stipends in aid of the existing staff of professors, and to endow such new chairs as may be necessary, *Rep. p.* 85——Principle which should be acted upon in determining the scale on which contributions should be made by each college, *p.* 86——Special sources of income belonging to the University, which may be made available, *p.* 87——Proposed constitution of the two classes of professors and public lecturers, *p.* 88——Classification of the existing professorships for the formation of boards of studies, *ib.*——One additional professorship of anatomy is necessary to give completeness to the medical staff already existing in the University, *p.* 93——There is only one professor, that of Greek, in the classical department of the University, *p.* 98——The addition of a Latin professorship recommended, *ib.*——Proposition for the foundation of a professorship of the law of nations and diplomacy, *p.* 101, 102——A new professorship required in the science of zoology, *p.* 102.

Recapitulation of the new professorships recommended to be established in the University, *Rep. p.* 102——Endowment of new and additional endowment for existing professorships, *ib.*——The principle upon which the endowments of professors should be regulated stated in the words of Lord Bacon, *ib.*——Amount at which the income of the professorships should be fixed, *p.* 103——Mode of appointment, *ib.*——Conditions of tenure to be enforced, *ib.*——Provision to be made for old and ineffective professors, *ib.*

Absence of any organisation or co-operation among the professors; consequences of this, *Rep. p.* 115——Programme issued annually by the Vice-Chancellor since 1848, of the lectures to be given by the professors in the ensuing academic year, *ib.*

5. *Evidence received by the Commissioners bearing generally on the same points:*

Fees paid for attendance on a course of lectures by a professor, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34——Professorships most needed to complete the professorial scheme of the University, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 102; *Henslow, Ev. p.* 115——The income of professors should be made independent of any extraneous sources beyond what they might command from fees, &c, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 114——Futility of looking to the University for funds for accommodation, apparatus, &c. for rendering the professorial system effective; Government aid is required, *ib.*——The professorial system cannot be made complete without an adequate staff of professors being resident two out of three terms, *p.* 115.

Meagre salaries attached to most of the professorships; they could not be completely filled unless held in conjunction with livings, *Amos, Ev. p.* 124——Suggestion for the appointment of an assistant professor of anatomy, or a lecturer on human anatomy, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 130——Suggestion for the appointment of a lecturer on surgery, *p.* 130, 131——Also of a lecturer on medicine, or assistant professor of medicine, *p.* 131——The University formerly granted licences in surgery; if the usage were resumed, it would be desirable to appoint a professor of surgery, *p.* 131 *note.*

The number of professorships ought to be increased, their endowment materially augmented, their election to them vested in the hands of resident members of the senate, and the position of the professors improved, so that their power should be co-ordinate with that of heads of houses, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150——A fund for endowing such additional professorships might be raised by suppressing 20 per cent. of the fellowships, *ib.*——The colleges should be taxed for the purposes of the additional lectures that should be given by the professors, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164——A Latin professorship recommended to be established; source from whence his stipend could be defrayed, *p.* 165——The addition of stalls to the Greek and Hebrew professorships has given them a respectable endow-

Report, 1852—*continued.*

PROFESSORSHIPS—continued.

5. *Evidence received by the Commissioners, &c.*—continued.

ment, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166——A Latin professorship is grievously wanted, *ib.*——Suggestion for the increase of the number of classical professors by the addition of Latin, ancient history, and ancient philosophy, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 176——The college revenues ought to be assessed for the purposes of the University in regard to the payment of the stipends of the proposed new professors, *ib.*

Suggestions for increasing the number of professorships unclogged with the conditions of celibacy, and holy orders; powers to be given to colleges to convert a certain number of its fellowships into professorships, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 199, 200——An improved system of professorships and a more liberal scale of endowment are the means by which the public teaching of the University can be made more efficacious, *Goodwin, Ev. p.* 238——Improvement that would be effected in the present system by increasing the number of professors, remunerating them in a more liberal manner, and compelling their residence during the major part of every term, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 271——Many of the eminent private tutors would then be employed in a way worthier of their talents, and more conducive to the honour of the University, *ib.*——Objection to professors being required to act *ex officio* as examiners, *Babington, Ev. p.* 453.

6. *Papers laid before the Commissioners:*

Letters patent for the creation of the modern history professorship, with documents relating thereto, *App. p.* 457-462.

See also *Adams, Sir Thomas, Professorship of Arabic. Anatomy, Professorship of. Ancient History. Ancient Philosophy. Botany, Professorship of. Christian Preacher and Christian Advocate. Civil Law, Regius Professorship of. Comparative Philology. Downing Professorship of the Laws of England. Downing Professorship of Medicine. Fees,* I. *General Jurisprudence. Geometry. Greek, Regius Professorship of. Hebrew, Regius Professorship of. International Law. Jacksonian Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry. Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity. Law of Nations and Diplomacy. Lectureships. Lectures,* I. *Linacre Professorship of Medicine. Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic. Lowndean Professorship of Astronomy and Geometry. Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics. Mineralogy, Professorship of. Modern History, Professorship of. Moral Philosophy, Professorship of. Museums. Music, Professorship of. Norrisian Professorship of Divinity. Parliamentary Grant. Physic, Regius Professorship of. Plumian Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy. Political Economy, Professorship of. Public Lectures. Regius Professorships. Residence,* 1. *Sadlerian Lectureships. Stipends of Professors. Tutors,* 2. *Woodwardian Professorship of Geology.*

Profits on Sale of Commodities. This system, wherever it prevails, should be discontinued, *Rep. p.* 149.

Promissory Notes. Regulation laid down by the University authorities as to tradesmen taking promissory notes from pupils, *Rep. p.* 17.

Property of Fellows. See *Private Property.*

Property Tax. See *Income Tax.*

Pro-Proctors. Date of institution of this office; how elected; their duties and jurisdiction, *Rep. p.* 10——Amount received annually by the two pro-proctors and their attendants, *p.* 138.

Number of pro-proctors; term of office, academic status, powers and remuneration, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 31——Additional pro-proctors appointed by the University on special occasions, *ib.*——Annual amount received by the pro-proctors from fees on degrees, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64——Suggestion for the appointment of two additional pro-proctors, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 165.

Prostitutes. See *Common Women.*

PRYME, GEORGE, M.A., PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Particulars of foundation of the professorship of political economy, *Ev. p.* 135——No duties annexed by the foundation, *ib.*——Nor has there been any subsequent modification in this respect, *ib.*——Arrangement as to lectures, *ib.*——No original or subsequent endowment, or extraneous source of emolument, *ib.*——No fixed manner of appointment, or standard of eligibility, *ib.*——Collection of books formed by the present professor, *ib.*——Small progress made in the study of political economy, *ib.*——Suggestions for encouraging the study, *ib.*

[2. *Queries*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Pryme, George, M. A., Professor of Political Economy. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[2. *Queries as to the University Lecture Rooms:*]

Details as to the lecture rooms of the University, *Ev. p.* 136——System of fees adopted, *ib.*——New foundations desirable, *ib.*——Residences or rooms at present provided for certain of the professors; provision in this respect desirable, *ib.*——The academical year too short, *ib.*

Pryme, Mr. The title of Professor of Political Economy conferred upon Mr. Pryme by grace of the Senate in 1828, *Rep. p.* 67——There are no emoluments derived from the professorship, *ib.*——Suggestions of Mr. Pryme for promoting the study of this science, *ib.*——Letter from Mr. Pryme, 12 November 1850, in answer to circular of Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 12.

Public Lecturers. Expediency of creating a staff of public lecturers; sketch of a plan for their institution, remuneration and duties, *Rep. p.* 81——Mode in which the public lecturers should be appointed, *p.* 82——Authority by which their several duties should be assigned from time to time, *p.* 82, 83——Beneficial results to be expected from a good system of public lecturers, *p.* 83——Opinions of various witnesses supporting this view, *p.* 83-85.

Necessity for resorting to the college foundations for the means of providing for the stipends of the proposed new office of public lecturer, *Rep. p.* 85——Opinions of various witnesses in regard hereto, *p.* 85, 86——Principle which should be acted upon in determining the scale on which contributions should be made by each of the colleges, *p.* 86——Special sources of income belonging to the University which may be made available, *p.* 87——Summary of the recommendations of the Commissioners in regard hereto, *p.* 88.

Public Orator, The. The office of orator is one of great honour and precedency in the University mode of election, *Rep. p.* 11——His duties, *ib.*——Amount received annually by this officer, *p.* 138——Annual amount derived by the orator from fees on degrees, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

Public Schools. Expensive habits brought by students from public schools, *Rep. p.* 147, 148; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 204. 206.——*See* also *Parents and Guardians. Schools.*

Pulling, Rev. J., B. D., Master of Corpus Christi College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Remarks on some of the statutes by which this college is now governed, *Ev. p.* 344——The fellows are chosen from the scholars and students who excel in the examinations, a preference being given to scholars; circumstances which vacate fellowships, *ib.*——Period during which the master and fellows are resident in college; licences of non-residence granted to fellows; residence of scholars, *ib.*——Division of surplus incom between the master and fellows, *ib.*

Officers who have the moral and religious charge of students, and who conduct the preparatory examinations, and the college tuition, *Ev. p.* 344——Allowance to scholars; exemptions permitted to sizars, *ib.*——Statement as to scholarships; exhibitions and fellowships; admission of students, *ib.*——Hours of service in chapel; attendance required of students, *ib.*——Number of fellows engaged in college tuition; subjects of the college lectures; examinations, *ib.*——Attendance required of students at lectures and at dinner in the hall; hour at which they are expected to be in college or lodgings at night, *ib.*

Detailed estimate of the necessary expenses of pensioners and sizars during residence, *Ev. p.* 345——Like estimate of actual average expenses of pensioners and sizars, *p.* 345, 346——Number of sizarships and scholarships; extent to which holders of them are assisted, *p.* 346——If the period of residence for the B. A. degree were reduced to three years it would lessen the expenses, *ib.*

The appropriation of scholarships to particular localities, with power of transfer in default of eligible claimants, is an encourgement to learning in those places, *Ev. p.* 346——This college possessing such power of transfer before mentioned, no scholarships have become ineffective from default of claimants, *ib.*——The most valuable scholarships are competed for in the first year's examination the smaller ones being distributed over the succeeding years; an incentive to exertion is thus extended beyond the first year, and therefore it is not desirable to consolidate such small scholarships, *p.* 346, 347.

[2. *Queries as to the College Libraries:*]

Sum annually expended in the purchase of books for the library; description and arrangement of the books; Archbishop Parker's manuscript library is kept here; number of printed volumes in the library; conditions of admission, *Ev. p.* 347.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Pulling, Rev. J. Letter from, dated 13 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 4.

Punishments. Attendance on the chapel service is in no case imposed as a punishment, *Rep. p.* 146——Offences against college discipline; punishments with which usually visited, *ib.*——Particulars as to the academical punishment enforced, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 31.

See also *Rustication.*

Purleigh, Manor of. Payment charged on, for the support of fellowships on Dennis's foundation at Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405.

Q.

Quarterly Payments. Contribution levied on each college towards paving and lighting the town of Cambridge, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34——Contribution levied for the purchase of books for the University library, *ib.*

Queen's College:

1. *Statutes of the College.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure.*
3. *The Presidentship.*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Scholarships.*
6. *Sizarships.*
7. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
8. *Lectures and Examinations.*
9. *Students, their Discipline and Expenses.*
10. *The College Library.*

1. *Statutes of the College:*

Statutes by which the college is governed, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 354.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 197.

Average gross income derived from estates in land, and from houses; deductions therefrom; income derived from funded property and from rents of rooms; total gross and net income, *President and Fellows of Queen's College (per Rev. J. E. Dalton), Ev. p.* 356, 357——Average annual sum received by the president, fellows, and scholars, *p.* 357——Number and value of scholarshps; there is a bye-fellowship, and an exhibition, *ib.*——The college pays for the commons of the chapel clerks, and part of the expenses of the fellows' table, *ib.*——Average annual expense of the college repairs, and also of repairing chancels; there is no special building fund, *ib.*——Prizes, *ib.*——Sum expended in charities, *ib.*——Practice of the college with regard to beneficial leases, *ib.*——Bequest of Rev. Mr. Hughes for establishing divinity prizes and augmenting livings, *ib.*——Sum expended in the augmentation of livings since 1800, *ib.*——Advowsons purchased, *ib.*

3. *The Presidentship:*

The power of choosing the President is vested in the fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——Emoluments of the President, *p.* 154——Qualification and election of the President and of the fellows, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 354.

4. *Fellowships:*

Number of foundation and bye-fellowships in this college, *Rep. p.* 157——Value of a foundation fellowship at this college, *p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 170——The B.D. degree an essential requisite in the college statutes, and is complied with in practice, *ib.*——Conditions of election and tenure of fellowships; royal dispensation from observance of these conditions has sometimes been granted, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 354——Permission to live away from Cambridge is granted to fellows by the Society; emoluments of fellows, *p.* 354, 355——Particulars as to the bye-fellowships attached to this college; also as to the librarian, the college clerkships, and a scholarship recently established, *p.* 355.

5. *Scholarships:*

Number of scholarships belonging to this college; are not fettered by any local restrictions; their annual value, *Rep. p.* 188——The scholarships have twice been consolidated; number and value of scholarships given away annually, and principle guiding their bestowal; duties annexed to the scholarships, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 355.

6. *Sizarships:*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

QUEEN'S COLLEGE—continued.

6. *Sizarships:*

Number of sizars admitted at this college, *Rep. p.* 195——Provision made for the assistance of poor scholars; allowances made to the chapel clerks and librarian, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178——Amount of funds disposable for the assistance of poor scholars, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 356.

7. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Queen's College in each year ending 10th October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.* ——Number of residents on 14th November 1851, *ib.*——Table showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67-70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——Mode of admission of students, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 355.

8. *Lectures and Examinations:*

Lectures delivered at this college; classification of the students; attendance is compulsory; the tutors have the responsibility of supplying the lectures and paying the lecturers, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178——The college staff of lecturers is sufficiently complete, *ib.* —— Particulars of the college and University examinations; candidates for admission to the college are required to produce a certificate from a M. A., *ib.*——Prizes awarded to those who excel in the college examinations, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 355——Subjects and number of the college lectures and examinations; the lectures have a direct reference to the University examinations; persons by whom the lectures are given; candidates for the B. A. degree are examined by the prælector; a college examination is held in May, *ib.*—— Prizes and rewards for proficiency in the college examinations; prizes for particular essays, &c., *p.* 355, 356.

9. *Students, their Discipline and Expenses:*

Special permission to reside in college during the long vacation is given to students considered deserving of the indulgence, *Peill, Ev. p.* 179——Several of the students reside in lodgings during term, *ib.*——Hours of service in the college chapel, and attendance required thereat, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 355——Attendance is required at lectures, and occasionally at dinner, and the students are obliged to be in college or lodgings at a certain hour at night, *p.* 356.

College charges for a fellow commoner, a pensioner, and a sizar, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 356 ——Sums for which pensioners and sizars have been known to maintain themselves at college, *ib.*——Sum expended by a pensioner living with his friends in Cambridge, *ib.* ——Sum expended by fellow commoners, *ib.*——There are no means of reducing the expenses of college residence, or checking extravagant habits, *ib.*

10. *The College Library:*

Considerable extent and value of the college library, *Rep. p.* 134——Catalogue of its contents; number of volumes, *ib.*——The library is in the care of a librarian, who is considered as a scholar; attendance given by him at the library, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358—— Bequest of Thomas Clarke, M. A., for library purposes, *ib.*——There is a printed and also a MS. catalogue; arrangement of the books, *ib.*——Particulars as to the library building, *ib.*——Monies appropriated to the support of the library; sum expended in the purchase, &c. of books; number and description of books, *ib.*——Names of principal benefactors, *ib.*——Practice as to admission and use of books, *ib.*

Queen's Reader in Botany. See *Botany, Professorship of.*

R.

Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford. The direction of this observatory is a distinct office, separate from any professorship, *Challis, Ev. p.* 107.

Ramsden, Mrs. Stipend received by the master of St. Catharine Hall, arising from estates left by, for the foundation of fellowships and scholarships, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 361—— Annual allowance received by the fellows from the same estates, *ib.*——Scholarships at the same college also founded by; annual value, *p.* 366, 367, 368.

Ramsey, Lady Mary. Fellowships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1601; the appointment thereto is vested in the master; conditions of election and tenure; oath taken on admission, *Rep. p.* 169; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308——Scholarships at the same college founded by Lady Mary Ramsey in 1601; conditions of eligibility and tenure, *Rep. p.* 185; *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Rastall's History of Southwell. This work quoted, with reference to the Keton fellowships at St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 162.

Rawlins, Philip. Scholarship at Christ's College founded by; annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Readers in Arabic. See *Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.*

Readerships of Philosophy, &c. Particulars as to the four lectores ordinarii, or Barnaby lecturers, *Rep. p.* 48. 73.

Reading Parties:

Digest of Evidence respecting Reading Parties; Numbers of which they usually consist; and whether advantageous to the Students.

Doubtful value of reading parties, as respects the majority of the students, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111——These parties consist usually of six, eight, or ten, under the control of a tutor; the results are beneficial; the plan is to be preferred to remaining in college or the town, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142——Reading parties not so common as formerly; usually consist of from two to twelve pupils, and remain with the tutor twelve weeks; no difference in progress observed in those who have gone on reading parties, as compared with those who read with tutors in Cambridge, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 146——Reading parties are very common; usually consist of four to six students; the good or bad results entirely depend upon the character of the party, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 151.

Reading parties are frequently formed; they consist of from two to twelve or fourteen pupils, and last for three months; on the whole they are productive of good, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 154——Reading parties are common; when not too large, and care is exercised by the tutor in the selection of students, they are quite unobjectionable, *Frere, Ev. p.* 161——Reading parties are very common; the numbers vary from two to twenty, and continue twelve weeks, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164——The system of reading parties is advantageous, but the charge of 30 *l.* is excessive; not so much objection to five or six, and the charge reduced one-half, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166.

One-tenth of the students join reading parties; good effects generally result, *Latham, Ev. p.* 173——Reading parties are common; are preferable to residence in college, except on the ground of expense, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177——Reading parties not so frequent as formerly; six or seven the average number; continue for twelve weeks; the effect of such parties in general advantageous, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 184——Numerous parties are formed; the number of each varies from two to twenty; the effect is not altogether what is intended, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190.

The number of students joining reading parties is not so great as formerly, *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192——Reading parties are preferable to residing in college; students do not work so hard, however, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 196——The practice of forming reading parties is not increasing; the proportion of students spending their vacation that way is not considerable; the practice is healthful, and need not be unfavourable to the industry and morals of the pupils, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 200.

More is done by those permitted to remain in college than by those who join reading parties; the benefit of the latter is much to be doubted, *Warter, Ev. p.* 203——Reading parties are usual during the long vacation; the numbers are variable; continue during twelve weeks; their effect depends upon the tutor, and the set of students who happen to be thrown together, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216——Few students of St. John's form reading parties, out of Cambridge, with private tutors during the vacation, *France, Ev. p.* 285.

Reading Room (University Library). Expediency of adding a reading room to the University library, *Rep. p.* 132; *Power, Ev. p.* 58.

Rede, Sir Thomas, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (1524). Readerships founded by, *Rep. p.* 48.

Regent House. Composition thereof, *Rep. p.* 13.——*See* also *Non-Regent House.*

Registrary of the University. Mode of appointment of this officer, *Rep. p.* 11——Duties, *ib.*; *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Emoluments, and from what sources derived, *Rep. p.* 138; *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Letter from Rev. J. Romilly, registrary of the University, dated 6 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 9.

Nature of the Government duties paid to the registrary on each class of degrees, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Average annual produce thereof for the last eight years, *ib.*——Fees paid on matriculations and degrees, and how distributed, *p.* 63-65. 71——Tables of the number of matriculations and degrees of the several classes for different years, 1800 to 1850, *p.* 66 *et seq.*——Nature of the muniments preserved in the registrary; their condition; when, and to whom accessible; safety from fire, &c., *p.* 71.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Regius Professorships. Details as to the foundation and endowment of the five Regius Professorships, *Rep. p.* 48, 49——Additional endowment of three of these professorships by James 1 and Charles 2, *p.* 49——Original statutable duties, *ib.*——Operation of the new statutes granted to Trinity College in 1844, in regard to the professorships, *ib.*——New statutes required, *ib.*——Duties and emoluments of the several professors specified, viz.: the Professor of Divinity, *p.* 50——The Professor of Greek, *ib.*——The Professor of Hebrew, *p.* 50–52——The Professors of Civil Law and Physic, *p.* 52–56——Present amount and sources of income of each Regius Professorship, *p.* 71, 72.

See also *Civil Law, Regius Professorship of. Divinity, Regius Professorship of. Greek, Regius Professorship of. Hebrew, Regius Professorship of. Physic, Regius Professorship of.*

Rejected Candidates for Degrees. See *Honours.*

Religious Services. Nature thereof performed in the college chapels; attendance of the students thereat, *Rep. p.* 145, 146.

See also *Chapels of Colleges. Communion, The Holy.*

Rent of Rooms. See *Income and Expenditure.*

Répétiteurs. See *Poll Tutors.*

RESIDENCE:

1. *Of Professors.*
2. *Of Fellows of Colleges.*
3. *Of Students.*

1. *Of Professors:*

Providing rooms would undoubtedly facilitate the adoption of regulations for securing residence, which under existing circumstances is impossible, unless the professor be also fellow of this college, *Robinson, Ev. p.* 93——Inconvenience of attaching residences to particular professorships, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 99——Doubts whether *ex officio* houses would increase the residence of professors in the University; the recent laws enforcing clerical residence on livings has broken up the scientific society of Cambridge, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 102——It is highly desirable that houses should be provided for professors required to reside, *Cumming, Ev. p.* 103——The professorial system cannot be made complete unless with an adequate staff of professors being resident two out of three terms, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 115——Objections to attaching houses or chambers to the professorships; would not secure the residence of the professors, *Miller, Ev. p.* 135——Propriety of enabling any professor to require rooms at his own college, *Pryme, Ev. p.* 136——Such a provision would promote the inclination of professors to reside, *ib.*——Advantage of resident professors; the smallness of the pay of many not a sufficient reason for non-residence, *Babington, Ev. p.* 453.

The Regius Professor of Civil Law has no residence, but Trinity Hall permits him to occupy a set of rooms on payment of the usual rent, *Maine, Ev. p.* 78——The Regius Professor of Hebrew occupies rooms in Trinity College in virtue of his office, *Mill, Ev. p.* 90——The Plumian Professor resides rent-free at the observatory, *Challis, Ev. p.* 105——The Downing Professorship of Medicine has a lodge, &c. at the college, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 126.

To the following professorships no residences are attached, viz.: Margaret Professor of Divinity, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87——Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, *Robinson, Ev. p.* 93——Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 94——Professor of Chemistry, *Cumming, Ev. p.* 103——Professor of Anatomy, *Clark, Ev. p.* 109——Professor of Botany, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113——Woodwardian Professor of Geology, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 117——Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 122——Professor of Mineralogy, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133.

2. *Of Fellows of Colleges:*

The collegiate statutes requiring the residence of the corporate members have to a great extent fallen into disuse, *Rep. p.* 171——Inexpedient to attempt to recal the severity of ancient statuable regulations in respect to residence within the college walls, *ib.*——Sufficient to enforce the residence of the master and scholars during term; the fellows should be left unfettered, *ib.*——Stringent requirements of the statutes of King's College as to residence; how far observed, *p.* 175, 176——Provision made in the statutes of Trinity Hall concerning residence and absence, *p.* 180——Any measure tending to secure *bonâ fide* residence most beneficial to the University; the non-residence of any members of a college is an abuse, but that of heads, professors, &c., especially mischievous, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 189, 190——Not desirable that the fellows should be required generally to reside, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 196.

Residence—continued.

3. *Of Students:*

Period of residence prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for the several degrees; comparison with the present actual practice; viz. Bachelor of Arts, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 22. 25——Bachelor of Law, *p.* 23. 28——Bachelor of Physic, *ib.*——Master of Arts, *p.* 23. 29——Bachelor in Divinity, *p.* 24. 29——Doctor in Divinity, *ib.*——Doctor of Law, *p.* 25. 30——Doctor of Physic, *ib.*——The present length of academical residence, one reason preventing young persons from entering the University, *Amos, Ev. p.* 123——The regulation prohibiting the residence of students not admitted as members of an existing college should be carefully considered with a view to its modification, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 151.——*See* also *Private Pupils. Terms.*

Revenues of the University and Colleges. See *Accounts of the University. Income and Expenditure. Vice-Chancellor of the University*, 3.

Revision of the Statutes. See *Statutes. Syndicates*, 4.

Rhetoric. Course of instruction required by the statutes of Elizabeth to be given by the lecturer of rhetoric, *Rep. p.* 20——Particulars as to the Barnaby Rhetoric Lectureship, *p.* 48. 73——The peculiar study of rhetoric has been superseded by the general study of the best Greek and Latin authors, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 26.

Richardson, Sir John. Decision given by, in regard to the legality of the election of Mr. Henslow to the professorship of mineralogy in 1822, *Rep. p.* 67.

Richardson, Dr. Thomas. Bequest by, to St. Peter's College library, *Cocker, Ev. p.* 315.

Richmond, Lady Margaret, Countess of. Professorship of Divinity founded by, *Rep. p.* 46. 71; *Blunt, Ev. p.* 86——Christ's College also founded by, A. D. 1505, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 370.

See also *Lady Margaret's Preacher. Lady Margaret's Readership in Divinity.*

Richmond School (*York*). Scholarships at Trinity Hall on Allen's foundation, appropriated to scholars from, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333.

Richmondshire (*York*). Fellowships and scholarships at Christ's College limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 159; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372. 375——The like as to fellowships at St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 162.

Riplingham, Dr. Scholarships at St. John's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 192.

Risley, Name of. Preference shown to candidates of the, for one of the Risley scholarships at Christ's College, *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Risley, Rev. Richard. Scholarships at Christ's College founded by; annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Roberts, Mr. Scholarships at Magdalene College founded by, in 1591; annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Roberts, John, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

Four public examiners in classics should be chosen annually for the tripos, and also to take part in the other classical examinations, *Ev. p.*287——The reading in classics should be limited to the best authors, *ib.*——The Chancellor's medal examination ought to be open to all classes of the mathematical tripos, and the classical tripos to all who have the ordinary degree, *ib.*——A special examination in a portion of classics to be selected two years before the examination might be added to the present classical tripos examination, *ib.*

Robinson, Rev. Thomas, D.D., Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Period of foundation of the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic, *Ev. p.* 92—— No statutable requirements, *ib.*——Actual duties of the professorship, *ib.*——Amount of original endowment, *ib.*——Not subsequently increased, neither are there fees or extraneous sources of emolument, *ib.*——In whom appointment is vested, *ib.*——No library, *ib.*——Alterations suggested in the professor's duties, *ib.*——Good result likely to ensue from the establishment of scholarships, *ib.*——Particulars as to lectures, lecture rooms, fees and residence, *p.* 92, 93.

Robinson, Dr. Letter from, dated 8 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 10.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Robinson, Mr. Fellowships and scholarships at St. John's College founded by *Rep. p.* 192. 194.

Rockingham, Lord. Stipends for certain of the professors obtained by, in 1766, from the King, *Clark, Ev. p.* 108.

Rogers, Professor H. (United States). Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Rokeby, Lady Jane. Fellowship at St. John's College founded by, in 17 Hen. VIII.; proviso in the deed regulating the election, *Rep. p.* 160——Appeal to the visitor, of which this fellowship was the subject in 1808; copy of the judgment of Dr. Dampier, Bishop of Ely, *p.* 160–162.

Rolfe, George. The first professor of anatomy (appointed in 1707) subsequently superseded, *Rep. p.* 60; *Clark, Ev. p.* 107, 108.

Romilly, Rev. Joseph, Registrary of the University. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Questions as to the Registrary:*]

Duties of the registrary, *Ev. p.* 63——Annual emoluments of the office, and from what sources derived, *ib.*——Government duties paid on matriculations and degrees, *ib.*——Average annual produce of the last eight years, *ib.*——Stamp duties paid at other Universities, *ib.*——Distribution of the fees received upon degrees, *p.* 63, 64——List of the total number of degrees in the last eight years, *p.* 64——Distribution of the fees received on matriculations, *p.* 64, 65.

Table showing the number of matriculations and degrees of different classes, distinguishing the different colleges for every year during the ten years 1840 to 1850, as well as their number for the years 1830, 1820, 1810, and 1800, *Ev. p.* 66–70——Particulars of the matriculation fees payable; additions made thereto since 1820, *p.* 71——The like in regard to degree fees, *ib.*——Nature of the muniments contained in the registrary, *ib.*——Conditions on which accessible, *ib.*——Condition of the room in which kept, *ib.*——Letter from, dated 6 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Carr, p.* 9——Valuable assistance received by the Commissioners from Mr. Romilly, *Rep. p.* 145.

Romney, Rev. J. Collection of drawings and sketches presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum by, *Rep. p.* 126.

Rotherham, Archbishop. Benefaction by, to the University library, *Rep. p.* 127; *Power, Ev. p.* 50.

Rotherham School (York). Exhibitions at Sidney Sussex College, on Freeston's foundation, open to students from, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Rouse, Mr. Series of orders agreed upon by, for the regulation of the Sadlerian lectureships, *Rep. p.* 68.

Royal College of Chemistry (London). Allusion made to this institution, *Rep. p.* 117.

Royal Mandate. Fees paid by persons admitted to degrees by Royal mandate, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34——Amount of stamp duty paid to Government on mandate degrees, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Table showing the number of mandate degrees conferred in certain years, 1800 to 1850, *p.* 67 *et seq.*

Russian Government. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Rustat, Tobias. Estate left by, for the support of the University library, *Rep. p.* 127——Annual income derived by the University library from the Rustat fund; particulars as to its administration, *Power, Ev. p.* 53.

Rustication. A punishment resorted to in graver offences against college or University discipline, *Rep. p.* 146——In what cases resorted to, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 31.

Rutland, County of. Foundation scholarships at Sidney Sussex College restricted to natives of, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 429.

S.

Sacrament, The Blessed. See *Communion, The Holy.*

Sadleir, Dame Mary. See *Sadlerian Lectureships.*

Sadlerian Lectureships. Date of foundation of these lectureships; and by whom founded, *Rep. p.* 68——Design of the founder, *ib.*——Nature and amount of the endowment, *p.* 68. 73——Statutes regulating the trust, *p.* 68——Mode of election of the lecturers, *p.* 68, 69——Their duties, *p.* 68——Recommendations of the Commissioners in regard to these lectureships, *p.* 69——Extract from the will of Dame Mary Sadleir, founding algebra lectureships, *App. p.* 462——Copy of the instrument mentioned in the foregoing, prescribing the duties, &c. of the professors, *p.* 463——Orders concerning the algebra lectures founded by Lady Sadleir, *p.* 465.

Proposition for augmenting one of the larger mathematical professorships from the Sadlerian fund, *Latham, Ev. p.* 173.

St. John's College. See *John's, St., College.*

St. Peter's College. See *Peter's, St., College.*

Saltfleet Haven. Lands lying in, left by Lady Anne Wray for the support of scholarships at Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Sancroft, Archbishop. Books bequeathed by, to Emmanuel College library, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 428.

Sandwich Free School (Kent). Scholarships at Caius College, appropriated to students from, *Rep. p.* 187.

Sandys, Archbishop. Fellowships at St. Peter's College, the appointment to which is partly vested in the heirs male of, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Sandys, Rev. John. Exhibition at Queen's College in the gift of; value thereof, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 357.

Saxby, S. M. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Saxey, William. Fellowships at Gonville and Caius College founded by, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326.

Scarning School (Norfolk). Exhibitions at Christ's College, on Dame Drury's foundation, with preference to students from, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

SCHOLARSHIPS:

1. *Summary of the Scholarships at the different Colleges.*
2. *Queries circulated by the Commissioners.*
3. *Suggestions on this Head.*

1. *Summary of the Scholarships at the different Colleges:*

Enumeration and summary of the several scholarships at the different colleges, specifying the number, date of foundation, and value, viz.: at St. Peter's College, *Rep. p.* 185——Clare Hall, *p.* 185, 186——Pembroke College, *p.* 186——Gonville and Caius College, *p.* 186, 187——Trinity Hall, *p.* 187——Corpus Christi College, *p.* 188——King's College, *ib.*——Queen's College, *ib.*——St. Catharine's Hall, *ib.*——Jesus College, *p.* 189——Christ's College, *ib.*——St. John's College, *p.* 189–194——Magdalene College, *p.* 194——Trinity College, *p.* 194, 195——Emmanuel College, *p.* 195——Sidney Sussex College, *ib.*——Downing College, *ib.*

2. *Queries circulated by the Commissioners:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the different scholarships of the foundation, or bye-scholarships at each college; the names of founders; mode of appointment; conditions of eligibility and tenure; value, &c.; also as to the expediency of removing the restrictions thereon, or consolidating the poorer foundations, *Ev. p.* 302——Answers thereto, in regard to the following colleges and halls, viz.: St. Peter's College, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 306, 307. 311, 312——Pembroke College, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318, 319, 320——Gonville and Caius College, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325, 326. 328, 329——Trinity Hall, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332. 334, 335. 338——Corpus Christi College, *Pulling, Ev. p.* 344. 346, 347——

Report, 1852—*continued.*

SCHOLARSHIPS—continued.

2. *Queries circulated by the Commissioners*—continued.

346, 347——King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 347, 348, 349——Queen's College, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 354, 355——St. Catharine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362, 363-367. 369——Christ's College, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 375-381. 387——St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 396, 397, 398——Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 403-405. 406-408. 412, 413——Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414. 417, 418——Emmanuel College, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 425, 426——Sidney Sussex College, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 429 .434——Downing College, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 437, 438. 445.

Queries circulated by the Commissioners respecting the yearly sums received by the scholars, &c. on the foundation, or bye-foundation, in the several colleges and halls, *Ev. p.* 303——Answers thereto, from the following, viz.: St. Peter's College, *p.* 313, 314——Pembroke College, *p.* 322——Trinity Hall, *p.* 342——King's College, *p.* 351, 352——Queen's College, *p.* 357——Christ's College, *p.* 391-394——St. John's College, *p.* 400——Trinity College, *p.* 423—— Emmanuel College, *p.* 427, 428.

3. *Suggestions on this Head:*

Expediency of establishing medical scholarships as rewards for superior merit, *Rep. p.* 96——Highly desirable that in every college there should be a competent number of well-endowed scholarships, in the election to which merit alone should be regarded, *p.* 184——Suggestion for the establishment of Arabic scholarships, *Robinson, Ev. p.* 92.

See also *University Scholarships.*

Scholefield, Rev. James, M.A., Regius Professor of Greek. Remarks with reference to the discharge by Professor Scholefield, of his duties as Regius Professor of Greek, *Rep. p.* 50——Letter from Professor Scholefield, dated 22 Nov. 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 Oct, *Corr. p.* 10——Explanation relative to the evidence furnished by Professor Scholefield, *Ev. p.* 92.

School Keeper. Amount received annually by the school keeper, *Rep. p.* 138——Amount derived from fees on degrees by this officer, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

Schools. Remarks on the appropriations to schools having claims to particular fellowships and scholarships at different colleges, *Rep. p.* 184——The substitution of exhibitions to be conferred by the authorities of the school, in lieu of the existing claims to fellowships and scholarships recommended, *ib.*——Manner in which such a scheme of commutation should be carried out, *p.* 184, 185.

See also *Appropriations to Schools. Public Schools.*

Scotland. Stamp duty on the M.D. degree at the two Scotch Universities, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63.

Scripture and Ecclesiastical History. Strong objection to the introduction of such subjects as Scripture and ecclesiastical history into a general examination, like that for B.A., *Thompson, Ev. p.* 198.

Scrivener, Rev. Matthew. Augmentation of stipend of the Frankland Fellow of St. Catharine Hall, made by, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362.

Scrivener, Ralph. Scholarships at Pembroke College founded by, in 1601 ; amount of the allowance, *Rep. p.* 186 ; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318 ; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322——Scholarship at Clare Hall founded by, *Rep. p.* 186.

Scroope, Lady Ann. Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College founded by, in 1502, *Rep. p.* 158.

Scrutators. Number of scrutators appointed ; mode of selection ; their duty, *Rep. p.* 11——Annual amount received by the two scrutators, *Rep. p.* 138——Annual amount derived from fees on degrees by the two scrutators, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

Seaton Prize. Particulars as to this prize, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27.

Sedbergh Grammar School. Fellowships at St. John's College founded by Roger Lupton, limited to scholars educated at, *Rep. p.* 163——Fellowship at the same college founded by Henry Hebblethwaite, similarly limited, *ib.*

Scholarships at St. John's College on Hebblethwaite's foundation limited to students from this school, *Rep. p.* 164. 191. 194——Similar scholarships at the same college on Lupton's foundation, *Rep. p.* 194.

Scholarships at Christ's College on Otway's foundation, open to students from Sedbergh school, *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Sedgwick, Rev. Adam, m.a., Woodwardian Professor of Geology. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

History of the foundation and endowment of the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology, *Ev. p.* 115——Duties annexed by the original constitution, *ib.*——How far they have been practically observed, *p.* 115, 116——Duties now actually performed, *p.* 116.——Fees, *ib.*——Present annual value of the professorship, *p.* 116, 117——Mode of appointment, *p.* 117——There is no residence, *ib.*——State of the museum, library, &c. *ib.*——Cost of keeping up the collection; inadequacy of the funds, *ib.*——Account of the present collection, *p.* 117. 119——Benefactors of the museum, *p.* 118——Catalogue, *p.* 119——Opportunities of examination afforded to students, *ib.*——The letter of the founder's will not being complied with, a legal sanction for the modifications is essential, *ib.*——Satisfactory condition of the study; suggestions for its promotion, *p.* 119–121.

Sedgwick, William. Bequest by, to Queen's College library, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.

Senate, The. Constitution of the legislative body, *Rep. p.* 13—— Composition and mode of election of the Regent House, *ib.*——The Non-regent House, *ib.*——The Caput Senatus, *ib.*——Ordinary subjects requiring the votes of the senate, *p.* 13, 14—— Changes in the appointment and functions of the caput recommended by the syndicate, *p.* 14, 15.——Approval of these recommendations, *p.* 15.

The regulation of the course of study and forms of examination should be left to the free judgment and discretion of the Univesity senate, *Rep. p.* 23——In any modification of the University charter, the resident members of the senate should form a separate house, the consent of which should be requisite for any change in the University regulations, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150——In the event of such powers being entrusted to the resident members, they might be trustees for any fund for endowing existing or new professorships, *ib.*——Want of power in the senate to enforce payment of taxes; it should have such power, *Babington, Ev. p.* 453.

Sermons. Latin and English sermons required to be preached by candidates for the degree of B.D., and also D.D., *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 29; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76——Fees paid by any one preaching a sermon in the University church, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34.

Servants of Colleges. College servants are generally highly paid, but men of great trust are required, and their incomes should not be much reduced, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193—— Expediency of making up their incomes by fixed money payments, and the abolishing the present system of fees and perquisites, *ib.*——Privileges conceded to the superior servants of Trinity College; none are accorded to the ordinary servants; all fees and perquisites are discountenanced, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 196——The system of paying college servants by perquisites instead of salaries increases the expenses of students, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 212.——*See* also *Expenses of Students. Perquisites.*

Shaw, Rev. Joseph, b.d., Senior Fellow of Christ's College. (Analysis of his answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Impracticability of diminishing the necessary expenses of a student's residence in college, *Ev. p.* 185——Control over extravagant expenditure vested in the college tutors, *ib.*——Lectures at this college, *ib.*——Sufficiency of the present staff of tutors, *ib.*—— Extent to which private tuition supersedes that of the college tutors, *ib.*——Charges for private tuition, *ib.*——Private tuition occupies many men of eminence, *ib.*——Objection to the imposition of any restriction on the system, *p.* 185, 186.

Sizarships at this college, *p.* 186——Objections to a hall or college for poor students only, *ib.*——Particulars relative to the college examinations; are pushed too far, *ib.*—— There is no matriculation examination at this college, *ib.*——Probable result of a matriculation examination by the University, *ib.*——Sufficiency of the staff of tutors, &c. at this college, *ib.*——Witness is unfavourable to a diminution of the terms, *ib.*——Residence during the vacation, *ib.*——Remarks as to lodgings, *ib.*

Sheppey Rents. Rent-charge, so called, left to Queen's College library, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.

Sherlock, Thomas, Bishop of London. Scholarship at St. Catharine Hall founded by, to go with the library-keepership of the college, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 359. 367——The residue of the rents of the property left being divided, to be applied to the purchase of books, &c., *ib.* 359, 360——Bequest of books also made by Dr. Sherlock, *p.* 360——Property left by, to St. Catharine Hall, as an addition to the scholarship usually given to the master's sizar, *p.* 364.

Shrewsbury School. Scholarships at St. John's College, on Aston's foundation, appropriated to students from, *Rep. p.* 189. 194——Fellowships at Magdalene College, on Millington's foundation, restricted to sudents from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406——Scholarships at the same college also on Millington's foundation, open to students edcucated at, *p.* 407.

Sibbs,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Sibbs, Dr. Richard (formerly Master of St. Catharine's Hall). Stipend of scholarship called Dr. Sibbs' Scholarship at St. Catharine's Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 364——Books given by Dr. Sibbs to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Sidney Sussex College:

1. *Revenues and Expenditure.*
2. *The Mastership.*
3. *Fellowships.*
4. *Scholarships.*
5. *Sizarships.*
6. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
7. *Tuition and Examinations.*
8. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses.*

1. *Revenues and Expenditure:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 198.

The whole of the property of this college, with a single exception, is let at rack-rent; nothing has been derived from the sale of timber, there being but little, and sales of that having only been made to meet expensive improvements, *Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Ev. p.* 434——The college has no property in tithes, *ib.*——Gross annual income derived from all sources, and expenditure of same, *p.* 434, 435——Amount of the advowson fund possessed by the college, and particulars as to its creation, *p.* 435——Manner in which the library has been formed, and is now supported; condition of the library room, *ib.*

2. *The Mastership:*

The power of choosing the master is vested in the fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——Source and amount of the emoluments of the mastership, *p.* 155——Mode of election of the master and fellows of this college; qualifications required of them, and restrictions attached to their offices, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 428, 429——Leave of absence from college residence permitted to the master, fellows and scholars, *p.* 429——Duties of the master and fellows, *ib.*

3. *Fellowships:*

Number of foundation and bye-fellowships in this college, distinguishing whether open or restricted, *Rep. p.* 157——Details as to the appropriated fellowships and scholarships at this college, *p.* 164. 169——Value of a foundation fellowship, *p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 169——The B.D. degree is an essential requisite in the college statutes, and is complied with in practice, *p.* 170——The original statutes of the college did not permit fellowships to be held after the standing requisite for the D.D. degree had been attained, *p.* 182——Amount of stipends to college officers as fixed by the statutes, and sums received by them at the present time, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 429, 430——List and particulars of the different bye-foundations, *p.* 430, 431.

4. *Scholarships:*

Number of scholarships in this college; their value, and names of founders, *Rep. p.* 195——Particulars as to the scholarships; restrictions attached thereto, &c., *Phelps, Ev. p.* 429.

5. *Sizarships:*

Number of sizars admitted at this college, *Rep. p.* 195——The whole provision of the college is all its foundations, and in the spirit in which they are observed may be considered as for the maintenance and support of poor scholars, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 433. 434——The admission of sizars is not statutably obligatory, but the practice now is to admit four, *p.* 434.

6. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Sidney Sussex College in each year, ending 10 October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14 November 1851, *ib.*——Table, showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and in each of the ten years, 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70.

7. *Tuition and Examinations:*

Mode of appointment of the college tutors, and duties performed by them, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 429——Course of collegiate instruction pursued, *p.* 431, 432——Number of examinations, and periods at which they are held; classification of students made after these examinations; prizes given, *ib.*——Relation which the collegiate instruction and examinations bear to the public examinations of the university, *p.* 432.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Sidney Sussex College—continued.

8. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

Statutable provisions as to pensioners; departure in present practice from these provisions, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431——Hours at which Divine service is performed in the college chapel; attendance at same expected from students, *ib.*——Attendance required from students at the college lectures, and at dinner in the hall, *p.* 432——Rule as to dinners being supplied to students in their own rooms, *ib.*——Hours at which the college gates are closed, and practice as to students coming in after that hour, *ib.*

Regulations enacted at different periods relative to the expenses of students; circumstances affecting this question, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 432, 433——Estimates of the necessary expenses of the different classes of students, *p.* 433——Probable actual average expenses, *ib.*——The item of private tuition is excluded from these estimates; in no case is private tuition absolutely necessary, *ib.*——Remarks as to the existing facilities possessed by students to pass through a college residence with economy, *p.* 434——The college authorities discourage, to the fullest extent, credit being given to students by tradesmen; the only remedy to be suggested, in addition to those already in operation, would be the absolute prohibition of the use of wine and horses, *ib.*

Sigo, William. Scholarship at Caius College founded by, in 1507, *Rep. p.* 187.

Simpson, Mr. Fellowship at St. John's College founded by, in 21 Henry VIII., *Rep. p.* 162.

Sizarships:

1. *Generally.*
2. *In regard to each College.*

1. *Generally:*

Scale of fees payable by sizars for college tuition, *Rep. p.* 82——Fees paid by a sizar on matriculation, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 32; *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63. 65——Number of matriculations of sizars in certain years 1800 to 1850 at each college, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——False estimate prevailing of the necessary expenses incurred by the poorer class of students; the necessary expenses of a sizar need not exceed 45 *l.* per annum, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178——Sizars formerly were very distinct from the rest of the college, the liberal feeling of the time prevailed to abolish outward distinctions, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 188.

2. *In regard to each College:*

Pembroke College:

Three exhibitions of 12 *l.* per annum each at this college for sizars, who are selected by the tutor, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 144.

Corpus Christi College:

Six sizarships at this college, worth about 20 *l.* a year, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177.

St. Catharine's Hall:

Two sizarships at this college, one of 42 *l.* per annum, with rooms; the other 11 *l.* with rooms and commons; both are appointed by the master, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 181.

Christ's College:

Four sizarships, of about 30 *l.* per annum each, at this college, given to students having the strongest claim on the score of poverty, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 163; *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166; *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 213——The sizars receive 4 *l.* a year, with commons, &c., the value annually amounting to 24 *l.* or 26 *l.*, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 193, 194.

St. John's College:

Number of sizarships at St. John's College; examination had for them; principle upon which they are filled up; the latter being irrespective of mere poverty, merit being the only practicable or desirable principle of guidance, *France, Ev. p.* 284.

Trinity College:

Sixteen foundation sizars at this college; particulars as to their income; the money value of each from 50 *l.* to 60 *l.* per annum; the number of sub-sizars unlimited; the only advantage possessed by them is, to pay less admission and tutors' fees, and the admission to a foundation fellowship, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 148; *Frere, Ev. p.* 160——The value of the sizarships varies from 50 *l.* to 70 *l.* per annum, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 198——The value may be considered as about 45 *l.* a year, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 206.

See also *Chapel Clerkships. Poor Students. Sub-sizarships.*

Skerne, Mr. Fellowships and scholarships a St. Catharine's Hall, founded by; annual stipend; mode of election, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362. 365.

Shipton Grammar School (*York*). Exhibitions at Christ's College on Petyt's foundation, open to students from, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379, 380 ; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392, 393.

Slade, Mr. Scholarships at St. Peter's College founded by, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Small Colleges. Difficulty experienced by the smaller colleges in providing instruction in sufficient amount and quality for the present University examinations, *Rep. p.* 79—— Means of meeting such difficulties, *ib.*——Efficiency of tuition that might be secured from a confederation of the smaller colleges with that view; such an union might be extended to the free election of scholars and fellows indifferently from among the students of the colleges so united, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150——Proposition for an University examination for candidates for fellowships in the smaller colleges, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

Smallwood (*Chester*). Estate at, belonging to the Lowndes' Professor of Astronomy, *Peacock, Ev. p.* 121, 122.

Smart, William. Fellowship at Pembroke College founded by, in 1598, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318 ——Scholarships at the same college also founded by, in 1598; amount of the allowance, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318——Present emoluments attached to these scholarships, *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Smith, Dr. Augmentation of the endowment of the Plumian Professorship by Dr. Smith, *Challis, Ev. p.* 104.

Smith, Rev. J., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition :*]

The expenses of college residence cannot be materially diminished, *Ev. p.* 191—— They are not increased by privileges granted to tradesmen, *ib.*——Lectures given at Christ's College, *ib.*——Classification of students, *ib.*——Attendance on lectures is mostly compulsory, *ib.*——The staff of lecturers is sufficient to prepare students for the examinations; case in which private tuition may be thought necessary, *ib.*——Charges for private tuition, *ib.*——A few men of eminence are permanently occupied as private tutors, *ib.*——Some lecture in classes and some separately, *ib.*

Candidates for the higher honours seldom attain that distinction without the aid of private tuition, *Ev. p.* 191——The college lectures would be sufficient for candidates for the ordinary examination for the first degree, *ib.*——It is not expedient to restrict private tuition by enactment, *p.* 192——Number and value of sizarships at this college; principle on which they are filled, *ib.*——Objections to any institution for poor students exclusively, *ib.*

College and university examinations, *Ev. p.* 192——They are sufficiently numerous and difficult, but this has not caused a resort to private in preference to college tutors, *ib.*——There is no matriculation examination at this college, *ib.*——Advantages of a general matriculation examination by the University, *ib.*——Recommendation for reducing the terms to nine, *ib.*——And for lengthening the May term, *ib.*——Permission given to students to reside in the long vacation at college, *ib.*——Diminution in the number of students joining reading parties now as compared with formerly, *ib.*——Desirableness of students living in college in preference to lodgings, *ib.*

Smith, John (*President of Magdalene College*). Fellowships and scholarships at Magdalene College founded by, in 1638; present annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406, 407.

Smith, John, M.A. (*Fellow of Queen's College*). Books given by, to Queen's College Library, in 1652, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 358.

Smith, Rev. J. J., M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition :*]

Impossible to reduce the expenses of college residence in any material degree; misapprehension in regard to these expenses, *Ev. p.* 186, 187——Power of the college tutors to restrain extravagance, *p.* 187——Difficulty of effectually checking extravagant practices; suggestion as to any legislation that might be applied to this evil, *ib.*——Subjects of lectures, and manner in which students are classified for them, *ib.*——Attendance at the lectures, *ib.*——Circumstances which detract from the efficiency of the staff of lecturers, *ib.*

Charges for private tuition, *Ev. p.* 187——Extent to which private tuition is carried, *p.* 188——Objections thereto, *ib.*——It is now an established occupation, *ib.*——But few eminent men are engaged in it, *ib.*——Private tutors have exchanged the former plan of individual instruction for that of classes, *ib.*——Checks that might be successfully imposed on private tuition, *ib.*——The scholarships and exhibitions at this college are

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Smith, Rev. J. J. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries)—continued.

[*Queries as to Expenses and Tuition*]—continued.

given according to merit, *Ev. p.* 188——Provision for poor students, *ib.*——Questionable expediency of giving aid independently of merit or attainment, *ib.*——Experience is opposed to the permanence of these preferments to students, *ib.*——A college for poor students only would fail unless well endowed, *ib.*

College examinations, *Ev. p.* 188, 189——Private tuition is prejudicial, but its prevalent use is an obstacle to a student's dispensing with it, *p.* 189——Increase of private tutors, *ib.*——Professors' lectures are unattractive from their not leading to any positive end, *ib.*——At no college is there a matriculation examination, *ib.*——If such an examination were instituted it would be preferable to make it a general one by the University, *ib.*——No serious difficulty has arisen in filling the college offices, *ib.*——Non-residence should be discouraged, *p.* 189, 190.

Suggestions for improving the college and academical system, *Ev. p.* 189——And for the reduction and re-arrangement of the terms, *p.* 190——Residence in college is permitted during the vacation, *ib.*——Prevalence of reading parties; they do not fully answer their intention, *ib.*——Evil of the college losing sight of its students in the vacation, *ib.*——Lodgings are much resorted to; rules as to them, *ib.*

General remarks:—Spirit of improvement existing in the University; amendment needed in the law faculty; worn-out state of the Divinity faculty; necessity for accelerating the succession of fellowships, and strengthening the power of the University to enforce discipline; advantage of enabling the University to take contributions for specific purposes from its members, especially for the library; evil of the present mode of deciding questions in the caput; oppressive nature of the statute respecting Grand Compounder's Acts, *Ev. p.* 190, 191.

Smith, Leonard. Fellowship at Sidney Sussex College founded by term of tenure, *Rep. p.* 169; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Smith, Mr. Emoluments as assistant at the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 51, 52.

Smith, Robert. One of the early Plumian professors, *Rep. p.* 59.

Smith's Prize:

1. *Advantage of postponing the Examination for this Prize.*
2. *Objections to such Postponement.*

1. *Advantage of postponing the Examination for this Prize:*

Expediency of postponing the examination for this prize for one or two years considered, *Rep. p.* 114——Advantage of deferring the examination for the Smith's prize till a later period after that for the B. A. degree, *Goodwin. Ev. p.* 237.

2. *Objections to such Postponement:*

To defer the examination for the Smith's prize would not operate as an inducement to the prosecution of mathematical studies after the attainment of the B. A. degree, but an alteration in the subject of the prize might be advantageously made, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 230——It is not advisable to defer the examination for the Smith's prize in order to furnish such an inducement, nor to establish any prizes to be gained by examination; but prizes for essays would accomplish the desired result, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 247——The postponement of the Smith's prize, or the institution of prizes for graduates, would not promote this object in any material degree, *Mould, Ev. p.* 252——The postponement of the examination for the Smith's prize would not encourage the study of mathematics in the University, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 265.

Limited influence which the Smith's prizes have on the studies of the University, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *d*—— Deferring the examination of the Smith's prizes would have some tendency to promote the continuance of mathematical studies, *ib. p.* 267 *d*, 267 *e*—— Difficulty of anticipating the effect of deferring the Smith's prizes for a period of one or two years after the examination for honours, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 273——Probability that, in the event of such an alteration, the highest wranglers might not be competitors for the prizes in question, *ib.*

Smoult, Dr. The Professorship of Moral Philosophy augmented by, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 99, 100——Books and MSS. given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Solicitors. See *Attornies.*

Somerset, County of. Certain of the Duchess of Somerset's scholarships at St. John's College open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 194.

Somerset, Duchess of. Scholarships at St. John's College founded by; amount of the allowance, *Rep. p.* 194; *Tatham, Ev. p.* 400.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Somersham (*Huntingdon*). Fellowships at St. Peter's College restricted to natives of, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Somersham Rectory (*Hunts*). Annexed by James I. to the Regius Professorship of Divinity; annual value thereof, *Rep. p.* 49. 71; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76.

Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, Earl of. Books and MSS. given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 402, 403.

Southwell Collegiate Church. Fellowships at St. John's College limited to choristers of the Chapter of Southwell, *Rep. p.* 162——The suppression of these rights desirable, *ib.*

Spalding, William, and John Spalding. Scholarship at St. John's College founded by 42 Eliz., *Rep. p.* 192. 194.

Spell, Thomas. Sum of money given by to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Spencer, Dr. John. Scholarship at Corpus Christi College founded by, in 1687, *Rep. p.* 188.

Spendluff, Mr. Fellowship at Magdalene College founded by, in 1594; present annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405——Scholarships at the same college also founded by, in 1594; annual value, *ib. p.* 407.

Spicer, Mr. Scholarship at Trinity Hall founded by, *Rep. p.* 187; *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332.

Spinning House. Recommendation that the University give up the Spinning-house, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 165.

Spinola, Benedict. Estate left by Lord Audley to Magdalene College, sold to, in 1574, *Warter, Ev. p.* 404.

Spurslow, William. Scholarship at St. Catharine Hall founded by, annual allowance, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 364. 369.

Stafford, Mrs. Scholarships at St. Catharine Hall founded by; annual value, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 365. 369.

Staffordshire. Fellowships at St. John's College, on Beresford's foundation, open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 160——Fellowship at the same college on Bailey's foundation, also open to natives of, *p.* 162——One of Cardinal Morton's scholarships also at St. John's College, open to natives of, *p.* 192.

Staggins, Dr. Was appointed the first professor of music in 1684, *Rep. p.* 68.

Stamp Duty. Recommendation that the stamp duty on matriculations, degrees, &c., be remitted, *Rep. p.* 140——Amount of this tax on each class of degree, &c.; produce thereof, *ib.*——No similar tax in any other University of the United Kingdom, *ib.*——The remission of the duties will render necessary a revision of the grants voted by Parliament in aid of the stipends of certain professors; suggestions in regard thereto, *ib.*

Amount of duties paid to the registrary on matriculations and degrees, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63——Average annual produce of these duties for the last eight years, *ib.*——The stamp duties payable at Dublin now the same as at Cambridge and Oxford, *ib.*——Stamp on the M.D. degree at the two Scotch universities, *ib.*——Great satisfaction the reduction or removal of the stamp duties would give, *p.* 71——The amount paid to the professors of the University is about one-third of the sum levied as a tax on degrees, *Clarke, Ev. p.* 108——Indefensible character of this tax, *ib.*——The abolition of the tax would be a great boon, *Latham, Ev. p.* 172——The taxes on degrees should be remitted, *Peill, Ev. p.* 179.

Stanton, Long (*Cambridge*). Property at, left by Mr. John Smith for the support of fellowships at Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

STATUTES:

1. *Of the University.*
2. *Of the Colleges.*

1. *Of the University:*

Early history of the statutes; changes effected at different periods, *Rep. p.* 2, 3——Injunctions of King Henry VIII, *p.* 2——Code of statutes promulgated by Edward VI, *ib.*——Ordinances substituted by Queen Mary, *ib.*——Act of Parliament and letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, *p.* 2, 3——Present state of the statutes, *p.* 3——Re-arrangement and consolidation expedient, *ib.*——Syndicate appointed by the University in 1849 to effect this; draft of an amended code drawn up by them, *ib.*——The reservation and exercise of a power of revision and amendment of statutes the only means by which they can be made permanently efficient, *p.* 47.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

STATUTES—continued.

2. *Of the Colleges:*

Early origin of college statutes; sources resorted to by the Commissioners for the statutes of the several colleges, *Rep. p.* 150——Colleges which have furnished copies of their statutes to the Commissioners, *ib.*——Revisions of the statutes of several of the colleges effected of late years, *ib.*——Urgent importance of a revision of the college statutes, *p.* 151——Causes which render this necessary glanced at, *p.* 151, 152——The oath to observe the statutes is enforced on all persons becoming members of the collegiate foundations; serious objections to its enforcement, *p.* 152.

See also *the several Colleges under their respective names.*

Steeple Ashton Parsonage (*Wilts*). Left for the support of Drury's fellowship at Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

STEPHEN, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.B., PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Date of foundation and founder of the Professorship of Modern History, *Ev. p.* 111——Duties assigned at the period of foundation, *p.* 111, 112, 113——Duties actually performed at the present time, *p.* 111, 112——Amount of original endowment, *p.* 111——Source from whence now paid, *ib.*——No fees or other emoluments; present value of the professorship, *ib.*——Manner of appointment and qualification requisite for holding same, *ib.*——Collection of books attached to the professorship; is inconsiderable; no fund available for its maintenance, *ib.*

General remarks on the studies of the University, and the hinderances by which they are obstructed; reforms suggested, *Ev. p.* 111, 112——Condition of the study of modern history, *p.* 112——Duties of the professorship as defined by the letters patent of foundation, *ib.*——Requirements of the letters patent in regard to the appointment of preceptors of modern languages; effect given thereto, *ib.*——Scholars formerly appointed for studying modern history and languages, *p.* 112, 113.

Stephen, Right Hon. Sir James. Steps taken by him on his appointment to the professorship of modern history, in regard to the appointment of teachers of modern languages, *Rep. p.* 28. 61, 62——Lectures delivered by him, *p.* 62——Letter from Sir James Stephen, dated 13 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 11, 12——Letter from Sir J. Stephen, dated 4 February 1852, to the Commissioners, relative to the terms of the letters-patent constituting the professorship of modern history, *Ev. p.* 112.

STEVENTON, REV. E. H., M.A., LATE FELLOW OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Need that the University stands in of a set of really standard and satisfactory books, *Ev. p.* 266——The system of resorting to any books and MSS. is to be deprecated, *ib.*——Tendency of the mathematical course of study, as determined by the examiners, to become increasingly analytical and symbolical in character; few students derive any advantage, *ib.*——The hasty introduction of the new subjects, such as those of heat, electricity, &c., into the course of reading, is not to be recommended; if admitted at all, they should be made subjects of special prizes subsequent to the B.A. degree, *ib.*

Grave objections to which the present plan of classification, after examination, of candidates for honours is open; suggestions for its improvement, *Ev. p.* 266, 267——The establishment of an University examination prior to admission, recommended, *p.* 267——And also of an examination by the University at the end of every academic year, *ib.*

Stipends of Professors. Present distribution of the Parliamentary grant in aid of the stipends of certain professors, *Rep. p.* 140——Revision thereof recommended, *p.* 140, 141.

Particulars with reference to each Professor, viz.:

The Regius Professor of Civil Law, *Maine, Ev. p.* 77——Professor of Chemistry, *Cumming, Ev. p.* 102——Professor of Anatomy, *Clark, Ev. p.* 108——Regius Professor of Modern History, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111——Professor of Botany, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113——Professor of Mineralogy, *Miller, Ev. p.* 133——Origin of the Parliamentary grant made towards the payment of the stipends of certain of the professors, *Clark, Ev. p.* 108——The withholding of the grant made to the professor of modern history would render the Treasury liable to the payment charged upon the Crown revenues by George the First, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111.——*See* also *Stamp Duty.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Stokes, G. G., M.A., Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to the Professorships:*]

Period of foundation of the Lucasian professorship, *Ev. p.* 93——Duties performed, *ib.*——Fees taken; their annual amount, *ib.*——Present income of the professorship, *p.* 93, 94——No residence, museum, library, or apparatus attached, nor funds available for instruments, &c., *p.* 94——General subjects to which the lectures refer, *ib.*——Inexpediency of altering the statutes or regulations relating to the professorship, *ib.*——Suggestions for the establishment of a museum of physical instruments, *ib.*

Copy of the deed of foundation of the professorship, *Ev. p.* 95——Grant of Charles II. confirming the foundation, *p.* 96——Grant of Charles II. containing a dispensation to the professor to hold a fellowship without taking holy orders, *p.* 97.

Number and capacity of the lecture-rooms belonging to the University, *Ev. p.* 97——The like in regard to museums, *ib.*——Great want of a museum of physical instruments and of a chemical laboratory, *ib.*——Division of the lecture-rooms among the several professors, *p.* 98——More ample provision of lecture-rooms that will be required if the professorial system of the University be extended, *ib.*——Fees exacted by some of the professors for attendance on their lectures, *ib.*——Regulations agreed to by the several professors in regard to the certificate required of candidates for the B.A. degree not being candidates for honours, *p.* 98, 99——Remarks on the objects and character of the mathematical lectures delivered in this University, *p.* 99——Objections to attaching residences to particular professorships, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Particulars relative to the mathematical portion of the examination for ordinary degrees, *Ev. p.* 267——General character of the alterations made of late years in the examination for mathematical honours, *p.* 267 *a*——Course of mathematics required for an ordinary degree; circumstances determining the place of a candidate for mathematical honours on the tripos, *ib.*——Average number of candidates for mathematical honours; duration of the examination; exposition of the system of "marks," by which the relative proficiency of candidates is arrived at, *ib.*——Previous to 1848 there was a slight tendency to lower the qualification for a place on the mathematical tripos; regulations made herein in 1848, and subsequently; effects of these regulations, *ib.*——Average annual proportion of students taking the B.A. degree who obtain mathematical honours, *ib.*——If the examination is to be entirely by written answers, the present plan is extremely good; the papers might be shortened with advantage; the introduction of *vivâ voce* questions is desirable, *p.* 267*b*, 267*c*——Duties of the board of mathematical studies; substance of the reports already made by them; effect of their recommendations on the discretionary powers of the moderators and examiners, *p.* 267 *b*——Limitation of subjects of examination already recommended, *ib.*

General efficiency of the present plan of examination, *Ev. p.* 267 *b*, 267 *c*——Any change made in the present system should be to further curtail it, *p.* 267 *c*——Definition of the public tuition of the University; to supply the slight deficiencies in its completeness would not be a matter of any difficulty, *ib.*——Elementary books in use in the University, *ib.*——Use made of MSS.; the system of instruction by their means is part of the system of private tuition, *ib.*——The mathematical course is decidedly more analytical now than formerly, *p.* 267 *d*——Remarks suggestive of the best method of study, *ib.*——Satisfactory working of the present proportion of problems to bookwork questions in the examinations; difficult character of the problems; their solution depends on an innate talent for mathematics; the practice of giving students more problems to solve than the time allowed will admit of, has the advantage of enabling them to select such as they are competent to answer, *ib.*

Mode in which candidates for mathematical honours proceed in preparing themselves for the examination, *ib.*——Class of gentlemen who adopt the profession of a private tutor, *ib.*——Private tuition increases the expense of a university education, *ib.*——Indirect inducements arising in the University for the continuance of the study of mathematics after the B.A. degree, *ib.*——Limited influence which the Smith's prizes have on the studies of the University, *ib.*——Deferring the examination for the Smith's prizes would have some tendency to promote the continuance of mathematical studies, *p.* 267 *d*, 267 *e*——Particulars respecting the Adams' prize, *p.* 267 *e*——The institution of a few large prizes would have the effect of encouraging the study of mathematics and natural philosophy, after the B.A. degree, but many small prizes would not be productive of such a result, *ib.*

Stokes, Professor. Remarks upon the manner in which he discharges his duties as Lucasian professor of mathematics, *Rep. p.* 57——Letter from Professor Stokes, dated 8 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners, of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 10.

Stokes, Rev. G. H. (*Fellow of Caius College*). Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Stokys, Matthew (*Fellow of Gonville and Caius Colleges*). Fellowship at Gonville and Caius Colleges founded by, in 1635, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326——Scholarships at the same college also founded by, in 1639, *Rep. p.* 187.

Stuart, Dr. Scholarship at Pembroke College founded by; its value and term of tenure, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Students. Tables showing the number of students entered in the years ending 10 October 1844–48; and number of residents on 14 November 1851, distinguishing each college, *Rep. p.* 145——General character of the higher class of students; equitable system on which the honours and emoluments of the University are awarded, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 248.

See also *Amusements of Students. Credit. Debt. Dinners. Discipline. Expenses of Students. Extravagance. Legal Proceedings against Students. Lodging Houses. London Tradesmen. Long Vacation. Matriculation. Minors. Money Lenders. Moral Discipline of the University. Noblemen. Parents and Guardians. Poor Students. Private Pupils. Punishments. Reading Parties. Residence*, 3. *Rustication. Scholarships. Sizarships. Suppers. Tradesmen.*

Studies of the University:

1. *Course of Study prescribed for the several Degrees.*
2. *Defects in the present System; Ameliorations suggested.*

1. *Course of Study prescribed for the several Degrees:*

Course of study prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for the B.A. degree, *Rep. p.* 20——Present regulations, *ib.*——Recent extension of the course of study, *p.* 24——Additions to the course of study required, *p.* 26——Proposal for a re-arrangement of the course of study for the degree of B.A., *p.* 27——Recommendation that after passing the "previous examination," students be allowed to select the studies best suited to their aptitudes, tastes, and professional destinations, *p.* 27, 28——Advantages that would attend these changes, *p.* 28.

Course of study prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes for the degree of Bachelor of Arts; comparison with the present actual practice, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 23. 26——The like in regard to the degree of Bachelor of Law, *p.* 23. 28——Bachelor of Physic, *ib.*——Master of Arts, *p.* 23. 29——Bachelor in Divinity, *p.* 24. 29——Doctor in Divinity, *ib.*——Doctor of Law, *p.* 25. 30——Doctor of Physic, *ib.*——Course of study required for degrees in medicine, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 126.

2. *Defects in the present System; Ameliorations suggested:*

General remarks on the hinderances by which the studies of the University are obstructed; suggestions for their removal, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111——To require the whole body of the students to prosecute during three years either classical or mathematical studies is a capital error; regulation suggested, *p.* 112——The present compulsion in regard to classical and mathematical studies operates to prevent law students from entering the University, *Amos, Ev. p.* 123, 124——Neglect of the study of the Belles Lettres, especially of the English language and literature; belief that the value of philological studies has been over-rated, *p.* 124——Best means of promoting the studies of the University apart from classics and mathematics, *p.* 124, 125——Suggestions for an improved course of study for those proceeding in physic, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 128 *et seq.*——It is not advisable to restrict the studies in such manner as to bring them "within the grasp of the present public and recognised teaching of the University," *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 243——Extent to which the reading on certain subjects is limited, *ib.*——Candidates for degrees should rather receive a mental training than information, *Phear, Ev. p.* 255——Objects of an University; degree in which they are understood or agreed in, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 257——Definition of the public tuition of the University; to supply the slight deficiencies in its completeness would not be a matter of any difficulty, *Stokes, Ev. p.* 267 *c.*

Complaint that is generally urged that the University offers an insufficient education to candidates for classical honours; this complaint might be more justly urged against the past than the present state of things, *Cope, Ev. p.* 279——Merits of the Cambridge system of classics; expediency nevertheless of an infusion of general information into the classical course, *Thring, Ev. p.* 289——The establishment of lectures in logic and rhetoric, and of facilities for the study of modern languages, would remedy serious defects in the present course of University education, *Williams, Ev. p.* 295——Suggestions for raising funds for carrying out these improvements, *p.* 296.

See also *Classical Studies. Lecturers. Mathematical Studies. Medicine, Faculty of. Mineralogy. Moral Sciences Studies. Philosophy. Political Economy. Prizes. Professorships. Public Lecturers. Reading Parties. Rhetoric. Surgery. Terms. Theological Faults. Tuition. Tutors* (*College.*)

Subscription.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Subscription. History of the subscription required before admission to a degree, *Rep. p.* 39-43——Proposed relaxations of the form, *p.* 43, 44.

Sub-Sizarships:

Trinity College:

The number of sub-sizars is unlimited; the only advantage possessed by a sub-sizar is, that he pays 4 *l.* instead of 10 *l.* for tuition, and that the admission fee is 2 *l.* 15 *s.* instead of 5 *l.*; with the prospective advantage of a foundation sizarship; *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 148; *Frere, Ev. p.* 160.

Suffolk. The mastership of Gonville and Caius College required to be filled by a native of Norfolk or Suffolk, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 325——Exhibitions at Christ's College, on Hawford's foundation, open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392——Scholarship at the same college on Rawlins' foundation also open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Suppers. Are not permitted to be given by students residing in lodgings, without consent of the college tutor, *Rep. p.* 18.

Supplicats for Degrees. Mode of proceeding in passing supplicats for degrees, *Rep. p.* 13.

Supremacy, Oath of. See *Allegiance and Supremacy, Oaths of.*

Surgeons, Royal College of. Specimens presented by, to the Woodwardian Museum, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 118.

Surgery. Desirableness of the University having some authorised teacher of surgery; the want of power in the University to appoint to the surgeoncies in Addenbrooke's Hospital is an objection, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 130, 131——The University used formerly to grant licences in this branch of medicine, *p.* 131, *note*——If the usage were resumed it would be desirable to appoint a professor of surgery, *ib.*

Sussex County. Scholarships at Sidney Sussex College, on Montague's foundation, open to natives of, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Swaffham School. Exhibitions at Christ's College on Dame Drury's foundation, with preference to students from, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 392.

Swainson, Rev. C. A., m.a., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

A student's expenses are not increased by any privileges given to tradesmen, *Ev. p.* 192——Practice of tutors as to admitting tradesmen's bills into their accounts, *ib.*——Abuses to which this practice is liable, *ib.*——Advantage of substituting fixed payments to servants in lieu of their present fees and perquisites, *p.* 193——Checks on credit, and manner in which they are evaded, *ib.*——Bills for entertainments are the only superfluous charges admitted into the tutor's accounts, *ib.*

Mathematical lectures given; the tutors classify the candidates; attendance is compulsory; for the average mental calibre of the students the college provides ample means of instruction, but it is doubtful whether it does so for students of eminent ability, *Ev. p.* 193——Inadequacy of the means of small colleges to render students independent of private tuition, *ib.*——Expense of private tuition, *ib.*——Mode of instruction adopted, *ib.*——Private tuition is resorted to by those who are not candidates for honours, *ib.*——It is not advisable to impose an immediate restriction on it, *ib.*

Number and value of the sizarships at Christ's College, *Ev. p.* 193——Privileges annexed, and manner in which vacancies are filled up, *Ev. p.* 194——Objections to a hall or college for poor students only, *ib.*——Resources in the University at present in abeyance which might be made available for educational purposes, *ib.*——The colleges should contribute from their own funds to the support of tutors and lecturers, *ib.*——The non-residence of fellows operates adversely to the efficiency of the colleges, *ib.*——Suggestion for the establishment of hotels in connection with the colleges, *Ev. p.* 194-196——University examinations after the first and second year's residence might advantageously be substituted for those now had by the colleges, *Ev. p.* 195.

Break now caused in the studies of candidates for honours, by the Previous Examination, *Ev. p.* 195——There is no matriculation examination at this college, *ib.*——Advantages of such an examination by the University, *ib.*——One cause of the disinclination of men of talent to become lecturers, &c., is the bad pay, but the chief reason is the uncertainty of tenure and the absence of any ultimate prospect, *ib.*——Celibacy is desirable in tutors; the lecturers need not be affected by this condition, *ib.*——The staff of tutors and lecturers at this college is adequate to its requirements, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Swainson, Rev. C. A., M. A. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries)—*continued.*

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition*]—continued.

Nine terms even for students not candidates for honours is too long; the present terms are needed for honour men, *Ev. p.* 195, 196——Permission given to students to reside in college in the long vacation, *p.* 196——Reading parties to be preferred, *ib.*——Number of students in college and in lodgings, *ib.*——Unfavourable opinion as to lodgings, *ib.*——The colleges should be responsible for the liberal payment of those occupied in instructing students, *ib.*——Advantages of hospices in lieu of any proposed college for poor students, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Unfavourable operation of the present limited time allowed to students in the Senate House, in answering questions on the examination papers, *Ev. p.* 267 *e*, 268——Evil of the recently instituted preliminary examination, in giving too diffuse a character to the reading of students, *Ev. p.* 268.

The length of the examination papers has, on the recommendation of the Mathematical Board been diminished, they might, with advantage, be further abridged, *Ev. p.* 268——Objections to the omission from the examination subjects of the Lunar, Planetary, or Undulatory Theory; their omission would not be compensated by having a re-examination for special prizes, *ib.*——Remarks as to the calculus of variations and other subjects, *ib.*——The number of subjects required to be studied is not greater than may be mastered by students of fair abilities; circumstances to be considered in diminishing their number, *p.* 268, 269.

Elementary works used in the University, *Ev. p.* 269——The use of MSS. is not carried to an injurious extent; their use promotes exactness of study, but diminishes the amount of reading, *ib.*——Impossibility under existing circumstances of superseding their use, *ib.*——The recurrence to geometrical proofs has discouraged the tendency of the mathematical course of study to become too analytical and symbolic; general effect of the change on the habits of study of the present generation of mathematical men, *ib.*

The problems proposed in the examination do not bear too large a proportion to the book-work questions; manner in which they are generally arranged, *Ev. p.* 269——Motives which prompt students to resort to private tutors; difficulties opposed to the suppression of private tuition, *p.* 269, 270——Exertions made by a distinguished private tutor to encourage a liberal and philosophical spirit of study in students, *p.* 270——Abuses of the system of private tuition; remedy suggested, *ib.*

Inducements for the continuance of mathematical study after the B.A. degree; favourable influence of the Fellowship Examination at Trinity College in this respect; considerations involved in the institution of similar examinations at other colleges, *Ev. p.* 270——Advantage of establishing an examination by a University Board of those gentlemen who shall be elected to fellowships; nature of the examination that might be required in such cases, *p.* 270, 271——Suggestion as to the classification of students, *p.* 271.

Syndicates:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Syndicate of the Printing Press.*
3. *Syndicate of Studies.*
4. *Syndicate for the Revision of the Statutes.*
5. *Syndicate for the University Library.*

. *Generally:*

Inconvenience of the practice of the vice-chancellor being always the convener and chairman of all syndicates; improvement suggested, *Babington, Ev. p.* 452——Expediency of the permanent syndicates annually reporting their proceedings to the senate, *ib.*——Changes suggested in the constitution of the permanent syndicate, *ib.*

2. *Syndicate for the Printing Press:*

Institution of this body; attendance given by its members in the affairs of the press, *Rep. p.* 136——Particulars as to the appointment, meetings, powers, and authority of the syndic of the University press, *Syndics of the Press, Ev. p.* 19.

3. *Syndicate of Studies:*

Working of the recently appointed syndicate of studies, *Gaskin, Ev. p.* 228——This Board has no power to effect alterations in the examination, *ib.*——Graces passed in consequence of suggestions made by the syndicate in 1849 and 1850, *ib.*——Subjects excluded from the examinations on the foregoing recommendations, *ib.*——Beneficial working of the syndicate of studies, *Hind, Ev. p.* 238——Beneficial nature of the superintendence exercised by the syndicate of studies over the mathematical course, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 243.

4. *Syndicate*

SYNDICATES—continued.

4. *Syndicate for the Revision of the Statutes:*

Proposals of the syndicate with respect to the degree of D.D., *Rep. p.* 30–32——Proposition for the abolition of the privilege by which the degree of B.D. is accessible to ten-year men, *p.* 31——Compensation suggested by the syndicate in the institution of a new class, to be termed licentiates in theology, *ib.*——Objections to a restrictive condition annexed to this plan, *p.* 32.

Propositions of the syndicate in regard to the faculty of civil law, *Rep. p.* 34——In regard to the faculty of physic, *p.* 36, 37——For the abolition of Cautions for Exercises, *p.* 37——As to abolishing the oaths now required to be taken on admission to degrees, *p.* 39. 152——The discontinuance of the oath taken at creation by masters of arts and doctors, *p.* 39——For the relaxation of the form of subscription, *p.* 43——For an improved audit of the University accounts, *p.* 142.

5. *Syndicate for the University Library:*

Constitution of the syndicate for the management of the University library, *Rep. p.* 130; *Power, Ev. p.* 51——Respects in which objectionable; improved organization suggested, *Rep. p.* 131.

T.

Tabor, James. Petition of J. Tabor, register of the University, to James I., with his majesty's answer thereto, dated 27 Feb. 1623, *Rep. p.* 41.

Tamworth Grammar School. Candidus for the Frankland scholarship at St. Catherine Hall required to be a scholar of this school; annual stipend, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 366.

Tamworth Parish (*Stafford*). Fellowship at St. John's College limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 162.

Tancred, Christopher. Divinity studentships at Christ's College founded by; mode and conditions of election; names of electors; annual allowance, &c., *Gunson, Ev. p.* 163; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 381.

Particulars as to the Tancred medical studentships at Gonville and Caius College, *Rep. p.* 95——These studentships should be made available for the promotion of a spirit of emulation among medical students, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 82——Objections to the present mode of appointment to the medical scholarships at Gonville and Caius College; the college should have a more influential voice, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 133.

Benefaction of Mr. Tancred to the master, fellows and scholars of Christ's College; income derived therefrom, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372. 374; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 391.

Exhibition at Christ's College founded by Mr. Tancred; present annual value thereof, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Copy of Mr. Tancred's deed of settlement of his benefactions to Christ's and Caius Colleges, *App. p.* 471 *et seq.*

TATHAM, REV. R., D.D., MASTER OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Appointment of the master and election of the fellows and scholars of St. John's College; qualifications required in them, *Ev. p.* 396——Tenure of fellowships and scholarships, *p.* 396, 397——Absence from residence permitted to the master and fellows; duties of fellows; particulars relative to the government of the college; stipends, emoluments and advantages of the master, fellows and scholars; statement as to the supplemental foundations, *p.* 397——Practice respecting the admission of students over and above the members of the foundation, *ib.*

Hours of Divine service in the chapel; attendance required thereat, *Ev. p.* 397——Subjects embraced by the course of collegiate instruction; number of fellows employed in giving the college lectures, and number of college examinations annually; prizes given at same, *ib.*——Attendance required at the college lectures, in the hall at dinner, and hour at which students are required to be in college or their licensed lodgings at night, *p.* 398——Control exercised over the expenses of students, *ib.*——Amount of the necessary expenses of the several classes of students, *ib.*——Like statement of actual expenses, *ib.*

Provision made for poor students, *Ev. p.* 398——The present moderate amount of the necessary expenses of students cannot be reduced; the existing regulations for restraining extravagance works beneficially, *ib.*——Inexpediency of removing the limitations as to fellowships, scholarships and exhibitions in this college, *ib.*——Usage as to disposal of

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Tatham, Rev. R., d. d. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries)—*continued.*

[1. *Queries as to the Colleges*]—continued.

scholarships and exhibitions in cases of there being no eligible claimant, *ib.*——It is not desirable that any of the fellowships, scholarships or exhibitions should be consolidated, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to the College Libraries:*]

One of the fellows of the college acts as librarian, and is assisted by a sub-librarian, who is generally a scholar of the college and a graduate of the University, *Ev. p.* 401 ——There is a catalogue of the books and a descriptive catalogue of the MSS.; the arrangement of the books is generally according to their subjects, but not strictly so; the library room is not fire-proof, *ib.*——Sum contributed by each fellow, on his election, to the purposes of the library; amount of librarian and sub-librarian's salaries, which, together with the other expenses of the library, are defrayed out of the general funds of the college; sum annually spent in the purchase and binding of books, *p.* 402—— Number and description of the books of which the library is composed, *ib.*——Access permitted to the library, *ib.*——Rules of the library as ordered by the master and senior fellows; instructions of the librarian to the sub-librarian, *ib.*——List of the several contributors of money, or books contributed, and number of volumes given or bequeathed, *p.* 402, 403.

Tatham, Dr. Letter from, dated 8 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 6.

Tattersall (Lincoln). Fellowship at St. John's College open to choristers of the church of, *Rep. p.* 163.

Taxation (University). Tax of 6 *s.* per annum levied on members of the University for the University Library; produce thereof in 1851, *Rep. p.* 128. 131——This tax first imposed in 1825, *p.* 131——Doubts as to the power possessed by the University of levying taxes on its members, *p.* 142——The legalization of such a power desirable, *ib.*——The University should have the power of taking contributions from its members for its own purposes, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 191——Want of power in the senate to legally enforce the payment of taxes it imposes upon members of the University; it should have such power, *Babington, Ev. p.* 453.

See also *Income Tax.* *Paving and Lighting the Town of Cambridge.*

Taxors. Number of taxors annually appointed; mode of selection; their rank and duties, *Rep. p.* 11——The office recommended to be discontinued, *ib.*——These officers perform the duty of supervision of weights and measures within the town and suburbs, *Ev. p.* 37. 43——They also superintend weights and measure in the markets and fairs, and have also the exclusive privilege of weighing hops and leather in Sturbridge fair, *p.* 37.

Taylor, Joseph. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Taylor, Samuel. Estate bequeathed by, to Sidney Sussex College; present annual value and proceeds, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430, 431.

Ten-Year Men. This class of persons described, *Rep. p.* 31——Proposition of the syndicate for the revision of the statutes to abolish the privilege by which the degree of B.D. has hitherto been accessible to them, *ib.*——The proposal is to be viewed with regret, *ib.*——Compensation provided by the institution of licentiates in theology, *ib.* ——Requirements of the Elizabethan statutes (cap. ix) in regard to persons proceeding to the degree of B.D. without having previously taken any degree in arts; comparison with the present practice, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 24. 29——Statement of fees payable by ten-year men on proceeding to the degree of B.D., *p.* 33.

Tendring. Estate at, belonging to Trinity College, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 423.

Terms:

1. *Terms required to be kept.*
2. *Whether a Reduction in the Number of Terms is expedient.*
3. *Digest of Answers to Queries on this Subject.*

1. *Terms required to be kept:*

Requirements of the statutes of Elizabeth as to the terms to be kept before proceeding to the degree of B.A., *Rep. p.* 20——Present practice, *ib.*——Number of terms, residence, &c., required of students proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *p.* 33 ——The like on proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Physic, *p.* 35.

Commencement

Report, 1852—*continued.*

TERMS—continued.

1. *Terms required to be kept*—continued.

Commencement and termination of each University Term as prescribed by the Elizabethan statutes, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 22——The power to dispense with the keeping of a term authorised in certain cases is not exercised for more than one term, *p.* 26——The arrangement of the terms is not suited to medical students, *Haviland, Ev. p.* 81.

2. *Whether a Reduction in the Number of Terms is expedient:*

Proposal of the syndicate for the revision of the statutes to reduce the number of terms of residence for the B.A. degree from ten to nine; approval thereof, *Rep. p.* 27——Advantage of making the period of academical residence to commence in January instead of October, *p.* 28——The practice of considering any one term as kept when only half is kept, is a modern innovation; objection thereto, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 112——The length of the academical year should be increased by abridging the vacation; the whole course might then be reduced from three years to two, *ib.*——Custom obtaining with regard to residence during one-half only of Easter Term, *Fisher, Ev. p.* 132——Average length of the several terms, *ib.*——The academical year should be much longer than it is, *Pryme, Ev. p.* 136——The institution of an examination before matriculation would lead to a less number of terms being necessary before B.A. degree, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169.

3. *Digest of Answers to Queries on this Subject:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners as to whether desirable to reduce the number of terms required for the degree of B.A.; the inconveniences produced by the unequal accumulation of students in the Michaelmas Term; and the means by which a reduction might be effected, *Ev. p.* 141.

Digest of answers to the foregoing:—

Very desirable that the Easter Term should be lengthened and the studies better enforced; the amusements in that term now a serious evil, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Nine terms might with advantage be substituted for the present ten; the accumulation of students in the Michaelmas Term the least sufficient reason for reducing the number of terms; alterations in the times for the examinations suggested; not desirable to shorten the vacations, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 146.

The reduction of the number of terms very desirable; suggestions for a new arrangement of the examinations; no good to be gained by shortening the vacations; the Long Vacation especially should not be curtailed, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150.

The period of residence is not too long in the case of candidates for honours; but has been thought so in regard to ordinary students; the recent regulation requiring a certificate of attendance at some professor's lectures, which affects the latter class, should be fairly tried before any alreration is made; the unequal accumulation of freshmen in the Michaelmas Term occasions some inconvenience; no advantage in shortening the vacations, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 154.

Very desirable to cut off the overlapping Michaelmas Term from the fourth year, *Evans, Ev. p.* 159.

The substitution of nine for ten terms will be a considerable advantage; the inconveniences produced by the unequal accumulation of students in Michaelmas Term are very great; to increase the proportion of each term would be advantageous, but it is not nevertheless desirable to shorten the vacation, *Frere, Ev. p.* 161.

It would be advantageous to reduce the number of terms from twelve to ten, and to substitute nine terms of actual residence; changes in the examinations to correspond suggested, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164.

If an admission examination were carried into effect, the first term now formally exacted might be given up; no valid reason also for requiring the last term; changes that might be made in the academical year, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166.

The present time of residence is not longer than is necessary for candidates for honours, but it is too long for the majority of those for the ordinary degree; not expedient nevertheless to exact a longer residence from candidates for honours than from the Polloi; remedy suggested, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 168.

Nine terms would be an improvement; students passing the ordinary B.A. examination at the end of the seventh term; Michaelmas Term might begin with September, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169.

Difficulties attending the substitution of nine for ten terms of residence; strong objections to lessening the period for the ordinary degree; the inconveniences of the unequal accumulation of students in the Michaelmas Term not very serious; suggestion that students enter in the Lent Term instead of the October Term, *Latham, Ev. p.* 172, 173.

Terms—continued.

3. *Digest of Answers to Queries on this Subject*—continued.

It would be convenient to cut off the first or the tenth term; questionable expediency of reducing the time to two years, or of giving the ordinary degree at the end of six terms, and postponing the examination for honours to the ninth; other plans suggested; the Long Vacation should be shortened by a month, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 175.

Nine terms of actual residence kept fully might be advantageously substituted, *Mould, Ev. p.* 177.

No alteration to be recommended in the length or number of the terms; there should be a pass examination for B.A. for all students shortly before the close of the third year; candidates passing the same to be qualified to offer themselves for the mathematical and other triposes in the following year, *Peill, Ev. p.* 179.

The time of residence might be reduced to nine terms with advantage; no reason for retaining the last term, but it is desirable to keep the first; the undue crowding in Michaelmas Term is attended with disadvantage, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 183——Suggestions with regard to the examinations, *ib. p.* 183, 184——Not desirable to shorten any of the vacations, *p.* 184——Students in general should be required to reside for a longer time than the half of each term, *ib.*

The number of examinations established of late years makes witness most unwilling to give any opinion in favour of a diminution of the number of terms, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186.

Changes in the examinations recommended so as to cut off the first term, which is nominal; the inconvenience produced by the unequal accumulation of students in Michaelmas Term is very great; the keeping only half terms is quite unreasonable, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190.

The reduction of the number of terms to nine is not to be recommended; the May term might be increased, *J. Smith, Ev. p.* 192.

Nine terms even is unnecessarily long for students not candidates for honours; with an admission examination as stringent as the previous examination, the general studies of the University might be finished at the end of the second year; no change should be made in regard to the examination of candidates for honours, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 195, 196.

Nine terms of actual residence sufficient; any change in the succession of examinations might be provided for without difficulty; the proportion of each term required to be kept ought to be increased; unnecessary to diminish the length of the vacations, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 200.

The resident terms should be reduced to nine; in what the advantages of the first term consist; alterations in the examinations suggested, *Warter, Ev. p.* 203.

The reduction of the number of terms of residence by omitting the first or last, as also the increase of the proportion of each term required to be kept by residence are changes now under the consideration of the University, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 207.

The expediency of introducing the changes referred to cannot be determined until after observing the effect of the recent alterations in the triposes, &c., *Worsley, Ev. p.* 212.

The omission of the first and last terms, and the substitution of nine for ten terms of actual residence recommended; the time assigned to general studies might be reduced to two years, provided a third year were spent in professional studies; arrangements in regard to the examinations necessary, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 215, 216——Not expedient to shorten any of the vacations, *p.* 216; the proportion of each term might be increased to two-thirds, *ib.*

Inconvenience arising from the accumulation of students in the Michaelmas Term, *France, Ev. p.* 285——Suggestion for the omission of the first and last terms; a general degree examination ought to take place in the June of the third year of residence, *ib.*

See also *Easter Term. Lent Term. Michaelmas Term.*

Terrington, St. John's and St. Clement's (*Norfolk*) *Great Tithes.* Added by James I. to the endowment of the Lady Margaret Reader in Divinity; annual income derived therefrom, *Rep. p.* 46, 71; *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87.

Testaments. See *Bibles and Prayer Books.*

Thacker, Rev. A. (*Senior Proctor*). Letter from, dated 16 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 8.

Thackeray, Dr. G. Bequest by, to the library of King's College, *Okes, Ev. p.* 349.

Thanet, Isle of. Natives of, preferred as candidates for Robinson's fellowships and scholarships at St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 192.

Theatrical and other Entertainments. Statement in memorial of the council of the borough of Cambridge, relative to the power of the Vice-chancellor of the University to prohibit these

Theatrical and other Entertainments—continued.

these entertainments, *Rep. p.* 8, *and Ev. p.* 38——Remarks thereon by a syndicate appointed to consider the memorial, *Ev. p.* 43——Recommendations of the Commissioners on the subject, *Rep. p.* 8.

Theological Examination. See *Voluntary Theological Examination.*

Theological Faculty:

1. *Present State of this Branch of Study.*
2. *Improvements suggested.*

1. *Present State of this Branch of Study:*

Various inducements to graduate in theology; University and other prizes, *Rep. p.* 32——Particulars as to the several professorships of divinity, viz., the Regius Professorship, *Rep. p.* 48, 50; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76; the Lady Margaret's Reader, *Rep. p.* 46, 47, 71; *Blunt, Ev. p.* 86; the Norrisian Professorship, *Rep. p.* 64, 73——Inadequacy of the present theological professorships, *Rep. p.* 89——Consequences thereof, *ib.*——Instruction in theology not, nevertheless, unduly neglected, *ib.*——Provision made by the University for its study, *ib.*——The voluntary theological examination and its effects, *ib.*——Improvements recommended, *p.* 90, 91.

General condition of the study of theology in the University, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87——Theological examinations held; details as to the voluntary theological examination, 87, 88——The state of this faculty is very imperfect, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 190.

2. *Improvements suggested:*

Suggestion, on the next vacancy, of reserving a portion of the funds of the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity, for the endowment of a new theological professorship, *Rep. p.* 87——The like in regard to the Hulsean foundations, *ib.*——And also with respect to suppressed canonries in Ely cathedral, *ib.*——New professorship recommended, *p.* 102——Suggestions for improvements in the study of theology, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 88——Proposition for converting the present voluntary theological examination into a theological tripos, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164——Highly desirable to provide a more systematic theological training in college for students not anxious to compete for high honours, but wishing to qualify for holy orders; plan on which it might be carried out, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 168——Great advantage that would result from bringing the faculty of theology and its degrees to bear directly upon the study of that science; the degrees of B.D. and D.D. of no value whatever as denoting proficiency in divinity; suggestions for a remedy, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216.

See also *Boards of Studies*, II., 6. *Examinations*, IX. *Licentiates in Theology. Margaret Professorship of Divinity. Norrisian Professorship of Divinity. Ten-Year Men. Voluntary Theological Examination.*

Thimbleby, Dr. Thomas. Fellowship at St. John's College founded by, *temp.* Henry VIII.; limitations in regard to election to, *Rep.* 163——Scholarship at the same college also founded by, *p.* 192.

Thompson, Rev. W. H., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Some diminution is practicable in the expenses of students at this college, *Ev. p.* 196——Privileges allowed to tradesmen and servants, *ib.*——Control exercised by college tutors over debts incurred by students; several ways in which this control is made nugatory, *p.* 196, 197——The Legislature can alone effectually check extravagance; suggestion as to an enactment, *p.* 197——Number of lecturers in Trinity College, *ib.*——Classification of students, *ib.*——Attendance required at lectures, *ib.*——Sufficiency of the staff of lecturers for the requirements of the several examinations, *p.* 197–200.

Charges for private tuition, *Ev. p.* 197——Average annual expenditure of a pensioner, *ib.*——There are more men of mathematical than classical eminence who make private tuition a profession, *ib.*——Increase of "poll-tutors," *ib.*——Doubtful expediency of any enactment restricting private tuition, *ib.*——Limits of any restriction that might be imposed, *ib.*

Number and value of scholarships and sizarships at this college; principles on which students are selected for them, *Ev. p.* 198, 199——Difficulties incidental to the creation of a college or hall for poor students only, *p.* 199——Effect of the institution of the Previous Examination, favourable working of the new triposes, *ib.*——Audiences would be found for an increased staff of professors, *ib.*——Matriculation examination had at this college, *ib.*——Care that would be requisite in the arrangements of a general matriculation examination by the University; effects that might be expected to result from it, *ib.*——Examination at the University of Bonn on admission of students, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Thompson, Rev. W. H.—continued.

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition*]—continued.

Reason of college offices not being generally in request among eminent men, *Ev. p.* 199——The creation of additional professorships on a permanent and liberal footing would remedy this evil; means by which this might be effected, *p.* 199, 200——Contemplated alteration of terms, *p.* 200——Objections to a curtailment of the vacations, *ib.*——Residence in college permitted in the vacations, *ib*——Decline of reading parties; extent to which benefit arises from them, *ib.*——Proportion of students of Trinity in lodgings; regulations enforced; slight difference of actual control over students in college as compared with those in lodgings, *p.* 201.

[2. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Limited character of the inducements held out by the University for the continuance of study after the B. A. degree; the changes suggested by the Commissioners would be productive of a favourable effect in this respect; failure of the present essay prizes in accomplishing the desired result, *Ev. p.* 271——Improvement that would be effected in the present system, by increasing the number of professors, remunerating them in a more liberal manner, and compelling their residence during the major part of every term, *ib.*——Many of the eminent private tutors would then be employed in a way worthier of their talents, and more conducive to the honour of the University, *ib.*——Remarks as to private tuition, *ib.*

[3. *Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

The honorary classical examinations had in the University are the University scholarships, the Chancellor's medals, and the classical tripos; subjects of these examinations, *Ev. p.* 287——The two former require more elegant accomplishments in classics than the latter; this distinction ought to be carried further by omitting certain requirements in the tripos examination, *ib.*——The necessity for the accomplishments alluded to, deter many students from competing for classical honours, *ib.*

Prose composition being a more valuable attainment than verse composition, ought to be confined to the examinations for the medals and University scholarships, *Ev. p.* 287——Questions relating to the subject matter of classical authors could not with advantage be introduced into the classical tripos examination, *p.* 288——Proposal of this nature rejected by the syndicate in 1849, *ib.*——Changes that have been made in the classical tripos examination, *ib.*——The examination for the University scholarships and medals are conducted by unpaid *ex-officio* examiners; inconveniences of this arrangement; they might be obviated by allowing certain of these examiners to appoint deputies approved by the senate, *ib.*

No necessity exists for the appointment of a board for the superintendence of classical studies, *Ev. p.* 288——It is desirable that all persons who have passed the ordinary examination for the B.A. degree should be eligible as candidates for the Chancellor's medals and classical tripos, *ib.*——One of the members' prizes might advantageously be given for an English essay, *ib.*

Thorpe, Dr. Exhibitions at Emmanuel College founded by; annual value, *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

Thorpe Arnold (*Lincoln*). Scholarship at Christ's College on Laughton's foundation open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Thring, Henry, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

The distinction between the scholarship and tripos examinations is, that the former requires great proficiency in the accomplishments of a classical scholar, whilst the latter gives a preference to solidity in scholarship, *Ev. p.* 288——Merits of the Cambridge system of classics; expediency nevertheless of an infusion of general information into the classical course, *p.* 289——Advantages that would attend the establishment of a Board for the superintendence of classical studies, *ib.*

Long examination papers conduce to quickness of thought, a faculty that ought to be encouraged, but if too long are scrambled through imperfectly, *Ev. p.* 289——Suggestion for the selection of classical works, *ib.*——A paper of questions and an essay should form part of every classical examination; what these questions should be, *ib.*——The study of Latin needs greater encouragement than it at present receives at this University, *ib.*——Honorary distinctions should be independent of degrees; manner in which this might be effected, *ib.*——Necessity that exists for a *vivâ voce* examination, *p.* 290——An incitement should be given to the study of the English language; this might be effected by establishing an English essay, *ib.*

Thurleigh,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Thurleigh (*Bedford*). Scholarship at Christ's College on Harvey's foundation open to natives of, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Thurleston, Rev. John. Scholarship at St. John's College founded by, 14 Eliz., *Rep. p.* 193, 194.

Thurlin, Thomas, D. D. Books and MSS. given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Thurston, Joseph. Books and MSS. given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Tithe Rent-Charges. See *Income and Expenditure.*

Tiverton School (*Devon*). Fellowships and scholarships at Sidney Sussex College limited to students from this school, *Rep. p.* 164. 195; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Torkington, The Name of. Scholarships at St. John's College on the foundation of Ambrose Gilbert, limited to persons of this name, *Rep. p.* 191.

Town of Cambridge. Memorial addressed by the town council to the Commissioners respecting the relations between the University and the town, *Rep. p.* 5 *et seq.*——Copy of the memorial, *Ev. p.* 35 *et seq.*——Remarks of a syndicate appointed by the senate upon the foregoing memorial, *Ev. p.* 41 *et seq.*

Townsend, Lord. Letter from Lord Townsend, dated 22 October 1724, to the Vice-Chancellor, enclosing patent for founding the Professorship of Modern History, *App. p.* 461 ——Answer of the University to Lord Townsend's letter, *ib.*

Tozer, John. See *Gonville and Caius College.*

TRADESMEN:

1. *Regulations enforced by the University for controlling the Dealings of Students with Tradesmen.*
2. *Complaints made by the Tradespeople of these Checks.*
3. *Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners.*

1. *Regulations enforced by the University for controlling the Dealings of Students with Tradesmen:*

Regulations laid down by the University authorities controlling dealings of tradesmen with students, *Rep. p.* 16, 17——Regulation as to sending in tradesmen's bills quarterly to the college tutor when the amount exceeds 5 *l.*, *p.* 147——Classes of tradesmen usually permitted to send in their bills to the tutors; advantages of the system, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 143; *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 147; *Philpott, Ev. p.* 179; *Shaw, Ev. p.* 185; *Thompson, Ev. p.* 197.

Copy of a form of tradesman's account with the college tutor, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 156—— The admission of the tradesman's bill into the tutor's quarterly account does not give him security for payment; but merely advantages in obtaining payment, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 187——It is entirely optional with a student to deal with a college tradesman, *Swainson, Ev p.* 192——Effect of the system of the tutors admitting into their accounts the bills of tradesmen, *ib.*

2. *Complaints made by the Tradespeople of these Checks:*

Memorial of the town council relative to the authority exercised by the University authorities in regard to trade regulations, *Ev. p.* 38——Remarks of the syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the foregoing, *p.* 43——The tradesmen lend no assistance to the tutors in checking extravagance in the undergraduates, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142——Complaints made by tradesmen of the penalty of discommuning; the practice defended, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 204, 205.

3. *Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners:*

Queries addressed by the Commissioners to the heads and tutors of colleges relative to the control exercised, or that might be exercised, over transactions between students and tradesmen, *Ev. p.* 140.

Answers to the foregoing by the following, viz.:—Dr. Archdall, master of Emmanuel College, *Ev. p.* 142——Rev. H. Arlett, senior fellow and late tutor of Pembroke College, *p.* 143——Rev. J. W. Blakesley, late fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 147—— Rev. J. Cooper, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 152. 156——Rev. J. Hildyard, late fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 165——Rev. H. H. Hughes, late tutor of St. John's College, *p.* 169——Rev. H. Latham, fellow and tutor of Trinity Hall, *p.* 170 ——Rev. J. G. Mould, fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, *p.* 176——Rev. J. N. Peill, fellow and tutor of Queen's College, *p.* 178——Dr. Philpott, master of Catherine Hall, *p.* 179, 180——Rev. J. Shaw, senior fellow of Christ's College, *p.* 185

Report, 1852—*continued.*

TRADESMEN—continued.

3. *Answers to Queries issued by the Commissioners*—continued.

——Rev. J. J. Smith, late fellow and tutor of Gonville and Caius College, *p.* 187——Rev. C. A. Swainson, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 192, 193——Rev. W. H. Thompson, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 196, 197——Rev. E. Warter, fellow and tutor of Magdalene College, *p.* 201——Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity College, *p.* 204. 206——Rev. T. Worsley, master of Downing College, *p.* 209.

See also *Debt. Discommuning. Expenses at College. Legal Proceedings against Students. London Tradesmen. Minors. Money Lenders. Promissory Notes. Parents and Guardians.*

Trapps, Joan. Scholarships at Caius' College, founded by, in 1564, *Rep. p.* 187.

Travelling Bachelors. Particulars as to the Worts' foundation for two travelling bachelors, *Rep. p.* 100.

TRINITY COLLEGE:

1. *Revenues and Expenditure.*
2. *The Mastership.*
3. *Fellowships.*
4. *Scholarships.*
5. *Sizarships.*
6. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
7. *Tuition and Examinations.*
8. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses.*
9. *The College Library.*
10. *Other Particulars relating to the College.*

1. *Revenues and Expenditure:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 198.

The college property is administered strictly in accordance with the statutes, which have been recently revised, *Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, Ev. p.* 419, 420——Fund established for the improvement of the value of the small livings attached to the college, *p.* 420——Contributions have also been given for the establishment of new prizes, to the increase of the incomes of clergymen, the erection and support of schools and churches, and other purposes of a similar nature, *ib.*——Table of receipts and expenditure of Trinity College, *p.* 421——Gross yearly income derived from houses; account of the funded property possessed by the college; gross estimate of annual rental; value of rooms; net income derived from this source after the making of certain allowances and payments, *p.* 422.

Charges to which undergraduates are subject, *Ev. p.* 422——Fees paid by non-resident Bachelors of Arts and Masters of Arts; sum for which the same may be compounded for, *ib.*——Access to table in College Hall permitted to Masters of Arts retaining their names on the College Boards, *ib.*——Payment made to the library by resident members, *ib.*——Division of surplus income made amongst the college officers, *ib.*——Emoluments of a fellow, and pecuniary advantages of a scholar, *p.* 422, 423——There are no bye-fellowships; particulars relative to the scholarships and exhibitions, *p.* 423.

Statement relative to the trust estates possessed by the college, *Ev. p.* 423——The expense of the table for fellows and scholars in the college hall is defrayed (except wine) out of the general income of the college, *ib.*——Number of sizarships and pecuniary advantages attached to them, *ib.*——Practice as to sub-sizars, *ib.*——There is no special building fund, repairs being defrayed out of the general funds of the college, *ib.*——Rewards for encouragement of learning, *ib.*——Many beneficial leases have run out during the last twenty years, the master and fellows not receiving any compensation for loss of fines in renewing them; diminished fines have been taken in order to the increase of the reserved rent, *p.* 424.

There is no fund for the purchase of advowsons, but there is a fund, called the "Pigott Fund," applied to the increase of the value of poor vicarages, and another, the "Vicarage and Domus Fund," applied to building and improving vicarage houses, and augmenting small livings of the college in different ways, *Ev. p.* 424——Efforts of the college to improve the value of its small livings so as to render them acceptable to fellows, *ib.*——Additions made to the college buildings in 1823-25, *ib.*

2. *The Mastership:*

The Crown appoints to the mastership of Trinity College, *Rep. p.* 153.

3. *Fellowships:*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

TRINITY COLLEGE—continued.

3. *Fellowships:*

Number of fellowships in this college, *Rep. p.* 157——Value of a foundation fellowship, *p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 169, 170——The election to fellowships is required to take place annually, at a stated time, *p.* 170——Requirements of the statutes as to fellows entering holy orders, *p.* 171——Provision made in the revised statutes of the college in regard to the private property of fellows, *ib.*——The additional fellowships and scholarships have been assimilated to those of the foundation, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414——Large proportion of lay to clerical fellows in this college; effect thereof to exclude persons desirous to pursue the study of science and to remain laymen, *Babington, Ev. p.* 451.

4. *Scholarships:*

Number of scholarships at this college; all quite open except one; annual value thereof; the restriction to Westminster School does not work well, *Rep. p.* 194, 195——Charge of each scholarship upon the college, *p.* 195——Inefficient working of appropriated scholarships, *ib.*——Particulars as to the scholarships, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 198.

5. *Sizarships:*

Number of sizars and sub-sizars; annual value of the situations, *Rep. p.* 195; *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 148; *Frere, Ev. p.* 160; *Thompson, Ev. p.* 198; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 206——Provision for poor students, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 416, 417.

6. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Trinity College in each year, ending 10 October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14 November 1851, *ib.*——Table, showing the number of matriculations at this college in the years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67–70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——The number of pensioners admitted every year is 135, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414.

7. *Tuition and Examinations:*

Programme of the course of studies pursued at Trinity College, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 208, 209——Attendance required at the college lectures; general character of the lectures; classification made of students attending thereat, *p.* 414, 415——Prizes given for proficiency in the subjects of the college examinations, *p.* 415——Number of fellows engaged as lecturers and examiners; manner in which the examinations are conduced; particular examinations preparatory to those of the University; regulations as to the attendance of students at the college lectures, *ib.*

Staff of tutors and assistant tutors maintained; average number of students under lecture; classification of the students; attendance at lectures, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 147, 148; *Frere, Ev. p.* 160; *Thompson, Ev. p.* 197——Examination to which students are subjected on admission; other examinations, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 149; *Cooper, Ev. p.* 153; *Frere, Ev. p.* 160, 161; *Thompson, Ev. p.* 199; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 207——The staff of lecturers and tutors is sufficiently adequate, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150; *Cooper, Ev. p.* 152; *Frere, Ev. p.* 161; *Thompson, Ev. p.* 197.

8. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

The majority of the students of Trinity reside in lodgings in the town; regulations enforced, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 151; *Cooper, Ev. p.* 155; *Frere, Ev. p.* 161; *Thompson, Ev. p.* 200; *Whewell, p.* 208.

Students are allowed to reside in college during the Long Vacation on receiving special permission; regulations and discipline, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 154; *Frere, Ev. p.* 161; *Thompson, Ev. p.* 200; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 207.

Services celebrated in the chapel and attendance required thereat, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414——Hour in the evening at which students are required to be in the college or in their lodgings, *p.* 415——Attendance required at dinner in the college hall, *ib.*

Actual expenses of students at this college, *Rep. p.* 148——No very material reduction of the expenses of students at this college is practicable; fees allowed to certain classes of the officers, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 196——Average actual expenditure of a student at Trinity, *p.* 198——Within the college the cook's bill is the principal opening for expense, but a restriction is imposed on the amount allowed to accrue; regulations as to debts incurred by tradesmen; manner in which evaded, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 415, 416——Table showing the expenses of the several classes of students at this college; evasions practised with reference to the regulations for checking extravagance, *p.* 418, 419.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Trinity College—continued.

9. *The College Library:*

High character of the college library; liberal footing on which it is managed; satisfactory results, *Rep. p.* 133, 134——Amount of annual income appropriated to the support of the library, *p.* 134——Number of books in the library; of what classes of literarature, *ib.*——Respects in which deficient, *ib.*——Extensive and valuable collection of MSS., *ib.*

The library is in the care of a librarian, under whom is a library-keeper, who discharges the usual duties of a librarian, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 425——Description of the catalogue, *ib.*——Classification and arrangement of the books, *ib.*——The library-room is well ventilated, nearly fire-proof, and sufficient for present wants, *ib.*——Use permitted of the books in the library, and also access allowed thereto, *ib.*——Number and description of books and MSS., *ib.*

10. *Other Particulars relating to the College:*

Stipends of certain of the Regius Professorships charged on the revenues of Trinity College, *Rep. p.* 48——Right to fellowships in this college given to the professors when prevented by age or infirmity from performing their duties, *ib.*——Control and influence exercised by the college over these professorships, *p.* 48 *et seq.*——Operation of the new statutes granted to the college in 1844, in regard to the Regius Professors, *p.* 49——The college are trustees of the estates of the Jacksonian Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, &c., *p.* 65——Convenient suite of lecture-rooms belonging to this college; are used by certain of the University professors, *p.* 115——Revision of the statutes of Trinity effected of late years, *p.* 150.

The appointment and election of the head, fellows, and scholars of this college is strictly in conformity with the statutes, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 414——The college is able of itself to remove any limitations with reference to the tenure of fellowships, scholarships, &c., without external assistance; the only restriction is that requiring those of the scholars elected annually to be from Westminster School; no scholarships or exhibitions have been ineffective for want of claimants, *p.* 417, 418.

Trinity College, Dublin. Particulars as to the library of Trinity College, *Power, Ev. p.* 58, 59——The stamp duties on matriculations and degrees at this University are the same as at Cambridge and Oxford, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 63.

Trinity Hall:

1. *Foundation of the College; Statutes, &c.*
2. *Revenues and Expenditure.*
3. *The Mastership.*
4. *Fellowships.*
5. *Law Studentships.*
6. *Scholarships.*
7. *Provision for Poor Students.*
8. *Matriculations and Degrees.*
9. *Tuition and Examinations.*
10. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses.*
11. *The College Library.*

1. *Foundation of the College; Statutes, &c.:*

Origin of this society; Blomefield's History of Norfolk referred to, *Rep. p.* 178——Purport of the Letters of Foundation, dated 15 January 1350, *ib.*——Also of the Letters Patent of 24 Edw. III., *ib.*——General objects of the foundation; requirements of the statutes, *p.* 178, 179——Act of Parliament procured by the college, 1 Eliz., to remove doubts as to its corporate existence and confirm its rights, &c., *p.* 179——Connexion between the college and the diocese of Norwich has ceased for a long period; tenor of the declaratory statutes in regard hereto, *p.* 179, 180——The statutes still in the form in which delivered by the founder in 1350-51; wide departure therefrom in the practice of the present day, *p.* 180——Abstract of the statutes, viz.: Distribution of the fellows into Legistæ and Canonistæ, *ib.*——Studies, *ib.*——Residence and leave of absence, *ib.*——Allowances, *ib.*——Number of scholarships, *p.* 181——Other students, *ib.*——Prohibition to practice in the courts of law, *ib.*——Number of fellows required to be in holy orders, *p.* 181, 182——Urgent necessity for a revision of the statutes, *p.* 182——Reasons of the society for not putting into execution the idea entertained by them for the last fifty years, of obtaining new statutes, *ib.*——Recommendations of the Commissioners on this head, *p.* 182, 183.

Period of foundation of this college; particulars respecting the statutes, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 330——Changes of practice in regard to the regulation of the college made at different periods, *p.* 333, 334——Present practice so far as regards the master and fellows, *p.* 334——The like as to the scholarships, &c., *p.* 334, 335——Reasons which have deterred the college from seeking new statutes, *p.* 338.

Rooms belonging to the society used as lecture rooms by certain of the University professors, *Rep. p.* 115——Leave of absence from residence permitted to the master and fellows, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 331, 332.

2. *Revenues*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

TRINITY HALL—continued.

2. *Revenues and Expenditure:*

Gross income of the college at the present time, *Rep. p.* 196——Remarks on the measures taken by the college for running out beneficial leases, *p.* 197.

Average gross annual income derived from lands, houses, and tithe-rent charges; deductions from these several sources of income; net income remaining, *Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Ev. p.* 339, 340——Income derived from funded property, and from room rents, fees, &c., *p.* 340——Table of total receipts from all sources, and expenditure of same, *p.* 341——Monies accruing to the supplemental fellowships, &c. are paid into the general funds of the college, and administered by the general authorities, and such fellowships, &c. are on the same footing as the foundation fellowships; a supernumerary fellowship was established in 1851; sum annually received by the master and fellows and scholars, *p.* 342.

Allowance made to the master and fellows when in residence, in respect of hall commons, *Ev. p.* 342——The old allowances to scholars are now included in the increased amounts to them, without being kept distinct, *ib.*——Alterations as to the chapel clerkship and the sizars, *ib.*——Festival allowances, *ib.*——There is no building fund; manner in which the expense of repairs is covered, *ib.*——Sums expended in maintaining chancels in repair, *ib.*——Sums expended in pensions and contributions; donations have been made in aid of parochial schools and charities on application from incumbents of parishes in which the college is impropriator, *ib.*

Practice formerly observed by the college in respect to the renewal of leases; fines were discontinued in 1843, and a scheme resolved upon for running out beneficial leases, *Ev. p.* 343——Aid afforded to small livings in the patronage of the college; there is no special fund for such contributions, *ib.*——Additions and alterations made to the college buildings; expense involved by a recent fire, *ib.*

3. *The Mastership:*

The power of choosing the master is vested in the fellows, *Rep. p.* 152——Source and amount of the emolument of the mastership, *p.* 154, 155——These emoluments quite inadequate to the position the head of a college should occupy, *p.* 156——Qualifications required, and manner of appointment of the master, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 330. 331.

4. *Fellowships:*

Number of foundation and bye fellowships in this college, *Rep. p.* 157——Value of a foundation fellowship, *p.* 167——Academical standing required of candidates for fellowships, *p.* 169——Mode of appointment of fellows; qualifications required; conditions attached to their election; emoluments and privileges annexed, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 331——Lists of, and particulars respecting other fellowships and scholarships, their endowment, and qualifications required of those elected into them, *p.* 332, 333.

5. *Law Studentships:*

Law studentships established in 1849, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 335; *Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall, Ev. p.* 342.

6. *Scholarships:*

Number of scholarships at this college; proportion thereof restricted; names of founders; and annual value, *Rep. p.* 187——Number of foundation scholarships, studies prescribed, and allowances, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 332——Particulars respecting Dr. Allen's scholarships and the Chetwoode and Oxenden Exhibition, *p.* 335——Tenure of scholarships, *ib.*——The Allen scholarships are the only ones involving limitations, and no inconvenience is felt from the circumstance, but this college feels aggrieved at its members being debarred from becoming candidates for the Bell Scholarships, *p.* 338——No scholarships have become ineffective from default of claimants; no consolidation of any scholarships appear necessary, *ib.*

7. *Provision for Poor Students:*

No sizars are admitted, *Rep. p.* 195——No provision for poor students exists at this college beyond the scholarships and exhibitions, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 338.

8. *Matriculations and Degrees:*

Number of students entered at Trinity Hall in each year, ending 10 October 1844 to 1848, *Rep. p.* 145——Summary of the number of members of the college in 1851, *ib.*——Number of residents on 14 November 1851, *ib.*——Table, showing the number of matriculations at this hall in the years 1800, 1810, 1820, and 1830, and in each of the ten years 1840 to 1850, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 66——Similar table of the number of degrees of the several grades granted in the same periods, *p.* 67-70——Total number of degrees granted in the last eight years, *p.* 70——Practice as to admissions to this college, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 335.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

TRINITY HALL—continued.

9. *Tuition and Examinations:*

Lectures given; attendance thereat, *Latham, Ev. p.* 170, 171——The college staff of lecturers is quite sufficient, *p.* 171——Examinations undergone by students; no actual examination previous to admission, *p.* 172.

Course of instruction given to students; this is regulated with a view to the public examinations of the University, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 336——Fellows employed in giving college lectures, *ib.*——Number of the college examinations; subjects, and periods when held, *ib.*——Rewards for proficiency in the examinations, *ib.*——Attendance at lectures required of students, and also at preparatory examinations, *p.* 336, 337.

10. *Students; their Discipline and Expenses:*

Students are allowed, by special permission, to reside in college during the Long Vacation; regulations enforced, *Latham, Ev. p.* 173——Number of students in lodgings; control to which they are subject, *ib.*——Hours of Divine service and attendance required thereat, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 336——Attendance required at dinner in the hall, *p.* 33.——Hours at which students must be either in college or lodgings, *ib.*

Actual expenses of students at this college, *Rep. p.* 148——Average annual amount of the necessary expenses of a student at Trinity Hall, *Latham, Ev. p.* 170——The college servants are on fixed salaries, *ib.*——Terms on which students are allowed to be supplied with dishes, &c., by the college cook, *ib.*——Regulations for restriction of expenses, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 337——Necessary expenses of fellow commoners and pensioners, *ib.*——Average actual expenses of same, *p.* 337, 338——No considerable reduction can be made in the price of commons, &c.; legislative interference seems necessary for further restricting habits of extravagance and facilities of credit, *p.* 338.

11. *The College Library:*

Contents and condition of the library of Trinity Hall, *Rep. p.* 135; *Power, Ev. p.* 60.

Triposes. Particulars as to the several triposes; viz., the mathematical tripos, *Rep. p.* 22; the classical tripos, *p.* 22, 23; moral sciences tripos, *p.* 25; natural sciences tripos, *p.* 25, 26. *See* also *Examinations.*

Trott, Sir John. Scholarship at Clare Hall founded by, *Rep. p.* 186.

TUITION:

1. *Resumé by the Commissioners of their Inquiries on this head.*
2. *Digest of Evidence received in Answer to Queries.*

1. *Resumé by the Commissioners of their Inquiries on this head:—*

Review of the subject of tuition as at present carried on, *Rep. p.* 74——General feeling of dissatisfaction prevalent, *ib.*——Weighty objections to the system of private tuition, *ib.*——Opinions of various authorities in regard hereto, with proposed remedies, *p.* 74-78.

Difficulties attending the prohibition of private tuition, *Rep. p.* 79——Especially in regard to the smaller colleges, *ib.*——Objections urged against the present system of college tuition in general, *p.* 79, 80——Serious objections to the mode in which the tuition of the larger colleges is provided for, *ib.*——Motives to the employment of private tutors, *ib.*——Principal conditions to be satisfied in any plan of instruction, *p.* 80, 81.

Expediency of a general examination to be passed by all students in their second year, *Rep. p.* 81——Absence of any necessary connexion between the examinations for mathematical and classical honours; advantage of relaxation in the stringency of the rule, *ib.*——Expediency of creating a numerous staff of public lecturers; their proposed character and status described, *ib.*——How to be remunerated, *p.* 81, 82——Anomalies in the present system of fees for college tuition, *p.* 81——The scales of fees paid at different periods enumerated, *p.* 82——Recommendations on this head, *ib.*——Mode in which the public lecturers should be appointed; the selection proposed to be left to the contemplated boards of studies, *ib.*——Code of bye-laws requisite, *p.* 83——The institution of the office of public lecturer not expected to do away with the employment of private tutors, *ib.*—— Beneficial results to be anticipated from a good system of public lecturers, *ib.*——Injurious effects of recent legislation in the law and church in shortening the residence of distinguished men in the University, *p.* 83, 84——Remarks in regard to the relaxation of the condition of celibacy at present attached to fellowships, *p.* 84, 85.

Objection to the charges made for tuition prior to residence, and subsequent to the B.A. degree, *Rep. p.* 82——The charge to B.A.'s for tuition after leaving the University (but still keeping their names on the boards) ought to be abolished, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 165——The payment for tuition by non-resident B.A.'s is utterly untenable, *p.* 166——Expedient to charge the tuition money by three separate terms, and not by four quarters, to avoid the anomaly of charging for the long vacation, *ib.*——The payments for college tuition cannot be properly diminished, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 205.

2. *Digest*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

TUITION—continued.

2. *Digest of Evidence received in Answer to Queries:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners, as to whether the staff of lecturers and tutors in each college is sufficient; and if not, the means by which the deficiency might be supplied, *Ev. p.* 141.

Answers to the foregoing in regard to the following colleges and halls; viz.,

Pembroke College:—

The staff of lecturers and tutors quite sufficient; might be increased, if need be, from the resident fellows engaged in tuition, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 146.

Corpus Christi College:—

No lack of hands to conduct the tuition without going beyond the college fellows; a limit to the number employed is fixed by the amount of the tuition receipts, *Mould Ev. p.* 177.

Gonville and Caius College:—

The staff of lecturers of the college is sufficient, if they gave their whole time to their office, and could command the full attention of the students, but neither of these conditions is fulfilled, *J. J. Smith Ev. p.* 187.

Queen's College:—

The staff of lecturers is sufficient, except for some portions of the new triposes, *Peill, Ev. p.* 178.

St. Catharine Hall:—

The staff of tutors and lecturers is sufficient; if it were not, the best plan would be to obtain the services of fellows of other colleges, or of graduates living in the town, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 183.

Christ's College:—

The staff is quite competent for mathematics and classics, but not for the new triposes; it will require some time to breed a race of tutors in those subjects; suggestion with regard to students who are candidates for honours in these subjects, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164.

An extra charge of 2 *l.* or 3 *l.* a head suggested to be levied on the students, in order to increase the number of lecturers and sub-lecturers in each college, *Hildyard, Ev. p.* 166.

The staff of lecturers and tutors of this college is amply sufficient, *Shaw, Ev. p.* 186.

The staff at this college is amply sufficient, *Swainson, Ev. p.* 195.

The staff is sufficient to prepare students for the ordinary degree, but not students for honours; plan suggested for supplying this deficiency, *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 215—— Any increase in the payments for tuition is strongly to be deprecated, *ib.*

St. John's College:—

An addition to the staff of lecturers is required; the present payment for tuition made by the students might be increased to meet the additional expense, but the necessity for a private tutor would be thereby avoided, *Hoare, Ev. p.* 168.

The fee for tuition should be raised, and the staff increased; this plan would be really economical, as dispensing in a great measure with private tutors, *Hughes, Ev. p.* 169.

The tuition-money in large colleges is sufficient to increase the staff of lecturers, which should be done; this impracticable in small colleges, which should be combined in groups for such purposes; the fees for tuition should not be raised, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 175.

Number of tutors on each side of St. John's College; lectures given by the classical tutors on witness's side of the college, *France, Ev. p.* 284—— In order to increase the staff of tutors and lecturers, the fees for college tuition should be raised; as private tuition would be then superseded, the student would be a gainer, *ib.*

Magdalene College:—

Plan submitted for suppressing private tuition, and, in lieu thereof, increasing the public tuition, turning the private tutors into public ones, *Warter, Ev. p.* 202, 203.

Trinity College:—

The staff at this college sufficient; the same degree of efficiency might be secured in the smaller colleges by a confederation of three or four for the purposes of tuition; a scheme of union proposed, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150——The staff of lecturers is now sufficient;

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Tuition—continued.

2. *Digest of Evidence received in Answer to Queries*—continued.

Trinity College—continued.

cient; it has been considerably increased, *Frere, Ev. p.* 161——The staff of lecturers is fully adequate to the requirements of the mathematical examinations; a little more might be done for students for classical honours, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 197. 200.

Emmanuel College:—

No deficiency in this college, *Archdall, Ev. p.* 142.

Downing College:—

The present staff is sufficient, so long as the college is devoid of attractions for undergraduates; the greatest difficulties have been experienced in securing a sufficient supply of tutors and lecturers, *Worsley, Ev. p.* 211.

See also *Fees*, I. *Lectures*, II.

Tutors (College):

1. *Generally.*
2. *Queries circulated by the Commissioners.*

1. *Generally:*

The emoluments of tuition are chiefly devoted to the senior tutor; assistant tutors or lecturers are inadequately remunerated, *Rep. p.* 80——Power of influencing the conduct of the students for good, residing in the authority of the college tutor; regulation as to sending tradesmen's bills to him, *p.* 147——The office of tutor believed to have originated about 150 years ago, *p.* 151——The office of tutor quite unknown to the ancient statutes of any college, *ib.*

2. *Queries circulated by the Commissioners:*

Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the changes necessary to secure more effectually the services of the ablest men for tutors and professors; and also for supplying any deficiencies in the staff of such functionaries when insufficient in number, *Ev. p.* 141.

Answers to the foregoing by the following; viz.,

Dr. Archdall, master of Emmanuel College, *p.* 142; Rev. H. Arlett, senior fellow and late tutor of Pembroke College, *p.* 146; Rev. J. W. Blakesley, late fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 149, 150; Rev. J. Cooper, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 154; Rev. J. R. Crowfoot, late fellow of Gonville and Caius College, *p.* 158; Rev. R. W. Evans, late fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 159; Rev. J. A. Frere, fellow of Trinity College, *p.* 161; Rev. W. M. Gunson, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 164; Rev. J. Hildyard, late fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 166; Rev. A. M. Hoare, fellow of St. John's College, *p.* 168; Rev. H. H. Hughes, late tutor of St. John's College, *p.* 169, Rev. C. Merivale, late fellow and tutor of St. John's College, *p.* 175; Rev. J. G. Mould, fellow and tutor of Corpus Christi College, *p.* 177; Rev. J. N. Peill, fellow and tutor of Queen's College, *p.* 178; Dr. Philpott, master of Catharine Hall, *p.* 183; Rev. J. Shaw, senior fellow of Christ's College, *p.* 186; Rev. J. J. Smith, late fellow and tutor of Gonville and Caius College, *p.* 189, 190; Rev. C. A. Swainson, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 194, 195; Rev. W. H. Thompson, fellow and tutor of Trinity College, *p.* 199, 200; Rev. E. Warter, fellow and tutor of Magdalene College, *p.* 202; Dr. Whewell, master of Trinity College, *p.* 207; Rev. T. Worsley, master of Downing College, *p.* 210-212; Rev. A. H. Wratislaw, fellow and tutor of Christ's College, *p.* 215.

Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarships. Particulars as to these scholarships, *Rep. p.* 33.

U.

Undergraduates. See *Students.*

University and Collegiate Instruction. Necessity for strictly defining the respective provinces of the University and the colleges in the education of students, *Rep. p.* 100.

University Court. Particulars as to this court; its jurisdiction and powers, *Rep. p.* 4, 5; its efficiency in some degree impaired by the indirect operation of an Act of 9 Geo. 4, *p.* 4——Expediency of affording facility to the University in this respect, *p.* 5.

Statement in memorial of the town council relative to the judicial authority exercised by the University, and complaining of the court, *Rep. p.* 5 and *Ev. p.* 39——Remarks of the syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the foregoing, *p.* 44.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

University Library:

I. *Statement by the Commissioners respecting the Library.*

II. *Evidence in Detail:*

1. Origin of the Library; Number of Books; Binding.
2. Management of the Library.
3. Access to the Library permitted; Books lent out; a Reading Room desirable.
4. Copyright Act.
5. Purchase of Books; Funds available.
6. Catalogues.
7. Librarian and other Officers.

III. *Papers relating hereto.*

I. *Statement by the Commissioners respecting the Library;*

Number of volumes at present in the public library of the University, *Rep. p.* 127——Period of its foundation; accessions of books by gift and purchase, *ib.*——Bequests made to the funds for the support of the library, *p.* 127, 128——Other sources of income, *p.* 128——Salaries and other disbursements, *ib.*——Privilege enjoyed under the Copyright Act; estimated value thereof, *p.* 128, 129——Recommendation that the privilege be commuted for a money payment, *p.* 129——Opinion of Mr. Power, the librarian, on this subject, *ib.*

Classes of books allowed, and not allowed, to be taken out of the library, *Rep. p.* 130——Conditions on which books are permitted to be removed, *ib.*——Average daily number of books taken, *ib.*——Answer to objections to the books being taken out of the library, *ib.*——Body in which the administration of the library is vested, *p.* 130, 131——Objections to the constitution of this syndicate, *p.* 131——As also to the mode of appointment and permanent tenure of office of the assistant libraries, *ib.*——Tax of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per quarter imposed in 1825 upon members of the University for the purchase of books, *ib.*——Enlargement of the library, and of the library buildings consequent thereupon, *ib.*——Material reduction in the means available for the purposes of the library owing to a loan having been raised, and also to the income tax, *p.* 132——Further additions requisite; reading room recommended, *ib.*——Conditions of admission; ameliorations suggested, *ib.*

II. *Evidence in Detail:*

1. Origin of the Library; Number of Books; Binding:

Origin of the library; benefactors thereto, *Power, Ev. p.* 50. 56 and *note*——Buildings belonging to the library; cost of erection thereof, and how defrayed, *p.* 50.

Number of volumes annually added to the library, *Power, Ev. p.* 55——Total number of printed books and MSS. in the library, *p.* 56——The MSS. and rare and valuable books are now kept in fire-proof apartments, *ib.*——Comparison of the University library with that of Trinity College, Dublin, *p.* 58——Suggestion for the augmentation of the Oriental literature in the library, *Robinson, Ev. p.* 92.

Annual expense of bookbinding, *Power, Ev. p.* 54——System pursued in regard to the control of the bookbinding, *p.* 55.

2. Management of the Library:

Provision made in the University statutes for the management of the library, *Power, Ev. p.* 51——Constitution of the library syndicate; meetings thereof held; attendance thereat; sub-syndicates sometimes appointed, *ib.*——Improved constitution of the syndicate for the government of the library suggested, *Babington, Ev. p.* 452.

3. Access to the Library permitted; Books lent out; a Reading Room desirable:

Privilege of using the library, *Power, Ev. p.* 52——Conditions on which the undergraduates are permitted access to the library, *p.* 53.

Average number of books out of the library at one time, *Power, Ev. p.* 52——Very few books lost; injury is sustained from various causes, but not amounting to more than 40 *l.* or 50 *l.* annually, *p.* 52, 53——Inconvenience resulting from books being taken out of the library; classes of books not allowed to be taken, *p.* 53——Books lent to undergraduates, *ib.*

No reading-room at present, *Power, Ev. p.* 53——Great importance of providing a reading-room; its advantages to the undergraduates, *p.* 58——Would lead to an abridgment of the practice of taking books out of the library, *ib.*——Great want of store-rooms, and a business-room for the librarian and his assistants, *p.* 59.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

University Library—continued.

II. *Evidence in Detail*—continued.

4. Copyright Act:

Number of works procured under the Copyright Acts during the years 1844 to 1850, *Power, Ev. p.* 55——Money value of the books procured under the Copyright Acts; cost of agency, *p.* 55, 56.

5. Purchase of Books; Funds available:

Contribution levied on each college for the purchase of books for the University library, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 34——Permanent funds for the supply of books, *Power, Ev. p.* 50——Funds derived from private bequests for the purchase of books, *p.* 53——Tax levied upon members of the University towards the purchase of books, and support of the library, *ib.*——Sums charged upon the library fund; gradual liquidation thereof, *p.* 54.

Statement of income and expenditure on account of the library subscription account, *Power, Ev. p.* 55——Arrangements by which new books are purchased, *p.* 57——Recommendation of books for purchase; such recommendations not often made by members of the University, *p.* 57, 58——Difficulties experienced in dealing with booksellers and bookbinders on account of the different funds to which charges have to be made, and in avoiding the purchase of duplicates, *p.* 58——Expediency of increasing the library funds; means of doing so considered; recommendations of a syndicate appointed a year or two ago, *p.* 58, 59.

Munificent contributions of Rev. T. Halford and others towards a building fund, *Power, Ev. p.* 59——Importance of this institution being well supported; the University should have the power of enforcing contributions from its members, *J. J. Smith, Ev. p.* 191——The students at present have not access to the library; they ought to have it, *ib.*

Annual subscription required of each person whose name is on the boards for the support of the University library; amount derived, *Babington, Ev. p.* 452——Income tax paid on this revenue; belief that it is charged in error, *ib.*——Opinion that the amount of subscription should be increased, *ib.*

6. Catalogues:

The books are not arranged in classes; impossibility of carrying out a classification; this question considered, *Power, Ev. p.* 57——No catalogue *raisonné*; doubtful necessity for it in the present day, *ib.*——General catalogue in use; principle on which constructed; is not printed; *ib.*——Catalogue of the MSS. about to be printed by the syndicate of the Pitt Press, *ib.*——Want of sufficient provision for the prompt cataloguing of new books, *ib.*

7. Librarian and other Officers:

Mode of appointment; duties, salary, and fees of the librarian, *Rep. p.* 11; *Power, Ev. p.* 50——Number of library assistants; their salaries and emoluments; hours of attendance and duties, *Power, Ev. p.* 51, 52——How removable in case of inefficiency or neglect; authority of the librarian over them, *p.* 52——Fees payable to the librarian, *ib. p.* 55.

III. *Papers relating hereto:*

Answer received by the Commissioners to their circular of the 30th October 1850, from the Rev. J. Power, librarian of the University, *Corr. p.* 9——Queries circulated by the Commissioners relative to the University library, *Ev. p.* 48, 49——Answers thereto by Rev. J. Power, librarian, *p.* 50 *et seq.*

University Press. See *Printing Press.*

University Scholarships. Particulars as to the University scholarships, *Rep. p.* 24. *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 299——Large number of candidates usually contending for these scholarships; interruption to regular reading of which they are the cause, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 207——Suggestions respecting the restrictions as to the standing of candidates in the case of certain University scholarships, and the Chancellor's medals, *Currey, Ev. p.* 281——Particulars as to the foundation of the different University scholarships, the institution of the Chancellor's medals, and the establishment of the classical tripos; changes made from time to time in the latter, *France, Ev. p.* 282, 283——The range of reading for the University scholarships might be considerably enlarged; the examiners in these instances should remain unfettered in their discretion, *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 286——The University scholarships, with the exception of the Browne & Bell scholarships, are free from all restrictions, *Warter, Ev. p.* 292——Suggestions that the Pitt, Craven, Battie, Davies, and Porson scholarships be uniformly regulated——*Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 300.

See also *Examinations,* IV.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Uppingham Grammar School. Exhibitions at Sidney, Sussex College and Emmanuel College on Johnson's foundations, open to students from, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430; *Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Ev. p.* 427.

V.

VACATIONS:

1. *The Abridgment of the Vacations recommended.*
2. *Objections to such Curtailment.*

1. *The Abridgment of the Vacations recommended:*

The long period occupied by the vacations, a formidable source of expense and inconvenience to parents and guardians of students, *Sir J. Stephen, Ev. p.* 111——Period over which the vacations extend; all reforms must be futile, unless they are very greatly abridged, *ib.*——The retrenchment of the vacations to three, or at the most four months, recommended, *p.* 112——The long vacation should be shortened by a month, *Merivale, Ev. p.* 175.

2. *Objections to such Curtailment:*

It is not expedient to shorten any of the vacations, *Arlett, Ev. p.* 146; *Wratislaw, Ev. p.* 216——Not much good to be gained by shortening the vacations; the long vacation especially, ought not to be curtailed, *Blakesley, Ev. p.* 150——No advantage in shortening the vacations; the comparative seclusion afforded to the industrious student, unbroken by lectures, is of good service, *Cooper, Ev. p.* 154——No sufficient reason can be given for shortening any of the vacations, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 184——To diminish the length of the vacations would be equivalent to increasing the expenses of a University education to an inconvenient extent, *Thompson, Ev. p.* 200——Useful manner in which the vacations are generally passed, *Hopkins, Ev. p.* 245.

See also *Long Vacation. Reading Parties. Terms,* 2.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY:

1. *Mode of Election; Powers, &c., of this Officer.*
2. *His Emoluments.*
3. *Administration of the University Funds by him; Changes suggested.*

1. *Mode of Election; Powers, &c., of this Officer:*

Mode of election of this officer, *Rep. p.* 4——Nature of his functions, *ib.*——Jurisdiction; courts held by him, *p.* 4, 5——Power of the Vice-Chancellor in regard to assigning public rooms which are unappropriated to the professors for their lectures, *p.* 115——His authority rarely appealed to, *ib.*——Programme annually issued by the Vice-Chancellor of lectures to be given by the professors in the ensuing academical year, *ib.*

Power conferred on the Vice-Chancellor by the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 97, to appoint constables, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 31——Power of the Vice-Chancellor over persons *in statu pupillari* very much interrupted by recent Acts of Parliament, *ib.*——Inconvenience of the custom of the Vice-Chancellor being always the convener and chairman of all syndicates; change suggested, *Babington, Ev. p.* 452.

Functions proposed to be assigned to the Vice-Chancellor in the contemplated general council of studies, *Rep. p.* 104.

Letter from Dr. Corrie, dated 7 November 1850, in reply to circular of the Commissioners of 30th October, *Corr. p.* 2——Further letter from, dated 2 December 1850, declining to answer questions propounded by the Commission, *ib.*

2. *His Emoluments:*

Amount of the annual allowance made to the Vice-Chancellor, *Rep. p.* 141——Amount derived by the Vice-Chancellor from fees on honorary degrees, *Romilly, Ev. p.* 64.

3. *Administration of the University Funds by him; Changes suggested:*

Particulars of the income and expenditure passing through the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, *Rep. p.* 138——Annual publication by the Vice-Chancellor of his accounts, *p.* 141——Provisions of the statutes of Queen Elizabeth in regard to the custody by the Vice-Chancellor and others of the University money, *ib.*——In practice the Vice-Chancellor is the sole guardian, *ib.*——Recommendation that the Vice-Chancellor be assisted by an officer in the character of clerk of accounts, *p.* 142——Suggestions as to the appointment of auditors of the accounts, *ib.*——Objections to imposing on the Vice-Chancellor the administration of the University funds; suggestion for the appointment of a University bursar, *Babington, Ev. p.* 452.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Victuallers. See Ale Licenses.

Vigani, John Francis. The first professor of chemistry, *Rep. p.* 58.

Vintners, or *Victuallers.* Regulations laid down by the University authorities contolling dealings of this class of tradesmen with students, *Rep. p.* 16, 17.

See also *Ale Licenses.*

Visitors of Colleges:

Observations on the office and authority of the visitors of colleges, *Rep. p.* 199——When the students are silent as to the visitor, the law has conferred this right on the heir of the founder, or in defalt, on the Crown, *ib.*——General visitations at stated times long since disused; periodical visitations recommended, *ib.*

Answers received by the Commissioners to their circular of the 30th October 1850, from the following visitors of colleges, viz.:—Lord Braybrooke, visitor of Magdalene College, *Corr. p.* 2——The Bishop of Lincoln, visitor of King's College, *ib.*——The Bishop of Ely, visitor of St. Peter's, Jesus, and St. John's colleges, *p.* 3.

Vivâ Voce Examinations. Desirableness of reviving oral or vivâ voce examinations as a remedy for the system of cramming, *Rep. p.* 110——The revival of oral examinations as a part of the examination for honours recommended, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 206.

See also *Examinations* I. 4.

Voluntary Theological Examination. Subjects of this examination; by whom conducted; to whom open, and how carried on; number of candidates, *Rep. p.* 26. 47; *Jeremie, Ev. p.* 76; *Blunt, Ev. p.* 88——Effects of the voluntary theological examination; improvements suggested, *Rep.* 89-91——Date of institution of this examination; number of candidates at first, and in 1850, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 88——Highly satisfactory result; circumstances which have ministered to this success, *ib.*——Ameliorations of the mechanism of the examination suggested, *p.* 88, 89——The present voluntary theological examination should be converted into a theological tripos of honours, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 164.

See also *Hebrew. Norrisian Professorship of Divinity.*

W.

Wakefield Parish (*York.*) Scholarship at St. John's College on Thurleston's foundation, open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 193.

Wakefield School (*York*). Scholarships at Clare Hall on Cave's foundation, appropriated to students from, *Rep. p.* 185——Exhibitions at Sidney Sussex College on Freeston's foundation, open to scholars from, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Wales. Scholarships at St. John's College on Lord Keeper Williams's foundation, limited to natives of, *Rep. p.* 191——Fellowship at Magdalene College, on Hughes's foundation, open to natives of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 406.

Walker, J. T. See *Gonville and Caius College.*

Walker's Reader in Botany. This readership, founded by Richard Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity College; Museum, with small library and Herbarium attached to the readership; annual grant made by the senate for its support, *Henslow, Ev. p.* 113.

Walmisley, T. A., Mus. D., Professor of Music. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to the Professors:*]

Particulars of foundation of the professorship of music, *Ev. p.* 136——Appointment of professor, *ib.*——No original or subsequent endowment, *ib.*——Fees, *ib.*——Duties, *ib.* No lectures ever given, *p.* 137——By whom the degrees are sought, *ib.*——State of the study; increasing taste for music, *ib.*

Walton, Jane. Scholarship at St. John's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 193, 194.

Wangford Hundred of (*Suffolk.*) Scholarship, at Magdalene College, on Roberts's foundation open to natives of, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Ward, Dr. Seth, Bishop of Sarum. Sholarships at Christ's College founded by; annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 380; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393, 394.

Ware, Vicarage of. Augmentation thereof from "The Pigott Fund" by Trinity College, *Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Ev. p,* 424.

Warren, Mr. Scholarship at St. Peter's College founded by in 1613, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Warren,

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Warren, W. S. Exhibition at Pembroke College founded by; amount of the allowance, *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 319.

Warter, Rev. E., M.A., President and Tutor of Magdalene College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

It is neither practicably or desirable to reduce very materially the expenses of a residence in college, *Ev. p.* 201——Proposition for a new degree of licentiate in divinity; requiring a short residence, *ib.*——The question of degree fees may be reconsidered with advantage, *ib.*——Working of the check on credit vested in the college tutor, *ib.*——Attendance on lectures is mostly compulsory, *ib.*——Inadequacy of the college staffs of lecturers, &c. to the requirements of the examinations, *ib.*——Charges for private tuition; both candidates for honours and the ordinary degree resort to private tutors, *p.* 201, 202.

Reasons in favour of a general admission examination by the University, *Ev. p.* 202——It is not advisable to re-enact any prohibition respecting private tuition, *ib.*——The establishment of a hall or college for poor students is preferable to a reduction of the present scale of expenditure, *ib.*——Imperfection of the system of terms and examinations; remedy proposed, *p.* 202, 203——The quick succession and great youthfulness of college tutors and officers have been very detrimental; witness can suggest no remedy, however, *p.* 202——Scheme for reformation of the present system of instruction, *ib.*——Residence at college is conditionally permitted in the vacation; more progress is made in this way than by giving reading parties, *p.* 203——A few of the students reside in lodgings; no great evil results, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

The three great honorary classical examinations are the University scholarship, the tripos, and the medal examinations, *Ev. p.* 290——General nature of these examinations, and respects in which they differ, *ib.*——Changes made at different periods in that of the tripos; result thereof, *p.* 290, 291——Objections to the present system of *ex-officio* examiners, *p.* 291——The establishment of a Board of classical studies would be most desirable, *ib.*

A selection of classical works to be used would be attended with some difficulty; extent to which such a selection might beneficially be made, *Ev. p.* 291——The University scholarships, with the exception of the Browne and Bell scholarships, are free from all restrictions, *p.* 292——Objections to the requirement in the case of the Chancellor's medals, that the candidates shall have taken a senior optime's degree, *ib.*

[3. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Date of charter of foundation of this college; date of statutes; interpolations made in the statutes at a subsequent period to their compilation; questionableness of the legality of such interpolations; a revision of the statutes after the example of several of the other colleges is to be recommended, *Ev. p.* 403, 404——Mode of appointment of the head, fellows, and scholars; qualifications requisite; restrictions upon the election thereto; condition of tenure; length of residence required, and duties now performed, the latter not being in conformity with the statutes, from the alteration of circumstances, *p.* 404.

Account of the manner in which the college lost the Covent Garden property, *Ev. p.* 404.——Dividends of the college net income paid annually to the master and fellows, and in addition thereto, from a property left by Dr. Peckard; other emoluments accruing to the master, *p.* 404, 405——List of, and particulars relative to, the bye-fellowships, *p.* 405, 406——Like list and particulars as to the scholarships and exhibitions, either incorporated or connected with the college, *p.* 406-408——There is no statutable or other limit as to the number of members or students admitted at this college, *p.* 408.

Hours of Divine service in the college chapel, and attendance required thereat from undergraduates, *Ev. p.* 408——Course of instruction given to students of this college, *ib.*——Attendance required of students at the college lectures, and at dinner in the hall, *ib.*——Hour at which students are required to be in college, or at their licensed lodgings at night, *ib.*——Regulations for the restriction of credit given to students; these regulations, however, are evaded by a resort to London tradesmen; the only effectual remedy would be by an Act of Parliament, *p.* 409.

Detailed statement of the necessary expenses of the several classes of students, *Ev. p.* 409-411——The sizars receive a small payment each term; there are four of them at this college, and their appointment is claimed by the master, *p.* 411, 412——Average expenses of the several classes of students, *p.* 412——Provision at this college for the maintenance of four students, *ib.*——Remarks relative to a reduction of the expenses of college residence, *ib.*——Advantage would arise from the removal of certain restrictions

Warters, Rev. E., M.A., *President and Tutor of Magdalene College.* (Analysis, &c.)—*contd.*

[3. *Queries as to the Colleges*]—continued.

which now apply to some of the fellowships, &c., particularly in the case of the Milner scholarships and the Norfolk travelling fellowshid, *Ev. p.* 412——Claimants have for years been wanting for many of the appropriated scholarships, but the college has been enabled, from the extension clauses, to treat them as open scholarships, *ib.*——Reasons for which a consolidation of the smaller fellowships is not to be recommended, *p.* 413.

Warwick, Frances, Countess of. Fellowship and scholarships at Magdalene College founded by; present annual value, *Warter, Ev.* 405. 407.

Watson, Richard. Formerly professor of chemistry; obtained a stipend from the Crown in 1766 for his professorship, which led to the same being granted to other professors, *Clark, Ev. p.* 108.

Watts, Dr. Thomas. Scholarships at Pembroke College founded by; present emoluments, *Rep. p.* 186; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318; *Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Ev. p.* 322.

Webster, Rev. James. Foundations at St. John's College of, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 400.

Weights and Measures. Inspection thereof by the taxors, *Rep. p.* 11——Statement in memorial of the council of the borough of Cambridge relative to the supervision of weights and measures by the University; authorities, *Ev. p.* 37——Comments thereon by a syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the memorial, *p.* 43.

See also *Taxors.*

Wendy, Dr. Fellowship at Gonville and Caius College founded by, in 1559; restricted to one born in the Norwich diocese and in holy orders, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326——This fellowship being limited to natives of Norfolk, is now vacant, no person being eligible, *Ev. p.* 449.

Westminster Abbey. The original endowment of the Margaret professorship of divinity was charged on, *Blunt, Ev. p.* 87.

Westminster, Liberties of. Scholarships at St. John's College, on Lord Keeper Williams's foundation, open to persons born within the, *Rep. p.* 191.

Westminster School. Scholarships at St. John's College, on Lord Keeper Williams' foundation, appropriated to students from, *Rep. p.* 191. 194——Other scholarships at the same college, on Sir Robert Wood's foundation, similarly limited, *p.* 193, 194.

Scholarships at Trinity College open to students from, *Rep. p.* 194; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 417.

Westmorland. Foundation fellowships and scholarships at Christ's College, open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 159; *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372. 375——Fellowship at St. John's College on Simpson's foundation, *Rep. p.* 162——Scholarships at Pembroke College on Archbishop Grindal's foundation, *Rep. p.* 157; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 318——Bible clerkship at St. Catharine's Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 363.

Whewell, Rev. W., D.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Professorships:*]

Date of foundation of the professorship of moral philosophy, *Ev. p.* 99——Duties annexed by the statutes; qualifications required, *p.* 100——Duties performed at the present time, *ib.*——Prizes offered by the present professor, *ib.*——Amount of the original endowment; subsequent augmentations, *ib.*——Present annual income, *ib.*——Mode of appointment, *ib.*——Observations as to any alteration of the duties of the professorship, *p.* 101——Present state of the study, *ib.*——Suggestions for its advancement, *ib.*——Lecture-rooms of the University, *ib.*——Residences of professors, *p.* 102.

[2. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Powers vested in the University for the preservation of discipline; circumstances which have interfered with the due enforcement of these powers, *Ev. p.* 203, 204——The expenses of students are mostly regulated by the habits formed by them prior to their coming to college, *p.* 204, 205, 206——Countenance given by parents and guardians to habits of extravagance, *ib.*——Measures taken by the University for the repression of extravagance, *ib.*——Oppressive light in which these measures are viewed by Cambridge tradesmen; are evaded by the students, by a resort to those of London, *p.* 204.

Excessive prevalence of private tuition; its use is to be recommended on the entrance of most students at the University, but not in the latter portion of their residence, *Ev. p.* 204——Legislation of the University herein, *p.* 204-206——Smallness of the expenses of

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Whewell, Rev. W., Professor of Moral Philosophy. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[2. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition*)—continued:

of students arising from their payments to the colleges, and limited amount of the emoluments of college tutors, *Ev. p.* 205——Payments made by students for food, *ib.*——considerable expense incurred for amusements; suggestion for its diminution, *ib.*——College and University affairs cannot be regulated by any external authority, without introducing confusion and mischief, *p.* 205, 206.

Course of studies and lectures at this college, *Ev. p.* 206. 208, 209——These lectures would be sufficient, if students resorted to them with the disposition to make them so, *p.* 206——The chief course of the predominance of private tuition is the prevalence of paper examinations; suggestions for discouraging private tuition, *ib.*——Number and value of the sizarships at this college; poor students without ability had better not aspire to an university education, *ib.*——Objections to any exclusive establishment for them, *ib.*——The examinations are not too numerous or difficult; that of the college is a preparation for that of the University, *p.* 207——Interruption to the University course of study, caused by attempts for scholarships and other prizes, *ib.*

Beneficial effect of the initial examination had at this college; objections to such an examination by the University, *Ev. p.* 207——The improved openings in the law and in the church have not affected the supply of professors, &c. at this college, *ib.*——Difficulties to be anticipated from a perpetuation of the present non-residence of fellows, *ib.*——Modification of the tenure of fellowships likely to create a body of professors adapted to this period, *ib.*——Steps contemplated by the University in regard to the reduction of terms, *ib.*——Circumstances under which students are allowed to remain in college during the vacation, *p.* 208——The practice should not be encouraged, *ib.*——Students in lodgings are perhaps under greater control than those in college; number in college and in lodgings, *ib.*

[3. *Queries as to Mathematical Studies and Examinations:*]

Objections to interference by an external authority in the affairs or studies of the University, *Ev. p.* 271, 272——Mathematical subjects in which candidates for the B.A. degree are examined; those for honours are examined in a more extensive range; the examinations are conducted on paper; reasons which exclude a *vivâ voce* examination, *p.* 272——Appointment of examiners; benefits that would ensue if they were constituted a more permanent Board, 272, 274.

The certificates of residence demanded of candidates for the B.A. degree are valuable as tests of attendance at the college lectures; importance of these lectures, *Ev. p.* 272——A defect in the examination is its exclusive paper character; difficulties of a *vivâ voce* examination being conducted by the University, *ib.*——Extent to which the former disputations in the schools partially remedied this; reason of their being abolished, *ib.*——Pernicious interference of the paper examinations with the utility of the college lectures in the later part of an undergraduateship, *p.* 273——Course adopted by the Board of Mathematical Studies with reference to the examination, *ib.*

Remarks as to the limitation of the subjects included in the present range of examinations, *Ev. p.* 273——Mischievous tendency to analysis formerly obtaining; recent changes have checked this, *ib.*——The proportion of problems to book questions in the examinations has been too small, *ib.*——Most students resort to private tuition; the instances of self instruction, assisted by occasional explanations from the college tutors, show higher mental culture, *ib.*——Private tuition will always be resorted to as long as it is generally allowed, *ib.*——Amount of mathematical ability of private tutors, *ib.*——Remarks as to the employment of private tutors as college lecturers, *ib.*

Difficulty of anticipating the effect of deferring the Smith's prizes for a period of one or two years after the examination for honours, *Ev. p.* 273——Probability that in the event of such an alteration, the highest wranglers might not be competitors for the prizes in question, *ib.*——Considerations involved in the establishment of prizes for dissertations upon special mathematical problems, *p.* 273, 274——Objection to the change which threw open the honours of the classical tripos to persons who had not obtained a mathematical honour, *p.* 274——Advantage of establishing boards similar to that of mathematical studies, to control the examinations in other subjects, *ib.*

[4. *Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

No modification of studies by any extraneous power is likely to be beneficial, *Ev. p.* 292——The establishment of a Board to superintend classical studies would be attended with great advantages, *ib.*——Reasons in favour of specifying the books which are to form the subject of classical examination and reading, *ib.*——Advantage of the mathematical qualification required of candidates for the Chancellor's medals and the classical tripos, *ib.*

Whewell, Rev. W., Professor of Moral Philosophy. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[5. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

The appointment and election of the head, fellows, and scholars of this college is strictly in conformity with the statutes, *Ev. p.* 414——The additional fellowships and scholarships have been assimilated to those of the foundation, *ib.*——The number of pensioners admitted every year is 135, *ib.*——Services celebrated in the chapel, and attendance required thereat, *ib.*

Course of instruction at this college, *Ev. p.* 414——Attendance required at the college lectures; general character of the lectures; classification made of students attending thereat, *p.* 414, 415——Prizes given for proficiency in the subjects of the college examinations, *p.* 415——Number of fellows engaged as lecturers and examiners; manner in which the examinations are conducted; particular examinations preparatory to those of the University; regulations as to attendance at the college lectures, *ib.*——Hour in the evening at which students must be in the college, or in their lodgings, *ib.*——Attendance required at dinner in the college hall, *ib.*

Within the college the cook's bill is the principal opening for expense; restriction imposed on its amount; regulations as to debts incurred with tradesmen; manner in which they may be evaded, *Ev. p.* 415, 416——Considerations as to restraining habits of extravagance; co-operation necessary from parents; reform requisite in such habits at the public schools, *p.* 416.

A limitation of private tuition would effect a considerable reduction of expense; it would be better to repress it altogether, *Ev. p.* 416——To alter the college lectures so as to supersede private tuition would only lower their character without effecting such result, *p.* 416, 417——Impossibility of raising the standard of private tuition by altering the examinations, *p.* 417——Lectures rather than examinations promote mental discipline; objections to making the former subsidiary to the character of the latter, *ib.*——Provision at this college for poor students, *ib.*

The college can, unaided, obtain the removal of limitations affecting fellowships, scholarships, &c.; no scholarships have been ineffective from want of claimants; consolidation of exhibitions already effected, *Ev. p.* 417, 418——Table showing the expenses of the several classes of students at this college; evasions of the regulations for checking extravagance; the decisions of courts of law have embarrassed the efforts to restrain extravagance; unnecessary expense incurred by dining out of the college hall, *p.* 418, 419.

[6. *Queries as to the College Libraries:*]

The library is in the care of a librarian, under whom is a library keeper, who discharges the usual duties of librarian, *Ev. p.* 425——Description of catalogue, *ib.*——Classification and arrangement of books, *ib.*——The library-room is well ventilated, nearly fire-proof, and sufficient for present wants, *ib.*——Use permitted of the books in the library, and also access allowed thereto, *ib.*——Number and description of the books, *ib.*

Whewell, Dr. Passages from Dr. Whewell's work on liberal education quoted, *Rep. p.* 109. 111. 113.

Letter from Dr. Whewell, dated 8 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 6——Further letter from, dated 23 November 1850, protesting against the use, in the wording of the Commission, of the expressions, "authorize and empower" the Commissioners to take evidence, *p.* 6, 7——Letter from Dr. Whewell, dated 23 November, protesting against the Commissioners having any legal right to take compulsory evidence, as expressed in their Commission by the words "authorise and empower," *p.* 10, 11.

Collection of minerals and books presented by Dr. Whewell to the Mineralogical Museum, *Rep. p.* 123; *Miller, Ev. p.* 133.

Whewell Prize. Particulars as to this prize, *Rep. p.* 25; *Ainslie, Ev. p.* 27.

White, T. P. Prize at Queen's College instituted by, in 1842; annual value, *Dalton, Ev. p.* 356——Bequest to Queen's College library, *p.* 358.

Whitgift, Archbishop. Scholarship at St. Peter's College founded by, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Whytehead, Thomas. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Widdrington, Rev. Dr. Exhibitions at Christ's College founded by; annual value, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 378; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College. Ev. p.* 392.

Williams, Lord-keeper. Livings given by, to St. John's College, *Rep. p.* 155; *Tatham, Ev. p.* 397——Scholarships at St. John's College founded by, *Rep. p.* 191. 194——Fellowships also founded by, but suppressed, the estate given being inadequate, *p.* 192.

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Williams, Rev. Rowland, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of King's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

The principal honorary examinations in classics are those for the University scholarships, the classical tripos, and the Chancellor's medals, *Ev. p.* 293—— The examination in the first of these turns upon elegance and correctness of composition, and the translation of selected passages, *ib.*——That for the next is severer in its character, admits of no original composition, but attaches great value to metrical and prose translations in Greek and Latin, *ib.*——In the third case, the examination has a great resemblance to those for the scholarships, *ib.*——Defects which exist in the systems of these examinations, *ib.*

Opposition offered to the establishment of the classical tripos, and to its subsequent modification, *Ev. p.* 293——The candidates have not increased in the ratio desired, *ib.* ——A relaxation has been effected of the mathematical requirements, and a tendency has been evinced to lessen the value attached to Greek and Latin composition, *ib.*——One effect of the working of the classical tripos has been to raise the standard of accuracy in teaching Greek in the better grammar schools of the country, *ib.*——Suggestions for the modification of this examination, *p.* 293, 294.

Nature of the superintendence that might beneficially be vested in a board of classical studies, *Ev. p.* 294——Inexpedient to fetter the discretion of examiners by restrictions on the selection of books; course recommended, *ib.*——Suggestions with regard to the conditions of eligibility attached to the Chancellor's medals, *ib.*——Expediency of a general examination to be undergone alike by all candidates for a B.A. degree, and to be followed at certain intervals by competition for honours in the several triposes, *p.* 294, 295 ——Modification recommended in the recently established triposes examinations, *p.* 295 ——The formation of classes under certain restrictions, by graduates, would supply a means of superseding private tuition, *ib.*——The establishment of lectures in logic and rhetoric, and of facilities for the study of modern languages, would remedy serious defects in the present course of University education, *ib.*——Suggestion for raising funds to carry out these improvements, *p.* 296.

Willis, Professor. Success of the lectures given by, as Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy, *Rep. p.* 65——Lectures given by this professor, touching upon the mechanics of engineering, *p.* 97.

Willison, Richard. Scholarships at Caius College founded by, in 1596, *Rep. p.* 187.

Willows, Thomas. Scholarship at Caius College, founded by, in 1503, *Rep. p.* 187.

Wilshaw, Henry. Scholarship at St. Peter's College, founded by, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Wilson, Rev. Thomas. Scholarships at Christ's College, founded by; present proceeds of estate, *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 379; *Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Ev. p.* 393.

Wilson's History of Merchant Tailors' School. This work referred to, *Rep. p.* 164.

Wiltshire. Scholarships at St. John's College, on the Duchess of Somerset's foundation, open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 194.

Winchester School. Preference given to students from, as candidates for Smith's scholarships at Magdalene College, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Wine Licences. Exclusive right of granting such licences exercised by the Vice-chancellor, *Rep. p.* 7——The privilege was confirmed by Act 17 Geo. 2, *ib.*——Statement in memorial of the town council relative to the authority exercised by the University authorities in regard to alehouse and wine licences, *Ev. p.* 37——Remarks of the syndicate appointed by the senate to consider the foregoing, *p.* 42.

See also *Ale Licences. Vintners and Victuallers.*

Wisbech School. Scholarships at Magdalene College, on Holmes's foundation, restricted to students from, *Warter, Ev. p.* 407.

Witham (Essex). Preference to be shown to natives of, as candidates for the Barnardiston scholarships at St. Catherine Hall, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 364, 365.

Wollaston, Archdeacon. Formerly Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy, &c., *Rep. p.* 65.

Women of Ill-fame. The University should let alone the *feminas de malo suspectas,* and give up the Spinning House, *Gunson, Ev. p.* 165——The power exercised by the proctors of apprehending or removing suspected women, and of entering houses of ill-fame, has of late been found more difficult to exercise, *Whewell, Ev. p.* 203.

Wood, James, Dean of Ely. Books given by, to the library of St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 403.

Wood, Sir Robert. Scholarships at St. John's College founded by, in 1659, *Rep. p.* 193, 194.

Wood, Rev. W. S., late Fellow of St. John's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[*Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

The University honorary classical examinations are those for the classical tripos, scholarships, and Chancellor's medals the two last are very similar in their character, *Ev. p.* 296——The constitution of the Boards of Examiners is capable of improvement, *p.* 297——Probability that advantages would result from the establishment of a Board of classical studies, *ib.*—— Reasons for which a distinction should be observed between the classical tripos and the scholarship examinations in making a selection of classical reading, *ib.*——No modification with respect to the conditions of admissibility to the examinations appears necessary, *ib.*

Woodlarke, Dr. The College of St. Catharine the Virgin founded by, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 359.

Woodton (Norfolk.) Living of, purchased by King's College, *Provost and Fellows of King's College, Ev. p.* 354.

Woodward, Dr. Founder of the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 115.——*See* also *Woodwardian Professorship of Geology.*

Woodward, Mr. Scholarships at St. Peter's College founded by, in 1661; conditions of tenure, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Woodwardian Museum of Geology. Great extent and value of the Palæontological collection in this museum, *Rep. p.* 132——Commendation of its arrangement by Professor M'Coy, *ib.*——Number of Count Münster's duplicates, *p.* 122, 123——Recommendations in regard to the museum, *p.* 123.

Woodwardian Professorship of Geology. Date of foundation, *Rep. p.* 63——Amount of stipend, &c. formerly and at present, *p.* 63. 72——Requirements of the will of Dr. Woodward, *p.* 63——How far at present observed, *ib.*——Suggestions for a scheme for regulating the professorship, *ib.*——Reference to the replies of Professor Sedgwick to the queries addressed to him, *ib.*——This professor lectures in a room not designed for such a purpose, adjoining his museum, *ib. p.* 115.

Founded by Dr. Woodward in 1727; terms of the bequest, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 115——Purchase of additional cabinets effected in the following year, *ib.*——Duties originally annexed to the professorship, *ib.*——How far observed in practice at the present time, *p.* 115, 116——Endowment settled by Dr. Woodward; no subsequent additions, *ib.*——Emolument derived from fees, *p.* 116——Present annual value of the professorship, *p.* 116, 117——Mode of appointment to the office; conditions of eligibility, *p.* 117——No residence attached to the professorship, *ib.*

Museum and library belonging to the professorship; contents thereof; cost of keeping up the collection; insufficiency of the funds, *Sedgwick, Ev. p.* 117——Account of the manner in which the present collection was formed, and of its extent and arrangement, *p.* 117-119——Principal benefactors of specimens, *p.* 118——State of the catalogues, *p.* 119——Opportunities of examining the collection afforded to the students, *ib.*——Expediency of a legal sanction being given to the modifications made in the duties of the professor, *ib.*——Large attendance given on the lectures of the professor; satisfactory condition of the study, *ib.*——Suggestions for promoting the objects of the professorship, *p.* 119-121.

Wootton, Mr. Emoluments as assistant at the University library, *Power, Ev. p.* 51, 52.

Wootton Rivers, Manor of. Left by the Duchess of Somerset for the maintenance of certain scholars at St. John's College, *Tatham, Ev. p.* 400.

Worksworth Parish (Derby). Fellowships at St. John's College open to natives of, *Rep. p.* 160.

Worsley, Rev, T. Master of Downing College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Measures lately taken at this college for the reduction of necessary expenses; they cannot be further materially diminished, *Ev. p.* 209——Sufficiency of the staff of lecturers at this college, *ib.*——Students for the B.A. degree at this college rarely have occasion to resort to private tuition, unless in the case of taking a degree in law; expense of private tuition, *ib.*——Futility of any grace restricting private tuition, *ib.*

No

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Worsley, Rev. T., Master of Downing College. (Analysis, &c.)—*continued.*

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition*]—continued.

No provision for poor students exists at this college, *Ev. p.* 209——Objections to the establishment at Oxford or Cambridge of a hall or college for poor students alone; such an institution might be advantageously placed anywhere else, *p.* 209, 210——The previous examination is not too difficult, but rather deficient in standard classical subjects; there is ample time between this and the B.A. examination for attendance on professional lectures, and for study consequent thereon, *p.* 210——The need for private tuition arises from the accuracy required by the University as compared with schools, *ib.*

Circumstances under which alone a matriculation examination might be imposed *Ev. p.* 210——Unfavourable operation of the present frequent recurrence of examinations, *ib.*——The remedy of the difficulties hence arising rests in the spirit of advancement which animates the University authorities, *ib.*——Matriculation examination had at this college; an admission examination by each college is preferable to an uniform one by the University, *ib.*——The increase in favourable opportunities of advancement in the law and in the church has withdrawn men of promise more generally and earlier than heretofore; degree in which this has operated unfavourably to professional exertion and ability, *p.* 210, 211——Doubtful if increased emoluments would meet this difficulty, *p.* 211——The more elevated educational character and consequent requirements of students attending professorial lectures must eventually determine the character and success of such lectures, *ib.*——From a knowledge of this has arisen the recent modifications by the University of the system of lectures, *ib.*——Reasons for expecting that the desired result will ensue, *ib.*

The present system of election and remuneration of professors is preferable to an uniform system, *Ev. p.* 211——It is not desirable to increase the patronage of Government in the University professorships, *ib.*——Remarks relative to the emoluments of professors and tutors, *ib.*——Statement as to the staff of tutors and lecturers at this college, and also relative to the fellowships, *p.* 211, 212——Any alteration of the terms must depend on the degree to which the new triposes and other changes become essential parts of the University system, *p.* 212——Residence at this college during the vacation is of rare occurrence, and is discouraged, *ib.*——Married fellow commoners of this college are about the only residents in the town, *ib.*——Library arrangements, *ib.*

[2. *Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

A Board of classical studies, similarly constituted to that for mathematics, might satisfactorily regulate the course of classical reading, *Ev. p.* 298——The Oxford practice of taking up definite portions of classical authors would be beneficial if engrafted on the Cambridge method of examining generally in classics, *ib.*——It is not expedient to extend further than at present the permission to students to choose between classics and mathematics, as referring to the several examinations, *ib.*——Alteration required in the bearing of the moral sciences tripos on the study of the classical authors, *ib.*

[3. *Queries as to the Colleges:*]

Power vested in the visitors by the charter to revoke, repeal, or alter the statutes, &c.; reasons for which it appears doubtful whether the visitors have ever attained, or as yet possess this power, *Ev. p.* 435——References to the statutable directions as to the appointment, &c., of the head of the college; the present practice is in conformity with these directions; but the practice as to professors may be excepted from this remark, *p.* 436——Statement as to the residence of the college officers, *ib.*

Reference to the statutable regulations respecting the fellows; circumstances which have prevented a similar compliance with these regulations, as in the case of the head, *Ev. p.* 436, 437——Difference of opinion among the governing members as to a strict or modified adherence to the letter of the statutes, in the election of fellows, in the present intermediate condition of this college; judgment of the Lord Chancellor and other judges upon this subject, *p.* 437——No scholars have as yet been elected, the building not being complete, nor all the fellows nominated, *ib.*——There are no supplemental or bye-fellowships attached to this college, *ib.*

The college does not possess any scholarships, exhibitions, prizes, or other endowments or emoluments for undergraduates; its fellowships are open to candidates from any college of either University, *Ev. p.* 437, 438——These reasons have rendered the number of its undergraduates very small; plan pursued with reference to them, *p.* 438——Divine service is performed in a room set apart in the college for a chapel, there being none as yet built, *ib.*——Course of collegiate instruction, *ib.*——Number of fellows employed in giving college lectures; private examinations in the tutors' rooms are substituted at this college for more formal college examinations, *ib.*

Statement as to the attendance of students at the college lectures and at dinner in the hall; hour at which the college gates are closed, *Ev. p.* 438——Estimates of the necessary and actual expenses of students at this college, *ib.*——Amount of college fees, and manner in which they are appropriated, *ib.*——There are no endowments at this college for the assistance of poor scholars, *ib.*——Remarks as to a reduction of expenses, *ib.*

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Worsley, Rev. Thomas. Letter from, dated 11 November 1850, in answer to circular of the Commissioners of 30 October, *Corr. p.* 7——Letter from, dated 28 May 1851, in answer to communication of Commissioners of 14 May, *p.* 8.

Worthington, Mr. Scholarship at St. Peter's College founded by, *Cookson, Ev. p.* 308.

Wortley, Mr. Fellowships at Gonville and Caius College founded by, in 1742, *Chapman, Ev. p.* 326; *Memorial from Three Fellows of the College, Ev. p.* 448.

Worts, William. Particulars of his foundation for travelling bachelors, *Rep. p.* 100——Expediency of a more useful application of this foundation, *p.* 87——Suggestion for converting it into a professorship of the law of nations and diplomacy, *p.* 101——Estate at Landbeach left by Mr. Worts, for the support of the University library; annual income derived therefrom; particulars as to its administration, *p.* 127, 128; *Power, Ev. p.* 53——Copy of the will of William Worts, dated 21 June 1709, *App. p.* 468.

Wratislaw, Rev. A. H., m.a., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. (Analysis of his Answers to Queries.)

[1. *Queries as to Expenses and Tuition:*]

Impracticable materially to reduce the necessary expenses of a residence in this college; suggestions by which some reduction might be effected, *Ev. p.* 212——Number of lecturers, and subjects upon which they lecture, *ib.*——Compulsory and voluntary lectures, *ib.*——Classification of students, *ib.*——The moral and natural sciences do not enter into the system of this college, *ib.*——The staff of lecturers is sufficient to meet the requirements of the ordinary examination, but not of those for honours, this latter deficiency being supplied by private tutors, *ib.*

Expenses of private tuition, and proportion of students availing themselves of it, *Ev. p.* 212, 213——Private tuition has become the permanent and professional occupation of many talented men, *Ev. p.* 213——System on which this description of instruction is conducted, *ib.*——Candidates for classical honours rarely dispense with private tuition; those for mathematical honours never do so, *ib.*——An analogous system of private tuition obtains for candidates for the ordinary degree, *ib.*——In the absence of an efficient University staff of professors it is not advisable to impose any restriction on the practice, *ib.*

Number and value of sizarships at Christ's College; qualifications requisite for appointment to them, *Ev. p.* 213——The establishment of a hall or college for poor students only is to be recommended if confined to theological students, and made entirely subsidiary to the study of theology, *ib.*——Table of University and college examinations, *ib.*——Table of compulsory examination subjects, both University and college, for 1850-51, *p.* 214——General working of the examinations, *ib.*——Circumstances which render private tuition necessary, *ib.*

No entrance examination is had at this college; such an examination by the University would be most desirable, *Ev. p.* 214——Nature of any such examination, and result that might be anticipated, *p.* 214, 215——Reasons for preference being given to active and professional pursuits foreign to University employment, *p.* 215——Recommendations for the removal of the causes of this preference, *ib.*—— The staff of lecturers and tutors is sufficient for the requirements of the degree examinations, but not for those of the various honour examinations; suggestion for remedying this deficiency, *ib.*——Alteration that might be beneficially effected in the present system of terms, *p.* 215, 216——In what cases residence in vacation time is permitted; prevalence of reading parties at this period, *p.* 216——Particulars relative to lodgings, *ib.*

Changes suggested in the collegiate and academical systems, viz., the establishment of an University examination, of a nature now stated, for all candidates for fellowships in the smaller colleges, *Ev. p.* 216——The institution of University honour examinations for oriental and modern languages, *ib.*——The establishment of a more intimate connexion between the faculty, and the study of theology, *ib.*——If lectures become more prevalent, the erection of lecture-rooms, an income-tax to be imposed on the revenues of the colleges primarily for this purpose, and ultimately for the general purposes of the University, *ib.*——That if the number of students be increased, permission be given to members of the senate to take private pupils into their houses, and students, being townsmen of Cambridge, be permitted to live with their relatives, *ib.*——In the event of more University examinations being decided upon, that they be placed at the conclusion of the Easter term, *p.* 216, 217.

[2. *Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations:*]

Classes into which the honorary classical examinations in the University are divisible; subjects of the different examinations, *Ev. p.* 299——Prizes given by the Chancellor of the University, and conditions annexed thereto, *ib.*——Particulars as to the prizes given by the members for the University; and also as to the several scholarship prizes, *ib.*——Statement explanatory of the classical tripos examination, *ib.*——It is desirable that certain

Report, 1852—*continued.*

Wratislaw, Rev. A. H., M. A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College. (Analysis, &c.)—*contd.*

2. [*Queries as to Classical Studies and Examinations*]—continued.

certain of the *ex officio* examiners should be unconnected with the University classical examinations; circumstances under which a Board of classical studies is to be recommended, *p.* 299, 300.

A specification of books would be advantageous if confined to the classical tripos, *Ev. p.* 300——Suggestion that the conditions of eligibility for the Chancellor's medals be assimilated to those of the classical tripos, *ib.*——Also, that all students obtaining the B.A. degree, at the same time be without distinction admitted candidates for the classical tripos, *ib.*——And that the Pitt, Craven, Battie, Davies and Porson scholarships be uniformly regulated, *ib.*——Advantageous if a knowledge of certain fixed books were required instead of verse composition in the classical tripos examination, *ib.*——Encouragement that should be given to the study of modern languages, especially German, *ib.*

Wray, Lady Anne. Scholarships at Magdalene College founded by, in 1591, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405. 407.

Wray, Sir Christopher. Fellowships at Magdalene College founded by, 1587; annual value, *Warter, Ev. p.* 405——Scholarships at the same college also founded by, in 1587; value thereof, *p.* 406.

Written Questions. See *Examinations. Paper Examinations.*

Y.

Yeomans, Mr. Estate left by, to Sidney Sussex College, for the benefit of three scholars, *Phelps, Ev. p.* 431——Present annual income from this property, *Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Ev. p.* 434.

York, Diocese of. Fellowship at St. John's College, on Hugh Ashton's foundation, limited to persons born within, *Rep. p.* 163——Scholarships at St. John's College, on the foundation of Sir Marmaduke Constable, limited to natives of, *p.* 190.

YORKSHIRE:

Fellowships open to natives of this county, viz., at St. Catharine's Hall, on the Skerne foundation, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 362——At Christ's College on the foundation, *Rep. p.* 159 *Cartmell, Ev. p.* 372——At St. John's College, on Sir Marmaduke Constable's foundation, *Rep. p.* 160——On Ashton's foundation, *p.* 163.

Scholarships and exhibitions similarly limited, viz.: At St. Catharine's Hall, on Ramsden's (the Skerne) foundation, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 366——At St. John's College, on Sir Marmaduke Constable's foundation, *Rep. p.* 190——On Dr. Dowman's foundation, *ib.* ——On Ducket's foundation, *ib.*——On Riplingham's foundation, *Rep. p.* 192——On Thurleston's foundation, *p.* 193——At Sidney Sussex College, on Freeston's foundation, *Rep. p.* 195; *Phelps, Ev. p.* 430.

Scholarships at Trinity Hall, on Allen's foundation, appropriated to students from schools in Yorkshire, *Geldart, Ev. p.* 333——Bible clerkship at St. Catharine's Hall restricted to natives of; annual stipend, *Philpott, Ev. p.* 363.

Z.

Zoology. Recommendation for the appointment of a new professorship in this science, *Rep. p.* 60. 102; *Whewell, Ev. p.* 102; *Clark, Ev. p.* 109; *Henslow, Ev. p.* 115; *Pryme, Ev. p.* 136——Necessity for a course of lectures on zoology, however short; means of illustrating the lectures in the University, *Rep. p.* 120——Extensive zoological collections in the possession of the University adapted for the formation of a zoological museum, *Babington, Ev. p.* 451.

INDEX

TO

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